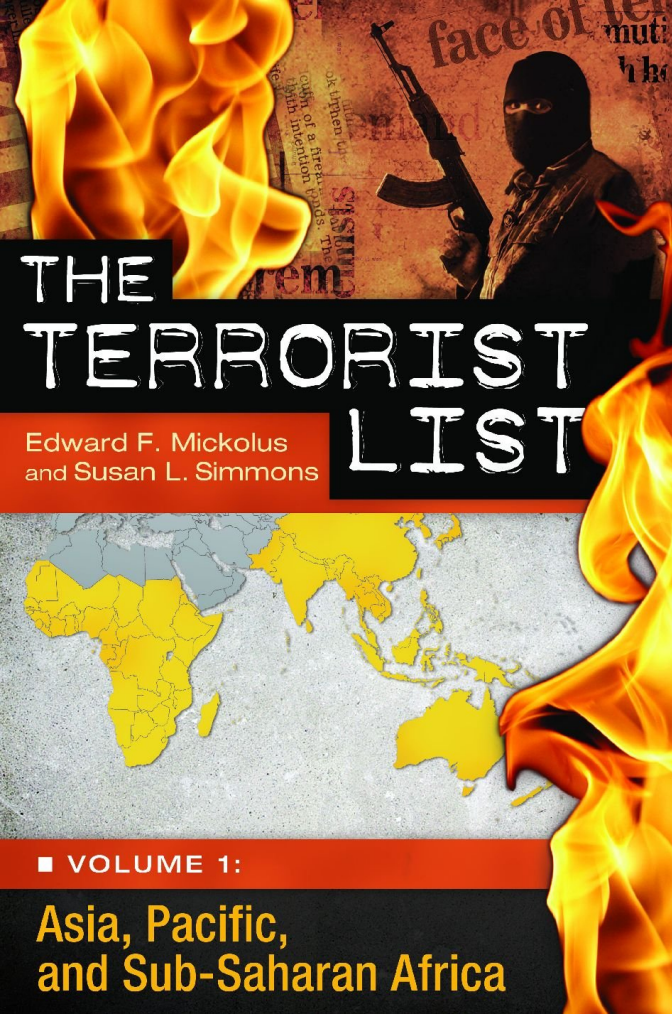
THE TERRORIST LIST
Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons
VOLUME 1:
Asia, Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa

The Terrorist List

Volume 1
Asia, Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa

Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons

Greenwood
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PRAEGER SECURITY INTERNATIONAL

PRAEGER

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	ix
THE TERRORIST LIST	1
SELECTED READINGS	263
INDEX	267

Introduction

The following list includes the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism and individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. The list is designed to serve as a directory of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, and aliases in the regions of Asia, the Pacific nations, and Sub-Saharan Africa from 1950 to 2008. The area includes the Horn of Africa and South Asia but does not include the countries of the former Soviet Union, which appear in the Eastern Europe volume. It includes individuals with a nationality of a country in the regions, whose operations were generally considered to have been conducted in the regions, who were detained in the regions, who were wanted for trial in the regions, against whom an arrest warrant had been issued in the regions, and/or whose cases were tried on the soil of the regions. Aliases, nicknames, and *kunya,* when known, are included.

This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies. Then again, inclusion does not mean the individual is a terrorist. Many of the individuals listed were later determined by a court to be innocent of any involvement in the incidents or organizations or there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were prisoners who had their release demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in nonterrorist hijackings or nonpolitical criminal activities similar to attacks conducted for political motives and are included to give the flavor of the security environment that existed during this period. Some of those included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we now know it.

I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I consider the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become government leaders.

The list uses the same definitions as my earlier books. International terrorism is the use or threat of use of anxiety-inducing extranormal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when—through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its

resolution—its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I also included incidents that were initially treated by security authorities as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as hijackings later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation but who did not have terrorist motives.

Due to the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and "also known as" names to mask their identities and increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to link aliases to the perpetrators' principal names.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are shown with first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. Several transliteration systems are in use for Arabic names. I have tried to include the major variants, again keyed to the principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-, bin,* and *Abd-al.* The last main element is used for alphabetization. For further thoughts on the difficulty of establishing consistency in transliterations, see my article on the topic.[1] Hispanic names are alphabetized according to the individual's patronymic.

Date and place of birth are included when reported, except for nonpolitical, nonterrorist hijackers. Such information is often available in the chronologies.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or supplant those used by law enforcement, homeland security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records per the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report and was adding 20,000 records each month. This list is not aimed at such exhaustive coverage. The intention behind this list is to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the blognoscenti and members of the commentariat—who believe that merely "connecting the dots" is child's play—some appreciation for the amount of dots that exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those attempting to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is a top 10 list of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria for devising such a list could include the most events masterminded over a career, the most deaths perpetrated, or involvement in a single dramatic event. In no particular order, individuals who should be considered in the hall-of-shame conversation are the following:

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
- Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including 9/11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, leader of the Abu Nidal Group

- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers
- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq
- FNU LNU (name unknown), mailer of anthrax envelopes

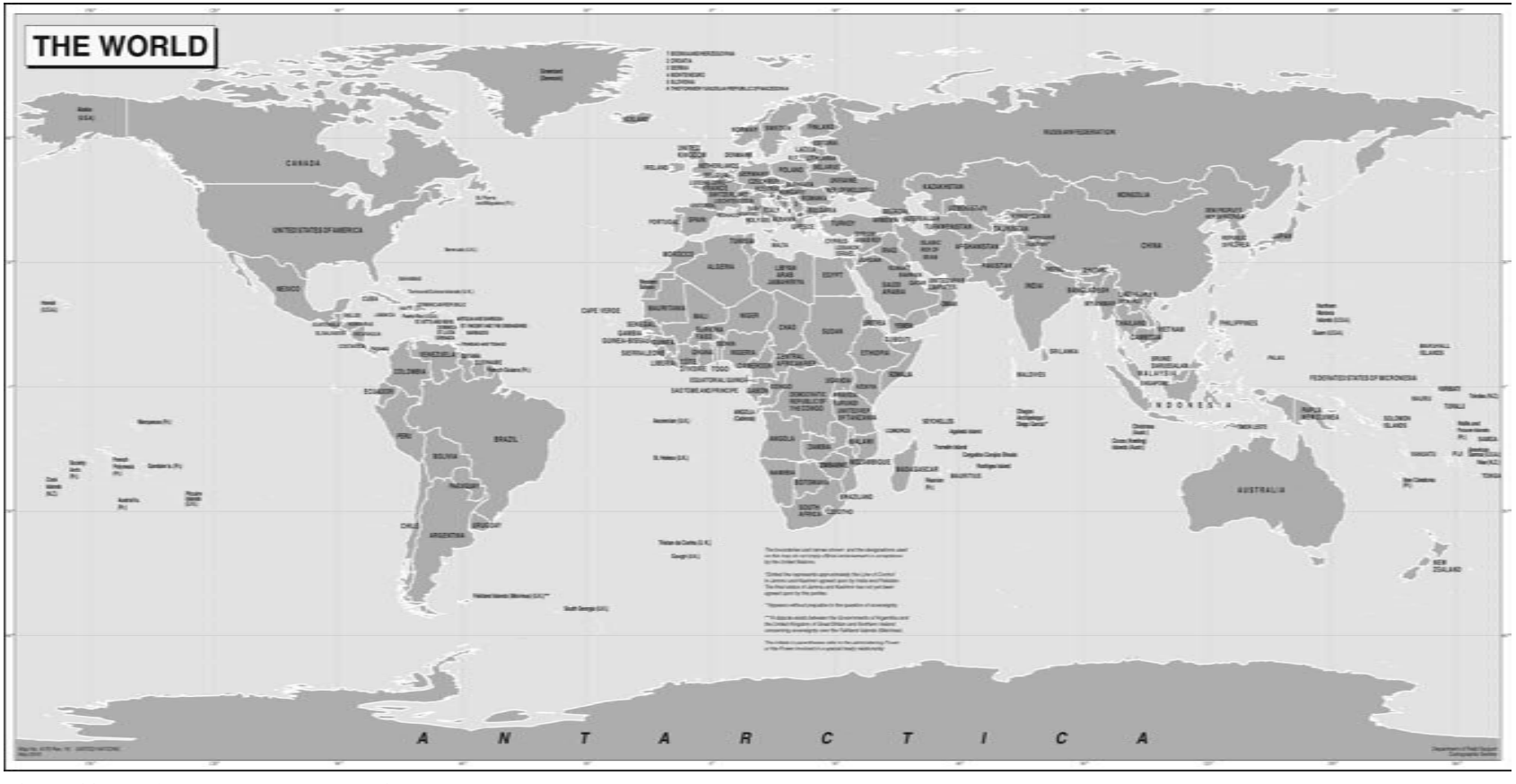
For more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult my chronologies of events and annotated bibliographies covering 1968 to the present and published by Greenwood Press and Iowa State University Press. Also helpful are the National Counterterrorism Center's annual *Counterterrorism: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods, and Tactics,* published since the mid-1990s, with an interactive online version since 2007. *The Terrorist List: Asia, Pacific, and Sub-Saharan Africa* is available as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-1124 USA or vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com.

The fates of many terrorists go unreported by the media, but numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, even decades, after their attacks. This list demonstrates that no matter how long it may take, terrorists can be tracked down and brought to justice by like-minded governments.

Edward Mickolus
President of Vinyard Software, Inc.

NOTE

1. Edward F. Mickolus, "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," *Journal of Irreproducible Results* 29, no. 2 (1984): 29.



The World. (No. 4170 Rev. 9. UN Cartographic Section.)

A

Mohammed Aatique: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. The U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told the men belonged to Lashkar-i-Taiba, a group trying to get India out of Kashmir and designated a terrorist group by the U.S. government. On June 27, federal agents arrested six men in the Washington, D.C., suburbs and Pennsylvania. Two had been in custody since the investigation began in 2000. Three others were in Saudi Arabia. The nine U.S. citizens and two foreigners faced weapons counts and violating the Neutrality Act. There was no evidence they intended U.S. attacks. Authorities found pistols and rifles in some defendants' homes. The indictment said they had trained at private and military firearms ranges in northern Virginia to ready themselves for attacks in Chechnya, the Philippines, Kashmir, and other locations. They practiced small-unit tactics on private property in Spotsylvania County, using paintball games as a cover. Two defendants were alleged to have fired at Indian positions in Kashmir after training at a Lashkar camp in Pakistan.

On September 22, 2003, represented by attorney Alan Dexter Bowman, Aatique pleaded guilty to preparing to fight for Muslim causes abroad and indicated they might have attacked the United States if not arrested. Prosecutors praised his cooperation in the case. Judge Brinkema said she was hamstrung by sentencing guidelines. On December 17, Aatique was sentenced to 10-plus years on a gun charge and 6 months for aiding and abetting. On April 26, 2005, he was sentenced to 20 years and 2 months.

Hashim bin Abas: one of 15 Jemaah Islamiyah members arrested in December 2001 and January 2002 by Singaporean and Malaysian authorities. A video in which bin Abas, age 40, discussed how to carry explosives on a bicycle was discovered in an Afghanistan al Qaeda house and led to their capture.

Mohamad bin Abas: alias Nasir Abbas. On April 23, 2003, the national police announced the arrest of 18 Jemaah Islamiyah members, including Abas, the Malaysian leader of the Mantiqi 3 cell that operates in the Philippines and Indonesia. Three were linked to the October 12, 2002, bombings of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202 people.

Nasir Abas: following his 2003 arrest, this senior Jemaah Islamiyah member agreed to try to persuade his erstwhile colleagues to quit.

Mat Herabi'Abbas: Thai citizen sought by police for involvement in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok. One brother, Suchat Herabi, was imprisoned for the killing, and another brother, Suvit Kulik Herabi, was also wanted. Their father was an Arab married to a Thai woman.

'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah: variant Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah; aliases Ashraf Refaat Nabith Henin, Khalid Abdul Wadood, Salem Ali, Fahd bin Abdallah bin Khalid, Abu Mohamed al-Masri,

Saleh, Abu Mariam, Abu Maryam, Abu Muhammad al-Masri. An Egyptian who fled Nairobi, Kenya, on August 6, 1998, for Karachi, Pakistan. He was indicted for his involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He is wanted for conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, an attack on a federal facility resulting in death, conspiracy to destroy U.S. buildings and property, and planning to destroy U.S. national defense facilities. He claims to have been born in 1963 in Egypt. He is five feet eight inches tall. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He might be in Afghanistan.

Abu Abdallah: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Abu Abdallah: alias of Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Abdi Dama Abdi: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities. His release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Nuradin M. Abdi: Somali and al Qaeda terrorist, age 32, detained for planning an attack on a Columbus, Ohio, shopping mall. He was arrested November 28, 2003. An immigration judge revoked his asylum status on January 28, 2004. On June 14, 2004, federal prosecutors unsealed the four-count Columbus grand jury indictment. Abdi was linked to Ayman Faris, a former cab driver convicted in June 2003 of an al Qaeda plot in the United States and sentenced to 20 years on October 29, 2003. The indictment said the duo was conspiring to engage in terrorist attacks after traveling to Ethiopia to study "radio usage, guns, guerrilla warfare, bombs, and 'anything to damage the enemy.'" Abdi was also charged with fraud and misuse of documents for saying he had been granted U.S. asylum status in January 1999; prosecutors said he lied on his asylum application. Abdi had applied for travel documents on April 27, 1999, saying he planned to go to Germany and Saudi Arabia for religious study, when he actually planned to travel to Ogaden, Ethiopia, for jihad training. He returned to the United States in March 2000 using the fraudulent documents. Faris picked him up from the airport. Abdi worked at Cell-U-Com, a cell phone business in Columbus, where he provided cell phones to Faris. Faris used a Columbus address belonging to Abdi's relatives, including his mother. Abdi was represented by attorney Douglas S. Weigle and faced 55 years in prison.

On June 16, Magistrate Mark Abel ordered Abdi to undergo psychiatric tests to determine if he was competent to stand trial after Abdi slammed his face on a table and smiled vacantly during court hearings.

On November 27, 2007, a judge in Columbus, Ohio, sentenced Abdi to 10 years for plotting to bomb an Ohio shopping mall in collusion with a man later convicted of membership in al Qaeda. Abdi is to be deported to his native Somalia after serving his sentence.

Gholam Ali Abdolnuri: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad released April 6, 1984, by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation in spite of protests over security concerns and accusations of a payoff. Some suspected the released men of involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-Shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

A. Abdulla: one of three Eritreans, age early twenties, who threw hand grenades and fired submachine guns at an Ethiopian Airlines B707 parked at Karachi Airport on June 18, 1969. On June 16, the trio arrived from Beirut and claimed they were dramatizing their opposition to Ethiopian rule in Eritrea. The trio was sentenced to one year of hard labor.

Abdullah: arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 7, 1998, in connection with the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that same day.

Abdullah: seen fleeing in a silver Suzuki minivan from the October 1, 2005, scene of Jemaah Islamiyah's triple suicide bombing of Bali restaurants that killed 25 and injured 100.

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: fugitive indicted December 19, 2000, by a New York federal grand jury on capital charges of playing a direct role in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya; he had sat next to bin Laden and others on the al Qaeda consultation council, which "discussed and approved major undertakings, including terrorist operations." He was identified as circa age 38, five feet eight inches tall, Egyptian, and the co-leader of bin Laden's cells in East Africa at the time of the Africa bombings. He helped plan several al Qaeda strikes and arranged propaganda tapings.

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: possibly the same as the previous entry, Abdullah was questioned regarding a November 28, 2002, incident in which three suicide terrorists drove a green four-wheel-drive Mitsubishi Pajero bomb into the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel resort in Mombasa, Kenya, killing themselves, 3 Israelis, and 10 Kenyans and injuring 80 others.

Abu Abdullah: accomplice of Ahmad Saeed, director of Human Concern International Peshawar, arrested by Pakistani authorities on the Afghanistan frontier on December 3, 1995, on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. He reportedly was found in Khost, Afghanistan.

Ahmed Abdullah: Yemeni, age 32, suspected of ties to Osama bin Laden. Abdullah was arrested April 2, 2000, in Torkham, a Pakistani border crossing at the foot of the Khyber Pass, as he and two Pakistanis tried to enter Afghanistan. The Pakistanis were suspected of affiliation with the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, which sends fighters to Indian Kashmir. Abdullah carried a "considerable amount" of money and no visa. He had arrived from Bangladesh two days earlier.

Feroze Abdullah: on November 1, 1970, drove a catering van into a reception line at Karachi Airport that had been set up to greet the Polish president and his entourage. Four persons were killed and 10 wounded. He surrendered, said he had completed his mission, and requested clemency. He claimed he bore no ill will against the Poles, just the United States. The Pakistan special military court found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death by hanging on March 24, 1971. It found no conspiracy.

Sa'id Abdullmahssan: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence who made threats against senior diplomats in September 1991, according to the Saudi Arabia Embassy in Thailand.

Mohamad Iqbal Abdurrahman: alias Abu Jibril. A Jemaah Islamiyah member designated a terrorist by the United States on January 24, 2003. He was also listed by the UNSCR (United Nations Security Council Resolution) 1267 Sanctions Committee.

Kimihiro Abe: on June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the Japanese Red Army (JRA) member was at large.

Freddie Abella: social work and community development student and activist at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. Abella went into hiding after the June 16, 1989, arrest of Donato Continente in connection with the New People's Army (NPA) April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Abella and five other students were linked to the slaying. The military filed charges of murder and frustrated murder against seven students before the office of Quezon City prosecutor Juarlito Galisanao. Abella is believed to

be a member of NPA's National Partisan Unit. A warrant was issued on July 9, 1989.

Ibrahim Abid: one of six Iraqis among nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and Metro Manila maps.

Mohammed Hussein Zein al-Abideen: variant Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn; alias of Abu Zubaydah.

Rolando Abiog: arrested July 29, 1991, by Philippine military authorities in suburban Manila for the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila. Authorities set a one-million-peso ($36,250) reward for his arrest. He was also held for involvement in the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Archie Abrahams: on October 20, 1987, Swazi officials charged Abrahams with illegal entry into the country and sentenced him to 60 days in prison or a 60 Rand fine in connection with the arrest three days earlier of two members of the African National Congress of South Africa and the seizure of large trunks of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

S. Abrahim: one of three Eritreans, age early twenties, who threw hand grenades and fired submachine guns at an Ethiopian Airlines B707 parked at Karachi Airport on June 18, 1969. On June 16, the trio arrived from Beirut and claimed they were dramatizing their opposition to Ethiopian rule in Eritrea. The trio was sentenced to one year of hard labor.

Abubakar: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Lutfiya Abubakar: wife of Mahfudh Ashur Hemed, the Kenyan accused of assisting Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, who was believed to have organized the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Their attorney said they were held without sufficient evidence.

Major Suleimana Abubakar: on January 31, 1985, the Ghanaian government said it thwarted an assassination attempt by Abubakar against head of state Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings in a sports stadium in Kumasi during an Ashanti cultural ceremony. The would-be assassins aborted the attempt because of the large crowd.

Rashid Abubakar: Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) gunman who, on April 9, 1987, confessed to the April 6, 1987, kidnapping and murder of Richard Angelis, a Frenchman. Abubakar also shot Angelis's companion, Waite Fairly, a New Zealander from New South Wales, Australia, in an attack on a picnic in Sicabong Island, Philippines. Abubakar surrendered to military authorities along with Anas Asjad, a guerrilla commander of the MNLF.

Tadeo Abulencia: New People's Army of the Philippines member cited in a July 9, 1989, warrant regarding the April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Thadeus Abulencia: student activist at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, who lived in Caloocan City and went into hiding after the June 16, 1989, arrest of Donato Continente in connection with the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Abulencia and five other students were linked to the slaying. The military filed charges of murder and frustrated murder against seven students before the Office of Quezon City prosecutor Juarlito Galisanao.

Abdul Mannan Achakzai: Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, man who, on March 12, 1988, brandished a .25 caliber revolver and demanded that a Pakistan International Airlines A300 flying from Karachi to Quetta instead go to Afghanistan or India. Achakzai shot a security guard three times and suffered a gunshot wound when the passengers overwhelmed him. He claimed he wanted the release of two friends jailed for smuggling. Pakistani authorities said he worked for KHAD, the Afghan intelligence service, and wanted Pakistan to sign an accord at the UN-sponsored Geneva peace talks on the Afghan conflict. He was wanted on other counts of murder and smuggling. He had intended to make an earlier hijacking attempt at an undisclosed date but had noticed Pakistani commandos in the economy section. On October 29, 1989, Achakzai was sentenced to death, and all his property was confiscated under Pakistan Penal Code Section 307. He was also sentenced to life in prison and fined 10 lakh rupees for injuring the air guard. He was to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years and pay a 5,000 rupees fine per Arms Ordinance of 1965 Section 13-E. The sentences were to run consecutively.

Ismael Acmad: alias Toto. Alleged Filipino planner of the April 2, 2003, bombing of a row of food stands at a ferry terminal in Davao, Philippines, that killed 16 and wounded 55. Arrested April 8, authorities said he was also involved in the March bombing of Davao Airport that killed 22 people. He belonged to the Special Operations Group of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The ammonium nitrate explosive used in the attack is similar to that purchased by a Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) Indonesian operative, Fathur Rohman Ghozi, and seized by police in January 2002 following Ghozi's arrest. The Philippine president said several JI Indonesian members had been sighted in "terrorist training camps" in Mindanao.

Masao Adachi: alias The Editor, because of his work on pornographic films. Japanese Red Army (JRA) member sought by the Philippine Department of National Defense beginning June 13, 1988, and arrested February 15, 1997, by Lebanese authorities in Bekaa Valley and West Beirut, along with five other JRA members. On April 3, 1997, a Beirut investigative judge indicted five of the six for passport forgery, illegal entry into Lebanon, and official stamps forgery. The trial opened June 9, 1997, with 136 lawyers offering to take the cases pro bono. On July 31, 1997, a Lebanese court sentenced the five terrorists to 3 years in jail out of the 10 years possible. The sentences came a day after the United States ended a decade-long ban on Americans visiting Lebanon after Beirut pledged to do more to combat terrorism. On March 1, 2000, Lebanon refused Japan's request for extradition. Adachi and three other JRA members, who had been involved in a bloody mountaintop standoff with Japanese police, were freed on March 7, 2000. Three of them had converted to Islam. A fourth married a Lebanese woman and joined her Greek Orthodox church. The four were deported. In Amman, Jordan, on March 17, 2000, they were turned over to Japanese diplomats, who put them on a plane to Japan. Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested three, and a warrant of imprisonment was issued on the fourth. By then, he was 60 years old.

Amina Adan: acquaintance of the family of Ibrahim Mahfudh Ashur, who was arrested on suspicion of being in contact with al Qaeda bombing planner Fazul Abdullah Mohammed. Adan's Kenyan house was raided in August 2008 in connection with the investigations of the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Police confiscated cell phones and passports.

Saif al-Adel: variant Sayf al-'Adl, Seif al-Adel; aliases Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi, Ibrahim al-Madani. Member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and senior member of al Qaeda wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The Egyptian was head of Osama bin Laden's personal

security. He faces life in prison without parole for conspiracy to kill Americans, murder, and destruction of U.S. buildings and property in the bombings. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He claims a birth date of April 11, 1963, in Egypt. He was believed to have fled to Iran after 9/11, where he was placed under house arrest, and to have ordered the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of the Riyadh residential complex, which killed 34 and injured 190. President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001.

Ahmed Hadj Mohammed Aden: Somali Army member who was one of three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They demanded the release of 21 political prisoners, including 7 Somali youths sentenced to death. The hijackers surrendered November 27 after being granted a news conference. They received political asylum in Ethiopia. On December 4, the Somali government demanded the return of the hijackers.

Sheik Adil: at-large veteran Pakistani policeman charged by a Pakistani court on March 22, 2002, with capital murder and kidnapping for ransom and terrorism for the kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl on January 23, 2002. On July 15, 2002, Adil was convicted and sentenced to 25 years.

Adnan Gassen Adnan: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas, the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990. He carried a Syrian passport.

Sajjad Afghani: imprisoned military commander of Harkat ul-Ansar (Movement of Friends) of Rawala Kot, an Islamic group, whose release was demanded by the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group that kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas on July 4, 1995.

Ihab al-Afifi: one of seven Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists Philippine Angeles City Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base were searching for on April 30, 1988; the terrorists had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and attack nightclubs frequented by U.S. servicemen. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to be set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the Capcom information booth. PLO denied involvement.

Muhammed Abid Afridi: one of three people arrested by Hong Kong authorities while attempting to buy four Stinger missiles from undercover FBI agents during a September 20, 2002, meeting in a Hong Kong hotel. On November 6, the U.S. Justice Department announced that a naturalized U.S. citizen living in Minneapolis and two Pakistanis were indicted October 30 for offering to trade five metric tons of hashish and 600 kilograms of heroin for four Stingers they would then sell to the Taliban and al Qaeda. Syed Mustajab Shah, age 54, and Muhammed Abid Afridi, age 29, were from Peshawar, Pakistan; Ilyas Ali, age 55, of Minneapolis, was a naturalized U.S. citizen from India. They fought extradition from Hong Kong to the United States but gave up and arrived in the United States on March 6. The drug charges each carry life sentences and fines of four million dollars; supporting terrorism carries a 15-year sentence and a $250,000 fine. On March 8, 2003, the trio pleaded guilty in a San Diego court.

Mohammad Afroz: variant of Mohammad Afzal.

Mohammad Afzal: variants Afraz, Afroz. Indian Muslim and surgical equipment salesman, age 26–30, who was arrested in October 2001; he told Bombay police that the 9/11 attacks were to include simultaneous hijackings and attacks on the Indian and U.K. parliaments and attacks on the

Rialto Towers in Melbourne, Australia. He was held on charges of criminal conspiracy to cause and abet terrorist attacks. Afzal was linked to the December 13, 2001, attack on the Indian Parliament in which eight people were killed. The Lashkar-i-Taiba was suspected. He claimed to have been recruited by a Pakistani—Ghazi Baba, Jaish-i-Muhammad's supreme commander in Kashmir. He said he was a New Delhi operative for Jaish and had assisted the gunmen in the Parliament attack. He and accomplices were charged under the new Prevention of Terrorism Act with conspiracy to "threaten the unit, integrity, and sovereignty of India, to strike terror in the people." He was convicted on December 16, 2002, of waging war against India and sentenced to death the next day.

Mehmut Ali Agca: alias Joginder Singh. Kurdish Grey Wolves associate who shot and wounded Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981. Agca used the Singh alias on an Indian passport. He served almost 20 years in an Italian prison and another 10 in a Turkish prison for the assassination attempt. He was released in January 2010.

Fidel Agcaoli: Agcaoli's release was demanded by the New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of Tomas Manotoc, a professional basketball coach, top amateur golfer, and purported son-in-law of Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, on December 29, 1981. NPA denied involvement, saying it was a put-up job by Marcos.

Haji Abdul Manan Agha: money broker who runs Al-Qadir Traders in Pakistan. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen by the United States on October 12, 2001.

Jaime Agrava: aliases Rene, Boboy, Rudy. Finance and logistics officer of the Red Scorpion Group of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) arrested April 10, 1992. He had escaped arrest during the March 18, 1992, rescue of U.S. citizen Michael Barnes, who had been kidnapped by NPA on January 17, 1992.

Ahamad: one of three Bangladeshis arrested in the Rajburana District on June 26, 1990, by Thai police, who seized 9 M-16 and 36 AK-47 assault rifles, 10 rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), 5 RPG launchers, 10 hand grenades, 10 sticks of TNT, 33 AK-47 magazines, 8 M-16 magazines, a .38 caliber revolver, and a sack of M-16 ammunition from a house in Soi Pracha-uthit 61 in Bang Mod following a brief gun battle with arms smugglers. The three were wanted for questioning in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok.

Jaswinder Singh Ahluwalia: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four of the five were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian; bomb a nuclear plant in India; and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges. The judge refused bail.

Ab Wahab bin Ahmad: one of a group of suspects—17 Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and 1 Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)—arrested in August 2002 by Singaporean authorities. According to the U.S. State Department's *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002,* the group was "accused of activities in support of the planned attacks on the Ministry of Defense, a US ship, water pipelines, a bar frequented by US service personnel, and other targets" and also organized reconnaissance of other possible targets, such as the Changi Airport, an air-traffic-control radar site, petrochemical facilities, and various Western interests in Singapore. Most of the suspects were employed in everyday jobs, including a deliveryman, a butcher, and a used car salesman; half were on National Service reserve duty when arrested. Some members had attended al Qaeda and MILF training camps. Acting on orders from JI leaders arrested in December 2001, members went to great lengths to surveil Singapore targets. Ahmad allowed senior JI

member Mohd Aslam bin Yar Ali Khan to take over his magazine delivery route in order to videotape the Singapore Ministry of Defense, which was on his route.

According to the Singapore Government, most of the JI members in custody saw no contradiction between living in a peaceful multiracial society and pledging their allegiance to militant groups that could potentially harm other Singaporeans, including fellow Muslims whom they claimed to represent. During interviews by the ISD, the members revealed that they were so committed to pursuing jihad that they were willing to put fellow Muslims at risk to accomplish their goals. (U.S. State Department, *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002,* 25)

ʿAbd-al-Karim al-Naji ʿAbd-al-Radi Ahmad: alias Yasin. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Abdullah Ahmad: South Yemeni terrorist seriously injured and arrested by Pakistani police after he opened fire on Iraqi officials entering the Consulate General of Iraq in Karachi on August 2, 1978.

Abu Ahmad: spokesperson on March 20, 2000, for the Abu Sayyaf rebels who took 70 hostages, many of them children from two Philippine schools.

Agus Amad: Amad, age 31, helped Azahari bin Husin prepare the suicide car bombing of the Australian Embassy on September 9, 2004, in which 10 Indonesians died. He was sentenced by an Indonesian court on July 26, 2005, to four years in jail.

Babar Ahmad: computer expert, age 30, accused of running U.S.-based Web sites calling for support for terrorism and trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona. The Briton of Pakistani descent was arrested by Scotland Yard on August 5, 2004, on a U.S. extradition request. He was accused of soliciting funds and property via the Internet for "acts of terrorism in Chechnya and Afghanistan," including political murder, from 1998 to 2003. He had been under surveillance for several years. Police announced the next day that he was in possession of the classified routes of the USS *Constellation* Navy battle group. The information, although three years old, discussed the battle group's operations in the Straits of Hormuz. Authorities also said he was part of an al Qaeda branch linked to Khalid Sheik Mohammed. Police said 500 gigabytes of information was seized, thanks to 9 search warrants and 100 subpoenas.

Ahmad is the cousin of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan, who was arrested in July 2004 in Pakistan. Court documents said he operated two U.S.-based Web sites to recruit and raise money for Taliban fighters and had been under investigation for three years. The United States said that his "pro-jihad" Web sites called on Muslims to undertake military and physical training for holy war. The sites requested financial support and offered instructions on how to infiltrate war zones in Chechnya and Afghanistan. He faced four charges of involvement with terrorism, each carrying a penalty of 10 years to life in prison, according to a criminal complaint unsealed in the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Haven, Connecticut, where Ahmad's Web servers were based. He allegedly worked with a man in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who made backup copies of the sites—www.azzam.com and www.qoqaz.net—which the Justice Department said were "more operational" than scholarly. Mazen Mokhtar, an Egyptian-born political activist and imam serving the Masjid Al-Huda mosque in New Brunswick, operated the Web sites based in Nevada and Connecticut. Mokhtar's lawyer denied that his client was a terrorist.

One of the men arrested in the United Kingdom on August 3 had electronic information connected to Ahmad.

In Ahmad's August 6 court appearance, U.S. government attorney Rosemary Fernandes said he had documents outlining the specific assignments of each ship, a sketch of the battle group's formations, and details of its movements on April 29, 2001. Other classified documents noted that the ships could be vulnerable to a small craft firing rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs). She said Ahmad was in contact with an al Qaeda agent who worked within the battle group. He was identified as a reservist who is no longer in the armed forces.

Ahmad lived in south London, worked at the Imperial College, and ran the militant organization Abu Khubayb. He was arrested by British police in December 2003 and was held for six days on suspicion of terrorism.

Ahmad was indicted October 6 by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut for purchasing bomb-making material and camouflage suits. The charges included conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, laundering money for their cause, and conspiracy to kill or injure people in a foreign country. The affidavit sought extradition. Court documents indicated that his apartment contained papers showing that in 1997 and 1998 he sought to purchase 5,000 pounds of fertilizer and large quantities of chemicals for someone possibly in Pakistan. He also purchased 100 camouflage suits from a Long Island firm and had them delivered to the United Kingdom. He visited the United States and returned to the United Kingdom with a Global Positioning System (GPS) device and a bulletproof vest.

On March 2, 2005, the U.K. court gave U.S. lawyers a continuance to investigate whether Ahmad could be handed over to a U.S. military tribunal if extradited. John Hardy, a U.K. attorney representing the U.S. government, argued that in Phoenix in 1998, Ahmad met with Yasser al-Jhani, a member of the Islamic mujaheddin militia, and other Islamic radicals with ties to bin Laden. A U.K. judge ruled in May 2005 that he could be extradited to the United States. His family said it would appeal to the U.K. High Court.

On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, U.K. senior law enforcement official, ordered Ahmad's extradition to the United States, where Ahmad faced U.S. charges of using the Internet to support al Qaeda, the Taliban, Chechen terrorists, and other Islamic extremists. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that Ahmad and Haroon Rashid Aswat (see Haroon Rashid Aswat entry) could be extradited.

Ishtiq Ahmad: Pakistani who surrendered to police in Manila on December 17, 1995, in connection with the December 16, 1995, arrest of five Pakistanis from Karachi by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement. Ahmad is a cousin of Mohammad Nubin Khan, also arrested.

Jaded Ahmad: one of nine family members arrested December 19, 2002, by Lahore police on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen and former Florida resident was held with his two sons, two brothers, three nephews, and an uncle. The physician had lived in the United States from 1972 to 1983.

Jamal Muhammad Abu Ahmad: member of a group opposed to Yasir Arafat, Ahmad was arrested August 15, 1978, from a Lahore house for suspected involvement in the August 5, 1978, Islamabad Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) offices attack that killed four people during an attempted assassination of PLO representative Yusuf

Abu Hantash. A Rawalpindi magistrate remanded Ahmad to police custody for 13 days.

Mohammad Ahmad: identified on April 1, 1996, by Pakistani interior minister Maj. Gen. Naseerullah Khan Babar in an address to the National Assembly; Ahmad was identified as having purchased the vehicle used in the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. Ahmad died in the attack.

Muhammad 'Ali Sayyid Ahmad: one of two Sudanese identified by Pakistan's interior minister Maj. Gen. Naseerullah Khan Babar on Cairo's *al-Musawwar* on February 9, 1996, as *not* involved in the November 19, 1995, bombing of the Egyptian Embassy. Ahmad was arrested February 1, 1996.

Mushtaq Ahmad: convicted of the December 2003 assassination attempts against Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Authorities announced on January 11, 2005, that he had escaped two months earlier. He was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005.

Nazir Ahmad: arrested January 6, 1989, by Indian airport security authorities at Srinagar Airport 30 minutes before he was to board a New Delhi–bound plane. Police seized arms and ammunition from the bag of his traveling companion, Mrs. Rafiqa. The duo confessed to planning to hijack the aircraft and forcing it to fly out of India to an unidentified location. They entered India from the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir after receiving training in hijacking and sabotage from the Pakistan Army.

Rauf Ahmad: identified by former director of central intelligence George Tenet as a Pakistani scientist recruited by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 1999 to set up a small lab in Kandahar, Afghanistan, to house an al Qaeda biological weapons program principally focused on anthrax. Ahmad was detained in Pakistan in December 2001.

Sharif Ahmad: Pakistan's most-wanted Islamic militant, age 30, was arrested September 17, 2002, with five other men in a house in the middle-class residential district of Dhoraji, a suburb of Karachi. He was named the leader of the June 14, 2002, attack on the U.S. Consulate, which was carried out with three other suspects. They were captured less than a mile from the site of a military equipment exhibition that had been attended the previous day by president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Police seized a large cache of weapons, ammunition, and explosives, including an antitank rifle. A police official said, "In their sole aim to kill President Musharraf, these militants had collected 70 hand grenades, 40 rocket-propelled grenades and rockets, and about [2,000 pounds] of bomb-making chemicals at their hideout in Karachi. This is the largest seizure of arms and ammunition from any terrorist group in Pakistan since 9/11." All six were affiliated with Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi, which was also involved in an attempt to assassinate Musharraf in April by setting off a car bomb that failed to detonate. Police said the arms cache had been moved from Afghanistan in the previous months and that each of the militants "had received guerrilla training in camps inside Afghanistan before the U.S. attacks began in October."

Ahmed: on June 27, 2005, Nairobi chief magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggar, Ahmed, and Salmin Mohammed Khamis to the November 2002 Kenya hotel bombing or the following attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In summer 2003, the trio was charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but, in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. By May 10, 2005, the prosecution had dropped two other counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. Embassy.

A.M.S. Ahmed: name given by one of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

hijackers of BOAC 775, a VC10 flying from Bombay to London and diverted to Beirut on September 9, 1970, and then on to Dawson's Field in Zerka near Amman, Jordan. The hijackers joined in the demands of the other hijackers of planes on September 6, 1970, who called for the release of hijacker Leila Khaled and others. The trio named their plane *Leila.* They were joined by three other PFLP members. The planes were destroyed by PFLP demolition experts after being evacuated, causing a loss of $20 million in the case of the VC10.

Ahmed Sidiq Ahmed: South African of Indian descent who was a personal friend of Osama bin Laden. He was detained on January 19, 1999, after three members of the previously unknown Harkat-ul-Jihad of Bangladesh attempted to kill Shamsur Rahman, age 70, one of the country's leading poets, with an ax. Rahman's wife, daughter-in-law, and maid warded off the trio, two of whom were teens. Besides the ax, the attackers also carried a single-shot, homemade rifle. Two attackers were arrested at the victim's home. They said they planned to kill Rahman and three other intellectuals because of their liberal beliefs. Police detained 16 more suspects in Dhaka and Chittagong.

Bashir Ahmed: confessed bomber Asif Zaheer identified Ahmed as the man to whom he gave the car bomb that exploded on May 8, 2002, next to a pink and white 46-seat Pakistani Navy Mercedes Marco Polo bus outside the upscale Karachi Sheraton Hotel and Towers on Club Road, killing 16 people—including 11 French citizens working for a technical company on a submarine project, 2 Pakistani beggars, and the driver of unidentified nationality—and wounding 22 others, including 12 French citizens and 8 Pakistanis. Police arrested but did not immediately charge two others on January 7, 2003, as a result of Zaheer's information. On June 30, 2003, the Pakistani antiterrorism court sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the bombing.

Farida Goolam Mohamed Ahmed: South African woman, age 48, detained on July 19, 2004, by police at McAllen Airport in Texas after she allegedly entered the country by walking or swimming across the Mexican border. Some of her associates and relatives were suspected of having ties to Pakistani terrorists. She was carrying an altered South African passport that had no exit or entry stamps or other visa endorsements; six pages had been torn out. She also had thousands of dollars in cash. She had taken plane trips around the world before walking into Texas. She was about to board a flight to JFK Airport in New York via Houston but appeared on a terrorist watch list. She told two border patrol agents that she had left her U.S. entry visa in New York. She was taken into custody for illegal entry and possible deportation proceedings. Her plane tickets included an Emirates Airlines flight on July 8 from Johannesburg, South Africa, to London's Gatwick Airport via Dubai, United Arab Emirates. She had also taken a British Airways flight on July 14 from London's Heathrow Airport to Mexico City.

At a July 27 hearing, FBI agent Gary Simmons said she was carrying $7,300 in currency, including $6,000 in U.S. dollars, a South African Krugerrand gold coin worth $400, and some British pounds and Mexican pesos. She held a valid visa in 1996 and had previously visited a friend in McAllen. The government had 30 days to present the case to a grand jury.

On August 19, 2004, a federal grand jury indicted her for illegal entry into the United States, altering a passport, and lying to a federal officer. She was arraigned on August 20 when she pleaded not guilty to charges that carried a sentence of 15 years in prison. On September 27, she pleaded guilty to illegally entering the United States, using an altered passport, and making a false statement to a federal agent. She faced a 10-year sentence.

Guleed Hassan Ahmed: alias Gouled Hassan Dourad. Somali, age early thirties, who in his April 28, 2007, hearing before a Combatant Status Review Tribunal at Guantánamo Bay denied

al Qaeda ties and said he fought only Ethiopian soldiers in Somalia. The U.S. military said he belonged to al-Ittihad al-Islami, was an al Qaeda cell leader in Djibouti, and was part of a group that killed Ethiopians in Mogadishu in 2002. He said he had been arrested in 2004. He admitted to receiving paramilitary training in Afghanistan. On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Hafeez Ahmed: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Hilal Ahmed: chief commander of the Jehad Force in Kashmir who was shot dead on December 19, 1995, by Indian police in Srinagar, Kashmir, during a gun battle.

Javed Ahmed: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore. Ahmed remained at large.

Khalid Ahmed: variant Kafeel Ahmed. Ahmed doused himself with gasoline after crashing his flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow Airport in Scotland on June 30, 2007. He was hospitalized at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in critical condition, with burns over 90 percent of his body. He was born in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, where his father worked as a doctor. The family soon moved back to Iraq. He obtained his medical degree at Baghdad University Medical School in 2004 (other reports said Mosul, Iraq, in 1993). He registered to practice in the United Kingdom in 2004. He worked as an aeronautical engineer in Bangalore from December 2005 to August 2006 for Infotech Enterprises, which has contracts with Boeing, Airbus, and other aviation firms. He died from his burns on August 2, 2007.

Mustafa Mahmud Said Ahmed: aliases Said Ahmed, Saleh Aben Alahales. In 1994, al Qaeda sent Ahmed to open a Nairobi branch of Osama bin Laden's Taba Investment Company. He later participated in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tanzania on August 7, 1998. On September 21, 1998, the Egyptian was charged in a Dar es Salaam courtroom with 11 counts of murder. Resident Magistrate Amiri Maneto disallowed bail. October 5 was set as the trial date. Ahmed, heavyset and bearded, said he was in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, on the day of the bombing. He carried passports from Yemen, Congo, and Iraq. On March 16, 2000, Tanzania dropped the charges and deported him.

Sabeel Ahmed: a doctor, age 26, at Halton and Warrington hospitals in northwest England, Ahmed was arrested in Liverpool in connection with the June 29, 2007, bombing of a London disco and the June 30, 2007, ramming of a flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow Airport in Scotland. Ahmed, an Indian citizen, is from Bangalore. He earned his medical credentials from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore. He is the brother of Kafeel Ahmed, the SUV driver, and a cousin of Mohammed Haneef. On July 14, U.K. authorities charged him with having information that could have prevented an act of terrorism.

Said Ahmed: variant Saeed Ahmed; alias of Abdul Hakim Murad. Pakistani associate of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf seen running from a burning apart-

ment in Manila on January 6, 1995. Police found explosives, wires, Bibles, pictures of the pope, and maps of the papal route. A laptop computer had details of terrorist plots and Yusuf's aliases. He was arrested January 9, 1995, while making bombs in a rented apartment at Quirino Avenue in Malate. On April 13, 1995, federal officials in New York charged him with conspiring to plant bombs on commercial U.S. aircraft.

Said Saggar Ahmed: teacher in Kenya charged by the Kenyan government on June 23, 2003, in the November 28, 2002, suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured. A court appearance was scheduled for July 8.

Shabbir Ahmed: Pakistani Muslim cleric, age 39, who faced deportation for overstaying his visa while leading a mosque in Lodi, California, and setting up a camp to train terrorists to kill Americans. On August 9, 2005, a San Francisco judge denied bail. Ahmed agreed on August 15 to be deported. Pakistani imam Mohammad Adil Khan, age 47, who served as the imam at the Lodi mosque, and his son, Mohammad Hasan Adil, age 19, had agreed to deportation the previous month and were returned to Pakistan on August 16.

Shirwa Ahmed: Somali American college student, age 27, who blew himself up in a suicide bombing in northern Somalia on October 29, 2008. His attack was one of five simultaneous bombings that day attributed to al-Shabaab, which has al Qaeda links. He was believed to be the first U.S. citizen suicide bomber. The FBI returned his remains to his family in Minneapolis. More than a dozen young Somalis had disappeared from the Minneapolis area around that time.

Syed Haris Ahmed: Pakistani-born naturalized American, age 21, based in Atlanta, who joined Ehsanul Islam Sadequee, a Bangladeshi American, in a March 2005 meeting with Canadian Islamic extremists in Toronto to explore attacks on military bases and oil refineries. A U.S. indictment said that in April 2005, the duo drove Ahmed's pickup to Washington, D.C., where they videotaped the U.S. Capitol, the World Bank headquarters, the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, a Metro station, a hazardous materials vehicle, and fuel storage tanks. They were also in contact with al Qaeda Internet leader Younis Tsouli, believed to be a recruiter for al Qaeda in Iraq, and Aabid Hussein Khan, who has ties to Pakistani Islamists, including Lashkar-i-Taiba. Ahmed was arrested by the FBI in July 2006 after returning to the United States following an attempt to find terrorist training in Pakistan. He was charged in Atlanta with conspiracy and providing material support to a terrorist group and was held without bond after pleading not guilty. He faced 15–60 years in prison. Ahmed was an engineering student at Georgia Tech. He was represented by attorney Jack Martin. Ahmed was convicted on June 11, 2009, by a federal judge in Atlanta, Georgia, of conspiracy to support terrorists.

Iashar M. Aidan: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Ankara to Istanbul on May 3, 1972, and diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. The three students and one electrician demanded the release of the three TPLA members who had been sentenced to death for kidnapping three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. They threatened to blow up the plane and its passengers. The Turks refused to negotiate. The group extended their deadline several times and agreed on May 4 to the Turkish government's suggestion that they accept Bulgarian asylum. One passenger suffered a heart attack during the siege. The foursome was sentenced to three years on November 3, 1972.

Mohammad Aijaz: on January 19, 2008, Karachi authorities arrested five militants and confiscated explosives that were to be used in suicide bombings against religious commemorations. In their rented house, police found 13 pounds of explosives used in suicide vests, 4 pounds of steel ball bearings, 2 pounds of nails, several hand grenades, handguns,

a detonator, and cyanide to be used to poison drinks at refreshment sites along the Shi'ite mourners' procession route. Aijaz, the group's leader, had been conducting training courses and taught at a camp in South Waziristan. His four accomplices trained at a camp in the tribal area in 2007.

Mohammad Ahmad Ajaj: Palestinian refugee who sought U.S. asylum and, on May 5, 1993, was placed in a cell attached to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan. Ajaj was in jail at the time of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 6 people were killed and over 1,000 wounded. He was serving six months for entering the United States from Pakistan with a false Swedish passport identifying him as Khurram Khan. He entered the United States illegally at JFK Airport on September 1, 1992, carrying 12 bomb-making and chemical manuals. Two manuals bore the fingerprints of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf. Ajaj was released on March 1 but was rearrested March 9, 1993, and held at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in lower Manhattan. He was represented by attorney Lynne Stewart, who said he had applied for asylum in 1991. Israel said he had been a member of Fatah and later joined the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, training at a jihad camp in Pakistan. On May 7, 1993, he was named at a detention hearing in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan as the sixth suspect in the WTC conspiracy. He was ordered held without bail. He was indicted May 19, 1993. On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast plus 30 years for two other counts.

Osman 'Ajib: self-proclaimed leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces. He was shot to death by an unidentified gunman in front of his Khartoum hotel on November 15, 1980.

Shiro Akagi: on June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said that the Japanese Red Army (JRA) member was at large.

Jawad Akbar: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, which is often used in homemade bombs. On March 21, 2006, the group pleaded not guilty. They were identified as Omar Khyam, Anthony Garcia, Nabeel Hussain, Jawad Akbar, Waheed Mahmood, Shujah Mahmood, and Salahuddin Amin. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp, according to prosecutor David Waters. The prosecutor claimed they were assisted in the camp by Mohammed Junaid Babar, a U.S. citizen of Pakistani descent, who had pleaded guilty to terrorism charges in a federal court in New York in 2004. Babar was the government's key witness. On April 30, 2007, after 27 days of deliberation, the jury convicted five defendants. Judge Michael Astill issued life sentences to Jawad Akbar, age 23; Anthony Garcia, age 24; ringleader Omar Khyam, age 26; Waheed Mahmood, age 34; and Salahuddin Amin, 31, for conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. It acquitted Nabeel Hussain and Khyam's brother, Shujah Mahmood. Prosecutors said after the trial that the group met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four July 7, 2005, London transit system bombers. The group trained in Pakistan with Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, age 46, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

'Abd-al-Karim al-Nadi 'Abd-al-Akhir: identified by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, as having trained in the

al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Javed Akhtar: Pakistani involved in the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines plane to Kabul in 1981.

Kamran Akhtar: alias Kamran Shaikh. A Pakistani, age 36, of Elmhurst, Queens, New York, arrested July 20, 2004, when spotted videotaping skyscrapers (including the Bank of America and Wachovia buildings) in downtown Charlotte, North Carolina. On August 10, he was ordered held on federal charges that he lied on his immigration status. He had been ordered to leave the United States in 1998 by a New York immigration court but apparently stayed. His camera included video of buildings in Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, and New Orleans, along with footage of an Austin dam and trolley and transportation systems in several cities.

By August 11, Akhtar's videotapes of 34 tourist attractions in Las Vegas had become the subject of dispute between Las Vegas officials and Detroit prosecutors. A Detroit FBI agent said he had attempted to show the Las Vegas officials earlier al Qaeda surveillance videotapes seized in Detroit and Madrid. The tapes showed the MGM Grand, Excalibur, and New York–New York casino hotels on the Strip. Khalid Sheik Muhammad was mentioned in one tape. The tapes also showed Disneyland and the Golden Gate Bridge. FBI officials said this did not constitute a specific threat. Seven videotapes had commentary in Urdu.

On August 13, Akhtar's attorney declined to request bond, and his client was kept in custody. U.S. Magistrate Judge Carl Horn convened a grand jury on August 23 in Charlotte, and Akhtar was indicted on six charges. He faced 55 years. Akhtar pleaded not guilty on September 7 to two immigration counts of refusing to leave the country after being ordered to do so and using a false document and four counts of lying to investigators. On October 8, Akhtar agreed to plead guilty to immigration charges and spend six months in prison before deportation to Pakistan. He was sentenced on January 24, 2005.

Mohammed Akhtar: one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea from Cairo on July 5, 2005. Akhtar, age 30, and the others were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area that killed 88 people and injured 119.

Qari Saifullah Akhtar: Pakistani member of al Qaeda arrested in Dubai on August 5, 2004. United Arab Emirates police sent him to Pakistan for questioning for his role in the two attempted assassinations against Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Akhtar is believed to be close to Osama bin Laden and the Taliban.

On February 25, 2008, Pakistani authorities arrested him in Lahore for involvement in the October suicide bombing in Karachi of the homecoming parade of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto. The attack killed 140.

Sheikh Saeed Akhtar: shop worker, age 52, and one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. He was soon released.

Bisrat Akililu: one of four Ethiopians who hijacked an Ethiopian Airlines plane flying from Addis Ababa to Bahr Dar on April 12, 1992, and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya, where they surrendered. Ethiopia requested their extradition the next day, saying they were former security members of the deposed regime. They were brought before a Nairobi chief magistrate on April 14. The magistrate declined to release them on bond. The case was due for review on April 28, 1992.

Nihei Akira: Japanese Red Army member released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977.

Mohammad Alam: one of six Pakistani passport holders among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. The six were introduced to the media on January 2, 1996, as among those arrested in Makati. Alam is the brother of Mohammad Anis, also arrested. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She ordered Alam's release.

Diepreye Alamieyeseigha: former Nigerian state governor arrested in 2005 in the United Kingdom on money-laundering charges; he fled to Nigeria but was rearrested. His release was demanded by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta gunmen who took nine hostages on February 18, 2006—including three Americans, two Egyptians, two Thais, a Briton, and a Filipino—from a barge belonging to Willbros, a Houston-based oil services firm laying pipeline for Shell.

Abdurahman Alamoudi: naturalized U.S. citizen, age 51, born in Eritrea and founder of the American Muslim Foundation and the American Muslim Council arrested by London police on August 16, 2003, when they found $340,000 in undeclared cash in his luggage as he was preparing to travel to Damascus, Syria. He was freed after forfeiting the cash. He said an unidentified Libyan official gave him the money in a London hotel room.

U.S. authorities arrested Alamoudi on September 28, 2003, as he attempted to enter the United States. He was charged September 30, 2003, with illegally accepting money from Libya to influence U.S. policy and funding terrorists in the United States and abroad. Federal prosecutors said the $340,000 he was carrying when arrested in August in London "was intended for delivery in Damascus to one or more of the terrorists or terrorist organizations active in Syria," such as al Qaeda, Hizballah, Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. The U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told that he had also given four checks for several hundred dollars each to pay a salary to Patrice Lumumba Ford. Two other checks paid the utilities of Ahmed Bilal. Alamoudi obtained his U.S. citizenship in 1996; prosecutors said it was fraudulently obtained as he had lied on his immigration application.

On October 23, 2003, he was indicted on charges of money laundering and fraud. The 18-count indictment said he assisted al Qaeda, Hamas, and other terrorists and that he took hundreds of thousands of dollars from Libya and attempted to hide the money's origin and purpose. He had sent $160,000 to a charity implicated in the foiled December 2000 Millennium Plot by al Qaeda to bomb Los Angeles International Airport and the Seattle Space Needle. He was held without bond. The government said he had been in contact with eight known terrorists. A bail hearing was set for October 29. His trial was later set for August 2004. Charges included taking money from a nation designated as a terrorist patron, attempting to launder money, and lying to officials when he denied his Hamas ties.

In mid-June 2004, the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* reported that Alamoudi, who was being held in an Alexandria jail on 34 counts of money smuggling, claimed that Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi intended to use the money to finance the assassination of Saudi government leader Crown Prince Abdullah. The *Post* said his story was corroborated by Libyan intelligence officer Col. Mohamed Ismael, who was in Saudi custody. Alamoudi said he met twice with Qadhafi in May and June 2003 regarding the plot, which was to involve the use of small arms or rocket-propelled grenades. Ismael was arrested in Egypt. On November 27, 2003, Saudi authorities arrested Ismael's

confederates at a Mecca hotel as they awaited cash payments from their Libyan handlers.

U.S. officials were quoted as believing that Saad Faqih, a radical Saudi dissident in London, was involved. Faqih admitted he had known Alamoudi for years.

On July 30, 2004, Alamoudi pleaded guilty to illegally moving cash from Libya and admitted involvement in the assassination plot along with Mohammad Massari and Saad Faqih, two Saudi dissidents. He said he obtained nearly one million dollar from Libya. Two other guilty pleas covered charges of tax violations and lying on his immigration form. He faced 23 years in prison and life without plea bargain. Alamoudi lost his U.S. citizenship with the plea and signed a deportation order. On October 15, U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Alamoudi to the maximum 23-year prison term.

On July 15, 2005, the Department of the Treasury said Alamoudi raised money for al Qaeda in the United States. Treasury's memo also added to its list of terror supporters the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, a London-based group headed by Saad Faqih, whom Alamoudi had contacted in the assassination plot.

Efie Alari: spokesperson for the Nigerian Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta who, on February 19, 2006, threatened to fire rockets at international oil tankers.

Em Alba: one of five New People's Army members arrested in connection with the explosion of three grenades during the April 19, 1981, Easter Sunday mass at the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City that killed 13 and wounded 177. On April 30, 1981, police said the grenades were supplied by the Moro National Liberation Front.

Mariven Alforque: believed by the Philippine military to be one of the four members of a New People's Army sparrow hit team in the April 21, 1989, assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. She denied the charges, claiming to be an official of a group that counsels and gives financial support to former political prisoners.

Hadi Yousef Alghoul: variant Hadi Yusef Agul. Jordanian and leader of six Arabs arrested April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting, with ties to Ramzi Yusuf. The detainees' documents indicated they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said the detainees were preparing a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Caloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Ali: name used by one of the four hijackers belonging to the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, the Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986.

Abbas Abdi Ali: resident of Mogadishu, Somalia, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a financier of terrorism.

Ahmed Ali: Fiji Indian who, on May 19, 1987, hijacked an Air New Zealand B747 on the Nadi International Airport tarmac in Suva, Fiji, while en route from Narita, Japan, to Auckland. Claiming to have dynamite strapped to his body, he demanded a flight to Libya and the release of the 27 Parliament members of the Indian-dominated government of former prime minister Timoci Bavadra, who were put under house arrest in a May 14 coup. The flight engineer hit Ali over the head with a whisky bottle, and Ali was taken into custody. The hijacker had been a refueler for the Air New Zealand ground staff at the airport for 17 years.

Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali: alias Ammar al-Baluchi. Born in Pakistan and raised in Kuwait, Ali was one of the last 14 detainees who President Bush announced on September 6, 2006, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 30, 2007, Ali told a U.S. military commission hearing that he had no ties to the Taliban or al Qaeda. He was accused of preparing an attack against the U.S. Consulate in Karachi when he was arrested in 2003. He admitted wiring $100,000 to 9/11 hijacker Marwan al-Shehhi as a favor, however.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali (alias Ammar al-Baluchi), Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash (alias Khallad). The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. Ali was described as Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's nephew and was said to have provided $127,000 for the 9/11 attackers and facilitated their travel to the United States.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment on capital charges before the militant commission at Guantánamo, he was represented by Navy Lt. Cdr. Brian Mizer but said he wanted to represent himself. He spoke English fluently. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Arifin bin Ali: alias John Wong Ah Hung. Singaporean member of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), age 42, arrested May 16, 2003, in Thailand. His arrest was announced on June 10, when Thai authorities arrested three of his Thai colleagues who were planning attacks on five Western embassies, including the U.S. Embassy, and tourist locales. He was transferred to Singapore a day later. Ali was a senior JI member responsible for providing arms training to Muslim radicals. He worked closely with Hambali, an at-large Indonesian who was JI's operations chief. Ali left Singapore in December 2001 during a government crackdown on Islamic militants. He initially went to Malaysia, where the Singapore head of JI asked him to help other fugitives. He then went to ground in Thailand in January 2002. He told police he was planning to bomb embassies in Bangkok during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit that President Bush, the Chinese president, the Japanese prime minister, and other regional leaders were scheduled to attend in October.

Arshad Ali: one of three hijackers of a Pakistan International Airlines B720 flying from Karachi to Peshawar on March 2, 1981, and diverted to Kabul, Afghanistan. On March 14, the terrorists surrendered peacefully to Syrian authorities. On March 23, Syria turned down Pakistan's extradition request, stating that there was no bilateral extradition treaty. On April 30, Pakistan offered a $10,000 reward for his arrest. On March 18, Pakistan requested extradition from Kabul.

Cossor Ali: variant Cossar Ali. U.K. citizen, age 23, of Pakistani descent and mother of an 8-year-old, Ali was charged on August 21, 2006, with withholding knowledge of her husband Ahmed Abdullah Ali's involvement in a plot to blow up 10 U.S. airliners in August 2006.

Deedar Ali: Pakistan People's Party activist arrested August 5, 1991, by Pakistani authorities for involvement in several bus firing incidents in Pucca Qila, old Sukkur area, and Qayyum-

abad, in which several persons were killed or injured.

Husayn Ahmad Shahid Ali: aliases Siraj, Fathi. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Ilyas Ali: naturalized U.S. citizen from India living in Minneapolis, Ali, age 55, was one of three people arrested by Hong Kong authorities while attempting to buy four Stinger missiles from undercover FBI agents during a September 20, 2002, meeting in a Hong Kong hotel. (See also Muhammed Abid Afridi.)

Javit Ali: member of the Hizb al-Dawa al Islamiah group for 21 years interviewed on January 12, 1996, by Philippine Radio-Television GMA-7 Network; during the interview he claimed to be planning to assassinate president Fidel Ramos.

Khyzar Ali: variant of Khyzer Ali.

Khyzer Ali: variant Khyzar Ali. One of nine family members arrested by Lahore police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen was a former Florida resident. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Mahmud Ali: Alias Mohammad Ali. One of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

Mohammed Bashe Ali: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Muhammad Ali: one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested but not charged January 21, 1991, in Bangkok, Thailand, as part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. They were deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31, where they were arrested by Nepalese police. Nepal deported them back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, they were deported to Athens.

Rafqat Ali: a construction worker, age 27, who was one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Ali was released soon after.

Rashid Ali: one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea from Cairo on July 5, 2005. Ali, age 26, and the others were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area that killed 88 people and injured 119.

Rayed Mohamed Abdullah Ali: Yemeni deported May 30, 2006, from New Zealand to Saudi Arabia because his presence posed a security threat to the country. In Phoenix, he had roomed with Hani Hanjour, an American Airlines Flight 77 hijacker. He was never charged in the attacks. He entered New Zealand in February 2006, saying he wanted to study English in Auckland. He was arrested in Palmerston North, 335 miles south of Auckland, on May 29, where he was taking pilot training at the Manawatu Districts Aero Club. He had earned a U.S. pilot's license and had 79 hours of flying time.

Zaim Ali: spokesperson on February 28, 1993, for the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the Philippines. He denied MNLF responsibility for the two bombs that exploded at Zamboanga International Airport and injured 30 people.

Zulfigar Ali: Islamic gunman, age 30, who, on February 28, 2003, attacked a police post outside the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, killing two police officers and wounding five policemen and a civilian. He was arrested after a chase in a nearby park. He screamed at the police to kill him. Police found a note in his pocket saying, "I am going to kill the police officers who are protecting the infidels. This is my religious obligation." Ali said he acted alone, firing from a motorbike. He was carrying two pistols and several rounds of ammunition. Police said Ali was involved with a local Islamic jihadi group. Police believed other gunmen were involved, as witnesses observed two gunmen firing a submachine gun and a pistol on police officers who were having lunch inside the police post. Karachi Police Chief Asad Ashraf Malik said that "the automatic weapon used in the incident was snatched from a policeman who was returning to the post from the men's room in the nearby park." However, Ali claimed he had been given two loaded pistols just before the shooting, along with the promise of a getaway car. Pakistani authorities said the Karachi factory worker was hired to conduct the attack by two radicals—an Arab and a Pakistani religious militant—at a local mosque.

Akhat Alim: one of three Pakistani sailors arrested May 2, 1995, in Rosario, Argentina, while taking photos of the Argentine Zionist Union building at 2555 Salta Street in the old Pichincha District. They were placed at the disposal of Federal Judge Galeano. The trio worked on the Cypriot ship *Mastrogiorgis B,* moored in Rosario. Police were investigating whether they were involved with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israel Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231.

Commander Allan: alias of Jalandoni Moohombsar. Muslim rebel charged on April 2, 1979, by the Philippine military in the city court in Marawi with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although MNLF denied responsibility.

Nathaniel Alpolita: one of five New People's Army members arrested in connection with the explosion of three grenades during the April 19, 1981, Easter Sunday mass at the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City that killed 13 and wounded 177. On April 30, 1981, police said the grenades were supplied by the Moro National Liberation Front.

Evid Alredo: one of five Mozambicans sentenced to death by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

Christian Altbaum: one of two French citizens arrested in March 1990 by an immigration intelligence unit in Cebu, Philippines, on suspicion of membership in the Carlos Group. He agreed to be voluntarily deported on June 2, 1990.

Hassan Hussein bin Alwan: Saudi arrested on June 12, 2009, by Yemeni authorities and described as "the biggest and the most influential" financier for al Qaeda in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. He is believed to have financed attacks in two neighboring countries. Yemen charged him with forming a terrorist group in Yemen and financing its activities.

Zaid Amer: one of two Saudis among nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

Amid: one of a group of 38 undocumented Pakistanis who arrived in Zamboanga, Philippines, on Philippine Airlines flights on June 28, 1994. They were suspected of assisting Abu Sayyaf Muslim extremists in Mindanao who were holding a Roman Catholic priest hostage in the forested interior of Basilan. Their arrest was ordered on July 5.

Jalilul Amin: suspected member of the Philippine Abu Sayyaf Group arrested March 25, 1994, by the Special Action Group of the Philippine National Police along Governor Lim Avenue in Zamboanga City. He was carrying a .357 Magnum revolver and a handheld radio.

Nabl Mohammad Amin: Ethiopian who, on December 26, 1995, tried to hijack a Saudi airliner flying from Asmara, Eritrea, to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He was overpowered by the crew. The plane returned to Asmara, where he was handed over to authorities.

Salahuddin Amin: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Judge Michael Astill issued a life sentence to Salahuddin Amin, age 31, for conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. As of April 29, 2008, he was appealing his conviction. (See also Jawad Akbar.)

Sheikh Abduwel Abdullah Amin: imam of Kampala's Tawheed Mosque and among 20 suspects arrested September 15, 1998, while attempting to enter Uganda from Kenya. The *Washington Post* claimed the police were tipped off that the Islamic extremists planned to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Kampala. Two men were believed to be associates of Osama bin Laden. All but four of the suspects were released on October 5. The foursome had not been charged as of October 5, although Ugandan law requires that charges be made within 48 hours of arrest.

Shakil Ammad: Pakistani arrested June 19, 1994, by Thai police on suspicion of plotting to harm Nepalese crown prince Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah at the Asian Institute of Technology in Pathum Thani. Ammad claimed to be an engineer with a well-known construction company that had never heard of him. He had arrived in Bangkok the previous day.

Karuna Amman: alias Colonel Karuna. Former deputy chief and 20-year military commander of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who defected to the government in 2004. The former teen bodyguard of LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran went on to become a member of the Sri Lankan Parliament.

Pottu Amman: intelligence chief of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam suspected of planning the April 23, 1993, assassination of Sri Lanka opposition leader Lalith Athulathmudali at an election rally in Kirulapone, near Colombo. He also was believed to have planned the killings of former deputy minister of defense Gen. Ranjan Wijeratne, Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, Sri Lanka's northern commander Gen. Denzil Kobbekaduwa, Sri Lankan Navy chief Admiral Clancy Fernando, and nine other senior military officers.

At the time of the group's dissolution on May 18, 2009, Amman was killed in a gun battle with government troops.

Basirud Ampol: Abu Sayyaf member killed on January 13, 1995, in a clash with government troops in District Lantawan, Isabela, Basilan, Philippines.

Amrozi: variant of Amrozi bin Nurhasyim. East Javanese car repairman who was part of the group that bombed two Bali nightclubs on October 12, 2002, killing 202, many of them Australian tourists. Amrozi owned the Mitsubishi L-300 minivan that exploded. He was arrested at an Islamic boarding school, Al Islam, in Lamongan, where he had attended a lecture by Abubakar Baasyir, the head of Jemaah Islamiyah. Amrozi said he was involved in the August 2000 remote-controlled bombing of Philippine ambassador Leonides Caday's house in Jakarta. He said the Bali bombings were "revenge for what Americans have done to Muslims." He said he was trying to kill as many Americans as possible and that the terrorists were unhappy large numbers of Australians had died instead. Amrozi said he had met with Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, the leader of Jemaah Islamiyah and al Qaeda's leader in the region. Amrozi also claimed to be involved in the bombing of the Jakarta stock exchange in 2000, which killed 15 people, and the October 12, 2002, bombing of the Philippine Consulate in North Sulawesi. He also claimed to know Fathur Rohman Ghozi, an Indonesian bombing expert arrested in January by Philippine authorities.

Amrozi claimed to have purchased a ton of ammonium chlorate in Surabaya, East Java; police obtained the sales receipt and detained the seller. Amrozi led police to a home in Denpasar, Bali, where explosives residue was found. Amrozi used Malaysian ringgit, Singapore dollars, and perhaps U.S. dollars to buy the minivan.

Amrozi's older brother, Mukhlas, is a Jemaah Islamiyah operative wanted for the bombing. Police were seeking three other relatives, including two other brothers belonging to JI. Police believed Mukhlas was the Malaysia chief of JI and was involved in a failed plot to blow up pipelines that supply Malaysian water to Singapore. Younger brother Ali Imron was believed to have helped detonate the car bomb. Brother Ghufron, age 48, attended an Islamic boarding school founded by Baasyir. Brother Ali Fauzi was also wanted in connection with the bombing. Brother Khozin founded Al Islam, the Islamic boarding school. Amrozi has 12 brothers and sisters.

Australians were outraged on November 13 when a smirking Amrozi appeared on television laughing and joking with Indonesian police. Amrozi told police that Imam Samudra, alias Hudama, asked him to buy the chemicals to make the bomb.

Police said one group of militants from Lamongan in eastern Java, including Amrozi, set off the remote-detonation bombing of the Sari Club.

On March 11, 2003, the government announced that the August 1, 2000, car bombing of Ambassador Caday's home in Jakarta was carried out by the same JI terrorists accused in the Bali blasts. The government said the attack was ordered in July 2000 by Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, during a meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

On April 30, 2003, prosecutors charged Amrozi with buying the explosives and driving the van that exploded. The charges carry the death penalty. The trial began on May 12. Prosecutors recommended the death sentence for Amrozi, alias "the smiling bomber."

On August 7, Chief Judge I Made Karna Parna declared Amrozi guilty and sentenced him to death. Families of victims cheered in the courtroom. A smiling Amrozi (reported by different sources as being either 30 or 41 years old) turned to them and gave them a thumbs-up sign. Attorney Wirawan Adnan said "the death penalty is speaking about revenge and that's not what justice is all about. We appeal not because we believe our client is innocent. We appeal because we believe we need to correct the applications of the law. We believe that our client . . . is not getting a fair trial." On September 17, 2003, a court upheld Amrozi's death sentence; he said he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

On November 8, 2008, the Indonesian government executed Islamic militants Imam Samudra,

Amrozi bin Nurhasyim, and Ali Ghufron (the last two were brothers) for helping plan and conduct the October 12, 2002, Bali bombings. None expressed remorse, taunting relatives of the victims during their trials. The terrorists told the media they hoped their executions would spawn revenge attacks in the country.

An Chien-wei: Chinese security official at the Shenyang Institute of Physical Cultural and one of six hijackers of Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, a British-built Trident jetliner, on May 5, 1983; the plane was flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai. The hijackers demanded to go to South Korea, where they surrendered and requested political asylum in Taiwan. It was the first successful hijacking of a mainland Chinese plane, and it forced South Korean and Chinese authorities to make their first official contact in over 30 years. South Korea denied China's extradition request. Charges of violating Korean aviation safety law, illegal possession of firearms, and violating immigration law were filed on June 2, 1983. On July 18, the trial began in Seoul Criminal District Court and ended in a guilty verdict for the six defendants. An Chien-wei was sentenced to four years. The sentences were upheld by higher courts twice and then commuted to time served on August 13, 1984. The hijackers were banished from South Korea. They were given political asylum in Taiwan, where they arrived on August 14, 1984, to a hero's welcome.

An Nae-sang: senior at Yonsei University charged by Seoul police with conspiracy to invade the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul; the plot entailed 15 students smashing three large glass windows with 30 Molotov cocktails on February 24, 1988. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths and were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day. An was also suspected of planting a time bomb in the Kwangju USIS building on February 26, 1988.

Moninder Singh Anand: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. Each suspect was initially charged with conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to injure. Charges against Anand were dropped.

Ghalib Andang: alias Commander Robot. Leader of the Abu Sayyaf rebels who, on March 20, 2000, took more than 70 hostages, many of them children from two Philippine schools. He was believed to have led the Abu Sayyaf rebels who, on April 23, 2000, kidnapped 21 people from a restaurant on Sipadan Island off Malaysia's Borneo coast. He was captured on December 7, 2003, after being wounded in a gun battle with soldiers in Indanan on Jolo Island.

Auguto Andicen: one of five Mozambicans sentenced to death by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

Ka Andres: alias of Medel Manalo.

Ang Tiu-cho: Chinese, age 23, who shot a 16-year-old girl in front of her teacher and classmates in the Philippines on December 30, 1952, because she did not return his love. He then attempted to fly home to Amoy, a Chinese port, by skyjacking the Laoag to Aparri DC3 flight of Philippine Air Lines after escaping police. He had boarded under the assumed name of Hung Chu-chun, then shot the pilot and purser and wounded the copilot. A Nationalist Chinese Air Force pilot intercepted the plane and forced the copilot to land in Quemoy, four miles from Amoy. Ang mistook the location for Amoy and

threw down his guns and grenades, whereupon he was arrested.

Edwin Angeles: Abu Sayyaf member who turned state's evidence and claimed that he assisted Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf in the plot to kill the pope during the pope's January 1995 visit to the Philippines.

Nestor Angelo: alias Ka (Comrade) Fred. Angelo's release was demanded on October 22, 1986, by the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Herusum Angliong: New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member wanted on a July 9, 1989, warrant in connection with the NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Muwakfak al-'Ani: Iraqi consul general also serving as Iraqi Embassy first secretary in Manila; he was declared persona non grata on January 21, 1991, for his involvement with two terrorists trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at the U.S. Information Service (USIS) Thomas Jefferson Library. The bomb exploded prematurely in Manila on January 19, 1991. He had obtained tickets for the bombers and drove them to the bomb site. He left on January 24. He had earlier served tours in Kuwait, Washington, and Libya.

Mohammad Anis: variant Anees. One of six Pakistani passport holders among nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. His brother, Mohamad Alam, was also arrested. The six were introduced to the media on January 2, 1996, as among those arrested in Makati. Anis allegedly was a close associate of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf and was linked to the bombing of the Philippine Airlines plane and assassination plots against Pope John Paul II, president Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Arturo T. Enrile, and Philippine National Police chief director Gen. Recaredo Sarmiento. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She ordered Anis's release.

Commander Annie: one of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988. Her uncle, Jamil Lucman, was a former Moro National Liberation Front commander who had surrendered to the authorities and was serving as intermediary with the kidnappers.

Adel Anonn: alias Adel Bani. One of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. He denied being the brother of Ramzi Yusuf. Police said he owned the Mindanao Meat Shop, in the back of a building in Manila's rundown former prostitution district.

Aftab Ansari: phoned Indian police from the United Arab Emirates to take credit for the January 22, 2002, 6:30 A.M. incident in which four gunmen on two motorcycles fired AK-47 automatic weapons at the guard post of the American Center, a U.S. cultural center on Jawaharlal Nehru Road in downtown Calcutta, killing 5 policemen and wounding 20 people, including police officers, pedestrians, and a private security guard hired by the U.S. government. He was extradited on February 9, 2002, after he was arrested attempting to travel out of the United Arab Emirates with Pakistani travel documents. The United Arab Emirates

also deported his accomplice, Raju Sharma, wanted in India on weapons charges. The Indian Foreign Ministry said Ansari was in contact with Omar Saeed, chief suspect in the January 23 kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. Ansari and Saeed had first met in an Indian prison in the 1990s, when Ansari was serving time for criminal operations.

On April 27, 2005, a Calcutta court sentenced seven people to death for the shooting. The judge pronounced the defendants guilty of murder, waging war against the country, and possessing arms. Six other defendants remained at large. Prosecutors said main defendant Ansari was a Dubai-based underworld figure with links to militant groups in Pakistan.

Faheem Ahmed Ansari: variant Fahim Ansari. Mumbai native, age 34, arrested in February 2008 for a New Year's Eve grenade attack on a police training camp in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh. He claimed to have surveilled targets for another Lashkar-i-Taiba plan. Police wanted to question him for the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Indian police claimed he met with Lashkar operatives when he lived in Dubai. Indian police claimed he traveled to Karachi in 2007 and trained for nine months in explosives, surveillance techniques, intelligence gathering, and agent handling. Police claimed he sent video clips and maps of Mumbai locations to Lashkar commanders via a cutout in Nepal. He was charged by Indian prosecutors on February 25, 2009, with providing maps used in the Mumbai attacks.

Kamal Ahmed Ansari: arrested in Bihar State on July 20, 2006, as a suspect in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800. He had links with terrorists in Nepal and Bangladesh and unspecified links to Pakistan.

Tanvir Ahmed Ansari: practitioner of traditional Muslim medicine, age 32, arrested as a suspect on July 24, 2006, in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800. He allegedly contacted Muslim militants during a 2001 visit to Bahrain and learned to make bombs during a 2004 visit to Pakistan.

Charles Anthony: son of Velupillai Prabhakaran, head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka. Anthony ran the terrorist group's tiny air force and died on May 18, 2009, along with his father.

Mohammed Anwar: one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea from Cairo on July 5, 2005. Anwar, age 30, and the others were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area that killed 88 people and injured 119.

Yoshinobu Aoyama: Aum Shin Rikyo minister of justice arrested on May 3, 1995, by Japanese police on charges of slandering a fertilizer company by claiming it had sprayed an Aum commune with sarin nerve agent.

Assmet Apaase: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas, the Saudi Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990. He carried a Lebanese passport.

Freddy Aponno: leader of seven members of the Free South Moluccan Youth Organization who seized a train in Beilen, Netherlands, killing the engineer and a passenger later in the December 2, 1975, takeover. They demanded that the Dutch government recognize the nonexistent Republic of South Molucca, release 25 terrorists held in Dutch jails (including several sentenced for the July 1975 plot to kidnap Queen Juliana and members of her royal family), initiate UN mediation on Moluccan independence, and provide a plane to fly them to an undisclosed destination. The terrorists surrendered

December 14. On March 26, 1976, the seven terrorists were sentenced to 14 years in prison. Their release was demanded in attacks on a train and a school by South Moluccans on May 23, 1977.

Abdullahi Sudi Arale: leader of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts, an Islamic militant political organization that ruled large tracts of Somalia in 2006. He had served as the link between al Qaeda in the Horn of Africa and senior al Qaeda leaders in Pakistan, providing weapons and explosives to the African cells. The al Qaeda courier was arrested in Africa sometime before June 7, 2007. He was scheduled to undergo a Combatant Status Review Tribunal at Guantánamo Bay.

Alejandro Arceo: chief of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines Mariano Garcia Brigade, named by police on May 20, 1990, as a planner of the May 13, 1990, NPA murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. He was charged with double murder and illegal possession of firearms.

Mohammed Aref: one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea from Cairo on July 5, 2005. Aref, age 26, and the others were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area that killed 88 people and injured 119.

Arif: Singaporean who trained with Lashkar-i-Taiba, a Pakistan-based group, in 2000 to 2001. His father is a member of the Philippine Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Arif was one of 11 Islamic militants arrested in Southeast Asia in late 2003 who were being groomed as the next leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah.

Mohammad Arif: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Masrab Arochi: variants Abu Musab al Baluchi, Mussad Aruchi, Mussab Aruchi. Nephew of 9/11 organizer Khalid Sheik Mohammed, Arochi was arrested in Karachi on June 12, 2004. There was a one-million-dollar reward for his capture. Arochi led police to Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan, who was arrested in Lahore on July 13. His e-mails led police to other al Qaeda terrorists. Information from the interrogations of Arochi and Khan led to the arrest of al Qaeda terrorist Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani on July 25, who was wanted for the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Hafiz Arshad: one of nine terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Arshad, in his twenties, was from Multan, Pakistan.

Mark Alphonzo Artis: American from Illinois arrested October 18, 1988, in Quetta, Pakistan, as he was boarding a domestic flight. Police found 10 grams of hashish in his luggage, as well as an aviation book, maps, electronic equipment, pro-Iranian radical literature, and validated visas to Iran in his passport. Police believed he was involved in the August 17, 1988, explosion on the C-130 plane of Pakistani president Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, which killed all 32 on board. He had told some associates that he was a Shi'ite Muslim involved in a jihad but denied involvement in the Zia killing. He was held incommunicado for months. After he was released in May 1989, U.S. officials were notified by Pakistan that he had been held on a drug charge.

Musaab Aruchi: variant of Masrab Arochi.

Shoko Asahara: born Chizuo Matsumoto, self-described "Venerated Master" of the Aum Shin Rikyo cult, which released sarin nerve agent (isopropyl methylphosphorofluoridate) on March 20, 1995, into the Tokyo subway system, killing 12 and hospitalizing 5,510. The group also was suspected in the June 27, 1994, sarin release in Mat-

sumoto, 125 miles northwest of Tokyo, in which 265 people were hospitalized and 7 died in agony. A week later, residents of the small village of Kamikuishiki, near Mount Fuji south of Matsumoto, had the same symptoms, although all recovered. Asahara had been jailed in 1982 for selling counterfeit medicines. He also had founded three cults. In 1982, he and his wife created the Heavenly Blessing Association. He next tried the Aum Divine Wizard Association, claiming that Buddhist principles would permit him to fly. In 1987, he created Aum Supreme Truth, which venerates Shiva, the Hindu god of destruction and renewal; Buddhist saints; and Adolf Hitler. At its height, it had 40,000 adherents in Japan, the United States, Germany, Russia, and Sri Lanka. Police arrested him on May 16, 1995; he was hiding with his wife and six children at the Aum Mount Fuji complex. Police searched for three hours in the underground tunnels and secret passages before finding him in his meditation chamber. He and six followers were indicted June 6, 1995, on murder charges. He faced the death penalty. On June 14, 1995, he was charged with ordering the January 1994 strangulation of Kotaro Ochida, a pharmacist in a cult hospital, by Hideaki Yasudi, a former Aum member. On July 5, 1995, he was indicted on a murder charge related to the strangling. He was also charged with ordering the production of LSD, truth serums, amphetamines, and other illegal drugs. The trial of Asahara and 162 of his followers was to begin on October 26, 1995, in Courtroom 104 of the Tokyo District Court. On October 4, 1995, NHK Television reported that he had confessed to all charges, including those of masterminding two dozen killings.

On October 13, 1995, *Kyodo* reported Asahara had told police he had ordered the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto, age 33; his wife Satoko, age 29; and their son Tatsuhiko, age 1, after senior Aum members Kiyohide Hayakawa, head of the construction section, and Kazuaki Okazaki said they could not kill only the lawyer.

On December 4, 1995, he was served a warrant for involvement in the VX gas murder of Osaka businessman Tadahito Hamaguchi on December 12, 1994.

On July 24, 2001, a Tokyo court ordered him to pay $3.7 million to families of the four victims killed in a sarin attack in June 1994.

At the end of their seven-year case before the Tokyo District Court on April 24, 2003, prosecutors called for the death penalty, which was issued on February 26, 2004.

Abdulrassad Asani: information minister of the Philippine Moro National Liberation Front who visited Libya in April 1987.

Shinya Asano: former member of Aum Shin Rikyo and the Elite Paratroops Unit of the Ground Self-Defense Force (SDF) sentenced on October 16, 1995, by the Tokyo District Court to a two-year suspended sentence for attempting to wiretap the home of an SDF commander's daughter on March 7, 1995. He had also broken into a drivers' license exam center in Koganei, Tokyo, in December 1994.

Mujahid Dokubo-Asari: leader in 2007 of a Nigerian militant group that conducted attacks on Nigeria's oil industry in the Niger Delta. He was freed from prison on June 14, 2007.

Mohammed Asha: acquitted by a London court on December 16, 2008, of involvement in the failed June 2007 car bomb attacks in London and Glasgow. Asha, age 28, had been in contact with Bilal Abdulla, one of the bombers. Asha was a doctor for the British National Health Service. His visa had expired while he was in custody, and he faced deportation.

Muhamad Asharaq: one of two Bangladeshis prevented by Philippine immigration authorities from entering the country on April 8, 1995, via an Ethiopian flight from Bangkok. They were suspected of being terrorists.

Mike Asher: London-based, South African–backed Seychelles exile who worked for Italy and

was blown up, along with Simon Denouse, by their own bomb on October 20, 1982, before they could launch a coup against the government of Seychelles president Albert France Rene. The Seychelles Resistance Movement claimed credit.

Ahmad M.A. Ashnabisi: one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested but not charged January 21, 1991, in Bangkok, Thailand, as part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. They were deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31, where they were arrested by Nepalese police. Nepal deported them back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, they were deported to Athens.

Abdul Razzaq son of Ashor: one of five Libyans arrested March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Haji Muhammad Ashraf: chief of finance of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba. On May 27, 2008, the United States imposed financial sanctions against him.

Mohammed Ashraf: one of two Kashmiri Liberation Front hijackers of an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship F27 flying from Srinagar to Jammu on January 30, 1971, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. The duo demanded asylum and freedom from prosecution from the Pakistani government, plus the release of 36 prisoners in Kashmir jails by the Indian government. The Pakistanis granted asylum. India refused to give in to their demands, and, on February 3, the hijackers blew up the plane with hand grenades, remaining on board to ensure the fire consumed the plane and preventing Pakistani firefighters from stopping the blaze. They were injured when they jumped from the plane and were subsequently charged with conspiracy and subversive activities. On May 17, 1973, a special tribunal found hijacker Hashim Quershi guilty of being an Indian agent who had received his orders from Delhi intelligence officers. The court found that he had acted as an intelligence agent rather than as a member of the Liberation Front and sentenced him to stiff jail terms under the Pakistani Penal Code and the Official Secrets Act. The court held that Ashraf was unaware of Hashim's conspiracy; he thus was charged, along with the other officers of the Liberation Front, with sending arms and ammunition to Indian-occupied Kashmir. They received minor sentences.

Mohammed Ashraf: one of three members of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi arrested July 8, 2002, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the June 14, 2002, car bombing of the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 and injured 51. Authorities also seized a large quantity of explosives and weapons. Two men publicly admitted their guilt and said the bomb was built to kill Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. The duo, identified as Mohammed Imran, the group's leader, and Mohammed Hanif, his deputy, said they tried to set off the bomb near the president's motorcade in Karachi in April, but the remote control failed. The trio—Imran, Hanif, and Ashraf—were arraigned August 3 in the Anti-Terrorism Court on charges of conspiracy, terrorism, attempted murder, and use of a lethal explosive. The terrorism charge carries the death penalty. The trio and Waseem Akhtar, a Pakistan Rangers paramilitary police member, were also arraigned on charges of plotting to kill Musharraf.

Ibrahim Mahfudh Ashur: Kenyan arrested in August 2008 as part of the investigation of the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He allegedly was in contact with al Qaeda bombing planner Fazul Abdullah Mohammed. Police also arrested his parents and confiscated two passports and a computer.

Manfo Kwaku Asiedu: Ghanaian charged in a London court on August 8, 2005, with conspiracy

to commit murder and explosives offenses. Police believe he was the fifth bomber who left a backpack with an unexploded bomb in a West London park during the abortive copycat bombings of the London subway system on July 21, 2005. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Stephen Kamlish, attorney for Asiedu, noted that his client had "broken ranks" with the other defendants and was sitting apart from them in court. On July 10, 2007, the jury was unable to reach a verdict on two of the defendants—Asiedu and Adel Yahya—and was dismissed. On November 20, 2007, a British court sentenced Asiedu to 33 years in prison. He had admitted to a charge of conspiracy to cause explosions.

Haris bin Asim: Egyptian member of al Qaeda arrested in a June 25, 2003, raid on a Peshawar house, where police found a videocassette of Osama bin Laden warning of attacks against U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia.

Anas Asjad: commander of the Moro National Liberation Front in the Philippines in 1987.

Aslam Muhammad Aslam: one of two Pakistani brothers arrested by passport control officers at Ruzyne Airport in Czechoslovakia on January 28, 1991. He was on a list of international terrorists. The brothers were searched but no suspicious objects were found. They were flown back to Belgrade on January 28.

Mohammad Aslam: hijacker of a Swissair DC8 flying from Bombay to Karachi on December 1, 1974. He demanded to be flown to Libya or Lebanon. During a refueling stop in Karachi, he was overpowered by the crew. He was sentenced on March 10, 1975, to three years and was fined $200 for attempted hijacking.

Mohammad Aslam: one of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

Wasim Aslam: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore

Raja Aslan: taxi driver from Pakistan whose cell phone was used to make 23 calls to Abdel Ghani's alias. Abdel Ghani was linked to Lucia Garofalo and Ahmed Ressam.

Haroon Radhi Aswat: variant of Haroon Rashid Aswat.

Haroon Rashid Aswat: variant Haroon Radhi Aswat. Pakistani (or Indian), age 31, raised in Batley, United Kingdom, who was an aide to Abu Hamza Masri, the radical Muslim preacher in London. Aswat traveled to Pakistan, India, the United States, and other countries. He was involved in a plot to set up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon. His cell phone had received 20 calls from several of the London bombers who attacked the London subway system on July 7, 2005. The last call was made the night of July 6 from London. He comes from the same general area of West Yorkshire as three of the bombers; Mohammed Sidique Khan lived closest to him. Aswat attended schools in Batley and Dewsbury and went to a technical college in Bradford. Zambian police arrested Aswat on July 20, 2005, as he was crossing into the country from Zimbabwe. He was deported to the United Kingdom on August 7, 2005. The

United States requested extradition on charges related to his plans for the terrorist training camp. On January 5, 2006, a British court ruled that the suspected al Qaeda member and United Kingdom citizen could be extradited to the United States to stand trial in a U.S. federal court—but not a military tribunal—for allegedly plotting to set up the Bly camp. He could not be designated an enemy combatant. The U.K. home secretary had two months to approve the extradition. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that Aswat and Babar Ahmad could be extradited.

Tawfiq bin Atah: Malaysian security reported a January 2000 meeting between bin Atah, hijacker Khalid Almihdhar, and other Osama bin Laden supporters.

Mohammed Atef: aliases Subhi Abu Sita (variant Sitta), Shaykh Taseer Abdallah, Abu Hafs al-Masri, Abu Hafez. Agricultural engineer who served in Egypt's air defense forces before joining the Egyptian Islamic Jihad and later becoming chief of security for Osama bin Laden in Sudan. Atef was top aide to Ayman al-Zawahiri for years in Islamic Jihad. Operating from Sudan in 1983, he planned the al Qaeda assault on U.S. Army Rangers in Somalia. He later became bin Laden's senior military commander, training thousands in Afghan camps. He was in cell phone contact with the bin Laden team that bombed the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. He also served as bin Laden's media adviser, setting up interviews with Western reporters. In January 2001, his daughter married one of bin Laden's sons in Afghanistan. He was initially believed killed in the U.S. bombing of Kabul in November 2001, but his name was passed after Christmas 2001 to Afghans working with the Coalition. The former Egyptian police officer, born in 1944, had a five-million-dollar bounty on his head after being indicted on murder and conspiracy charges for the August 7, 1998, Africa bombings. He also trained the Somalis who killed 18 U.S. soldiers in Mogadishu in 1993. He planned an unsuccessful attack on U.S. troops at a Yemeni hotel in 1992. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen by President Bush on September 24, 2001. His height is circa six feet five inches.

Ibrahim Athar: alias Chief. Pakistani from Bahawalpur identified by India as one of five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport.

Simplicio Atienza: on April 9, 1987, Atienza was arrested in the Calubang neighborhood in connection with the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Nobuyuki Wakaoji, chief of the Manila branch of Mitsui, by five armed members of the New People's Army. Atienza was also charged with robbery.

Atif: alias of Kamran. Believed to be the mastermind of the May 26, 2004, attack in which car bombs exploded near the residence of the U.S. consul general and the Pakistani-American Cultural Center, a private English-language school not affiliated with the U.S. government. A policeman was killed, and 34 people, mostly police officers and journalists, were injured. He was arrested in a roundup of people involved in a failed assassination plot in April 2002 against Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

Itisgemenet Atinkut: one of four Ethiopians who hijacked an Ethiopian Airlines plane flying from Addis Ababa to Bahr Dar on April 12, 1992; the hijackers diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya, where they surrendered. Ethiopia requested their extradition the next day, saying they were former security members of the deposed regime. The hijackers were brought before a Nairobi chief magistrate on April 14. The magistrate declined to release them on bond. The case was due for review on April 28, 1992.

Sawfat Hasan 'Abd-al-Qani Atiq: alias Faysal. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president

Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Osman Ato: lieutenant of fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid and owner of a garage where Pakistani UN soldiers found a weapons cache on June 28, 1993. In the resulting shootout, two Pakistani soldiers died and three were wounded, while two Somali gunmen were killed and several others were wounded by fire from a U.S. Cobra helicopter.

Ahmed Nawaz Atta: Pakistani, age 19, questioned by the FBI about possible involvement in a terrorist organization and held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in their 9/11 investigations.

Hassan bin Attash: Yemeni arrested in Karachi, Pakistan, in September 2002 on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordan for 10 months before being moved to Guantánamo Bay.

Tawfiq bin Attash: alias of Walid Muhammad bin Attash.

Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarak bin Attash: aliases Tawfiq bin Attash, Khallad, Tawfiq Attash Khallada. The Yemeni, who was born and raised in Saudi Arabia and who lost his left leg in a battlefield accident in 1997, told a U.S. military tribunal at Guantánamo Bay on March 12, 2007, that he organized the USS *Cole* attack and the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He ran a terrorist training camp in Logar, Afghanistan. He claimed to have purchased the explosives and faked travel documents for the bombings. He also helped choose the 9/11 attackers. He was arrested in April 2001. He had been chosen by Osama bin Laden to be the 20th hijacker for 9/11 but he was prevented from joining the team when he was arrested and detained briefly in Yemen in 2001. He had served as a bodyguard for bin Laden. His father, Mohammed, is reportedly close to bin Laden. His younger brother, Hassan, has been held at Guantánamo since 2004.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared bin Attash an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali (alias Ammar al-Baluchi), Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. The charge sheet said that circa December 1999, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed gave bin Attash a razor knife, which he used to check airline security measures on flights to Malaysia, Bangkok, and Hong Kong. On these flights, bin Attash obtained information on U.S. carriers.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment on capital charges before the military commission at

Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Attaullah: leader of a group of 10 al Qaeda members arrested June 12–13, 2004, in Karachi.

Attaullah: Iraqi based in Peshawar and believed to be the al Qaeda ringleader of a bombing that killed a dozen people, including four Americans working for DynCorp, on August 29, 2004. He was also believed to be behind a suicide bomber who attacked a Kabul shopping center two months later near a group of Icelandic peacekeepers, killing an American woman and an Afghan girl and injuring three soldiers.

Adel Attayab: Sudanese employee of an Arab-financed relief agency in Peshawar and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was charged under the 14 Foreigners Act.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah: aliases Abdul Rahman, Abdul Rahman al-Muhajir, Abdel Rahman, Mohammed K.A. al-Namer, Abu 'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir. Born June 19, 1964, in Egypt, Atwah was wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. He had been an al Qaeda member since 1990, providing explosives training in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan. He was part of an al Qaeda cell in Somalia in the early 1990s that trained Somali tribesmen to attack U.S. soldiers. The Rewards for Justice Program offered five million dollars for his apprehension. His height was circa five feet five inches. He is believed to have died at age 41 in North Waziristan on April 12, 2006, in a Pakistani helicopter air strike.

Jasbir Singh Atwal: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. Atwal was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and charged with attempted murder.

Jaspal Singh Atwal: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. Atwal was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and charged with attempted murder.

Augusto: disturbed man holding a hand grenade and a gun who hijacked a Philippine Airlines domestic flight carrying 278 passengers from Davao City to Manila on May 25, 2000. He was wearing a ski mask and swim goggles. He demanded that the plane return to Davao, but the pilots said the plane was low on fuel. The hijacker parachuted out of the plane near Manila after robbing the passengers, none of whom were injured. Police searched a forested hilly area outside Manila. Passengers described the man as hysterical; the man had told pilot Butch Generoso that he had family problems. He made flight attendants collect about $25,000 from the passengers and then demanded more. After the second collection, he screamed at the pilot to open the nearest exit, which the pilot refused to do. Once the plane descended to 6,000 feet, the pilot depressurized the plane. The hijacker demanded a baseball hat and money belt; then, wearing a homemade parachute, he tried to jump from an exit on the right rear side of the plane. The wind was too strong to make the jump, but a flight attendant pushed him out. He pulled the pin from a grenade but mistakenly threw the pin, not the grenade, back into the cabin. He died upon impact, according to the Darwin Awards.

Aung Sang Suu Kyi: Nobel-winning Burmese opposition leader whose release was demanded by two Burmese students demanding democracy in their military-ruled nation; on October 6, 1989, the two students hijacked Myanmar Airways XY-ADW, a Burmese Airways Fokker 28 on a

domestic flight from Mergui to Rangoon, and diverted it to U Taphao Naval Air Base in Thailand. She had been placed under house arrest July 20, 1989, after anti-government speeches. Her release was also demanded by two Burmese students who, on November 10, 1990, hijacked Thai International Airways Flight TG304, an Airbus 300 flying from Bangkok to Yangon, diverting it to Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport.

Saw Than Aung: Karen rebel leader whose followers kidnapped two French citizens and a dozen Burmese civilians on October 18, 1983.

Abu Muslim Australia: alias of David M. Hicks.

Hassan Dahir Aweys: resident of Somalia listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. He was an Osama bin Laden associate in the 1990s. On June 23, 2006, he was named leader of the ruling Conservative Council of Islamic Courts in Somalia.

Daidoji Ayako: female Japanese Red Army member released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977.

Aden Hashi Ayro: leader of Hizbul Shabbab, variant al-Shabaab, a violent youth gang of the Islamic Courts Union of Somalia. He was believed to have been wounded on January 8, 2007, when the United States conducted an air strike on Badmadow Island off southern Somalia. Ayro was an associate of Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, and Abu Taha al-Sudani. The United States found bloody clothes at the air strike site where 5 to 10 al Qaeda suspects had been killed, including Mohammed, a planner of the bombings of the U.S. embassies of Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. Mohammed and Nabhan were wanted on suspicion of planning and carrying out the bombings. Al-Sudani is an explosives specialist with suspected al Qaeda ties. Mohammed was believed to have planned the Africa bombings as well as the car bombing of a Mombasa beach resort in Kenya and the simultaneous attempt to shoot down an Israeli aircraft in 2002.

Ayro was killed in a 2:00 A.M. U.S. air strike on Dusa Mareb. He reportedly had trained in assassination and insurgency in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. He had gone into hiding since his *sharia* courts group had been removed from Mogadishu in early 2007. In November 2007, he had called on his followers to attack African Union peacekeepers. He reportedly had ordered the killings of a U.K. journalist, four foreign aid workers, and a Somali peace activist. He was a member of the Ayr subclan of the Hizbul Shabbab group.

Mohammad Ayud: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell, Ayud, age 63, was arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and a prayer house frequented by supporters of the late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. He was believed to be one of the group's ideological leaders.

Dr. Azahari: chief bomb maker of the Jemaah Islamiyah. As of June 24, 2004, he remained at large. He was believed to have been involved in the August 5, 2003, suicide bombing at Jakarta's Marriott Hotel that killed 16 and injured 149.

Mohammed Azam: one of four Pakistanis arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992, for suspected involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. Chemical tests on the suspects' clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges were not dropped.

Masud Azhar: variant of Masood Azhar; possible alias of Mohammad Masud Azhar.

Maulana Masood Azhar: variant Masud Azhar. Pakistani-born Kashmiri militant and deputy

chief of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin whose release after six years in an Indian prison was obtained by the five Kashmiri hijackers of an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport. He had traveled to India in 1992 to help the militants. He was arrested in 1994 and was held in a high-security jail near Jammu in Kot Balwal. Terrorists had conducted three previous attacks attempting to obtain his release. In one, several Western tourist hikers were kidnapped. One was killed; the other three have never been found and are presumed dead. India noted that despite press accounts, Azhar is not a religious leader. The press said he is a Muslim cleric and ideologue of the Harkat ul-Ansar terrorist group, which is believed to have terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. He was released by India on December 31, 1999, and founded the Jaish-i-Muhammad.

Early in February 2000, Azhar's radical activism led the Pakistani military government to place him in protective custody. He had been given a hero's welcome upon his release, speaking at religious meetings throughout the country. He announced he was forming a new Islamic army of 600,000 men and called for a jihad against India and the United States. Pakistan urged him to settle down in Punjab with his new bride, whom he married after the hijacking.

Azhar had close ties to the Taliban and Pakistan's intelligence service. He had been placed under house arrest in October 2001 but was freed after two days. He claimed credit for the October 1 suicide bombing of the Srinagar, India, legislative assembly in which 38 people died, but he later withdrew the claim. He was held in a police station for several hours but was later placed under house arrest and, as of December 31, 2001, was not charged. India requested extradition. On March 22, 2002, the Pakistani government quietly permitted him to go home as a form of house arrest. His group, Jaish-i-Muhammad, is on the U.S. State Department list of terrorists and was banned by Pakistan in January 2002. On December 29, 2002, Pakistani police carried out a court order that freed him from house arrest. He left for an unknown place after midnight.

Mohammad Masud Azhar: possible alias Masud Azhar. Imprisoned secretary general of Harkat ul-Ansar (Movement of Friends) of Bahawalpur, Punjab, an Islamic group, whose release was demanded by the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group who kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas on July 4, 1995.

Chiming Abdul Azi: Thai whose trial began December 28, 2004, in Cambodia, for colluding with Indonesian al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist Hambali to attack the U.K. and U.S. embassies in 2002. On December 29, 2004, the court sentenced two Thai Muslims and one Cambodian to life sentences.

Maulana Abdul Aziz: leader of the July 2007 Red Mosque standoff that led to 100 deaths when Pakistani troops stormed the facility. Aziz was released on bail by the Supreme Court of Pakistan on April 17, 2009, after two years of house arrest. He returned to Islamabad two days later, calling on a cheering crowd to spread *sharia* law to the rest of the country. At least 26 charges remained against him.

Mohammed Jaweed Azmath: one of two Indian Muslims arrested September 12, 2001, by police in Texas who pulled them from an Amtrak train. They had $5,000 in cash, hair dye, and box cutters. The Indian duo had boarded TWA Flight 679 on September 11, which left Newark at 6:10 A.M. The plane was grounded in St. Louis after the terrorist attacks, and the duo then boarded the train. Ayub Ali Khan had two Indian passports with different names for his parents and different addresses. Azmath had two passports that included fake names for his parents and different dates of birth. As of December 8, Khan was being investigated for possessing a false passport and fraudulently obtaining a work permit. Indian officials said they came

from lower-middle-class families in Hyderabad. The duo lived in a Jersey City apartment, where the *Wall Street Journal* found stories about bioterrorism. Investigators conducted anthrax tests. The duo's former roommate, Mohammad Aslam Pervez, was indicted in mid-October on charges of lying to the FBI about financial transactions. He was held without bond. Police were investigating how the duo managed to send $64,000 to relatives. By mid-December, the government was backing away from suggesting they were part of the 9/11 plot. Khan was represented in New York by attorney Lawrence Feitell. The duo faced new charges on December 13 that they ran up $470,000 on fraudulent credit cards.

Osama Azmiry: alias Wali Khan Amin Shah.

Azzam: terrorist who apparently died in the August 7, 1998, al Qaeda truck bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

Hamza Azzam: arrested by Pakistani police on December 5, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. He was later released. Confusion may have resulted because of his shared last name with Majid Azzam and the late professor Abdullah Azzam, Osama bin Laden's teacher and advisor.

Huthiafa Azzam: arrested by Pakistani police on December 5, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. He was later released. Confusion may have resulted because of his shared last name with Majid Azzam and the late professor Abdullah Azzam, Osama bin Laden's teacher and advisor.

Majid Azzam: Palestinian master of philosophy and chemistry student at Punjab University arrested by Pakistani Federal Investigation Agency police on December 5, 1995, at his Lahore flat. He was arrested in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. He had come to Pakistan on Egyptian travel documents issued to Palestinian refugees. He had received a bachelor's degree from Sudan University.

B

Commander Alinor Baakal: one of two leaders of the 11 Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who, on July 8, 1987, kidnapped Teofila Smith and Linda Madrid, two Filipinos working for the United Nations in Lanao del Sur, Philippines.

Habib Alwi Baaqil: leader of a pro-Suharto Muslim group in 2000 in Indonesia. On September 15, 2000, Indonesian president Abdurrahman Wahid suspected Baaqil was connected with the bombing campaign of September 13, 2000, in which a car bomb exploded in a garage under the Jakarta stock exchange, killing 15 and injuring 30.

Abubaker Baasyir: variant Abu Bakir Bashir; alias Sheik Abdush Shomad. Spiritual leader, age 64, of the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) of Indonesia, a terrorist group linked to al Qaeda; local authorities summoned Baasyir to Jakarta on October 17, 2002, to question him about a series of church bombings by al Qaeda–linked militants. He collapsed and was hospitalized after a press conference. Jailed al Qaeda operative Omar al-Farouq told local investigators Baasyir was involved in the bombings, and, on October 19, Baasyir was arrested. Police suspected Baasyir knew ahead of time about the October 12, 2002, Bali nightclub attacks in which 202 died. On January 28, 2003, Indonesian National Police chief Dai Bachtiar said Baasyir had given a blessing to the "jihad operation" in Bali. Baasyir approved the plan, which had been developed by senior militants at a meeting in Bangkok in February to strike U.S. and other Western targets in Indonesia and Singapore.

On April 14, 2003, Indonesian prosecutors filed treason charges against Baasyir for plotting to overthrow the government. His trial began on April 23. He was charged in a 25-page indictment with involvement in church bombings on Christmas Eve 2000 that killed 19 people, a failed plot to bomb U.S. interests in Singapore, and a plot to assassinate president Megawati Sukarnoputri in 2001 when she had been vice president. The government said Baasyir is JI's leader. The charges carry a life sentence. He was not charged with the Bali bombings. On May 28, Ali Imron and Hutomo Pamungkas, alias Mubarok, both suspected of involvement in the Bali bombings, testified that they believe Baasyir to be JI's leader. Other JI members Imam Samudra and Mukhlas did not implicate Baasyir; Samudra recanted an earlier confession, saying the government had beaten him.

On June 26, Faiz bin Abu Bakar Bafana, age 41, a Malaysian and the treasurer of JI, told the court via teleconference from a Singapore jail that Osama bin Laden had set in motion a series of plots that JI had pursued in Singapore and Indonesia in 2000. Bafana said Baasyir approved of the planned attacks and had appointed Ali Ghufron—charged with organizing the Bali bombings—as an operations chief of JI.

On September 2, 2003, Chief Judge Muhammad Saleh announced that an Indonesian court convicted Baasyir of treason for JI involvement and attempting to overthrow the government, sentencing him to four years in prison. The court ruled that the prosecution had not proven that Bassyir was JI's commander. The court also rejected the charge that he was involved in the Christmas Eve 2000 church bombings. He was also found guilty of an immigration violation for the 14 years he

spent in exile in Malaysia. Prosecutors had requested 15 years; the maximum was life. Baasyir said he would appeal. On September 8, 2003, prosecutors appealed Baasyir's verdict, hoping to win a ruling that he was the commander of JI. They also wanted a tougher sentence. On December 1, 2003, an Indonesian appeals court overturned the treason charges and reduced Baasyir's sentence from four to three years. He was cleared of charges of leading the JI. The court upheld his conviction on immigration violations. On March 9, 2004, the Indonesian Supreme Court further reduced Baasyir's sentence, permitting him to go free by April 4, 2004. The court offered no explanation for halving his sentence.

On April 16, 2004, two weeks before Baasyir was set to go free, Indonesian officials named him a terrorism suspect, which would permit them to keep him in prison after he finished serving his sentence on immigration charges. As Baasyir was walking out of Jakarta's Salemba Prison on April 28, he was rearrested with what the government said was solid evidence he was the JI leader. On July 23, 2004, the constitutional court ruled Baasyir could not be tried by retroactive imposition of the antiterrorism laws.

Two Islamic Army in Iraq terrorists seized two Indonesian women, two Lebanese, and six Iraqis on October 2, 2004, and demanded his release. Baasyir refused to be released in exchange for the women.

On March 3, 2005, Baasyir, age 66, was acquitted on the most serious terrorism charges against him but was sentenced by the five-member court to two years six months in prison for conspiracy in connection with the Bali nightclub bombings. Officials had sought to convict him as the spiritual leader of JI and for directing the nightclub bombings or the 2003 bombing of Jakarta's Marriott Hotel in which 12 people were killed. Judge Mahmud Rochimi said "neither the defense witnesses nor the prosecutors' witnesses said the defendant has planned or provoked other people to commit the bombings." The judges said Baasyir approved plans to attack the Bali nightclubs, telling the two bombing plotters they should do what they thought best. Baasyir had faced the death penalty on the most serious charges, although prosecutors later requested an eight-year sentence. He was credited with time served and was due to be released by the end of 2006. He said he would appeal. He was freed on June 8 and returned to teaching at the Pondok Pesantren Ngruki boarding school. The Australian government protested.

Ghazi Baba: Pakistani and Jaish-i-Muhammad's senior commander in Kashmir as of December 2001, Baba was linked to the December 13, 2001, attack on the Indian Parliament in which eight people were killed. On August 30, 2003, Indian security forces killed him in a gun battle in Srinagar.

Ghulam Nabi Baba: leader of Harkat ul-Ansar and accused of involvement in the kidnapping of six Western tourists. He was arrested in India on December 1, 1997.

Imran Babar: name given by one of the terrorists who, on November 26–28, 2008, attacked various sites in Mumbai, India. He phoned an Indian television anchor from the Jewish outreach center with a list of grievances. He cited the 2002 riots in Gujarat that killed more than 1,000 people, the 1992 destruction of the centuries-old Babri mosque by Hindu mobs, and India's control over part of Kashmir. "Are you aware of how many people have been killed in Kashmir? Are you aware of how your army has killed Muslims? We die every day. It's better to win one day as a lion than die this way."

Mohammed Junaid Babar: Pakistani American, age 29, of Queens, New York, who in June 2004 pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Manhattan to providing al Qaeda with money, night-vision goggles, waterproof socks, and other equipment to be used against American troops in Afghanistan. The prosecution released the transcripts of his testimony in early August. He admitted meeting a senior al Qaeda member in South Waziristan,

Pakistan, earlier in 2004 and turning over the equipment. Babar had testified in a U.K. case against seven colleagues who planned to set off bombs throughout the United Kingdom. He was granted immunity. He was a coconspirator in the case of Syed Hashmi, a U.S. citizen wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda and who was arrested on June 6, 2006, at Heathrow Airport as he attempted to board a flight to Pakistan.

Mahbubul Huq Bablu: leader of the student wing of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party who was killed on March 9, 1987, when a bomb exploded in a Dhaka University Mohsin Hall hostel. It was unclear if the bomb was planted in the third-floor room or whether the students were preparing it for a planned general strike against increases in bus fares.

Babu: alias of Kulaveerasingham Veerakumar.

Sajid Badat: one of 20 people arrested in November–December 2003 in a series of antiterrorist raids in the United Kingdom, Badat was charged on December 3, 2003, with two explosives offenses and conspiring with would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid. Explosives materials, including triacetone triperoxide, were found in his Gloucester home during his November 27, 2003, arrest. He had been a student at the College of Islamic Knowledge and Guidance in Blankburn, United Kingdom. He pleaded not guilty in September 2004. On October 4, 2004, a U.S. federal grand jury in Boston charged Badat with seven counts of attempted murder, trying to destroy an aircraft, and other crimes related to a conspiracy with Reid. The unsealed indictment said that when Badat was arrested in November, he "admitted that he was asked to conduct a shoe bombing like Reid." The indictment said Badat aided Reid and had planned his own attack. Badat had gone to the U.K. Embassy in Brussels on September 11, 2001, falsely claimed his passport was stolen, and received a new one.

On February 28, 2005, Badat pleaded guilty in London's Central Criminal Court to plotting to destroy a U.S. airliner with a bomb packed into his shoe. He had volunteered to use the same techniques as Reid. Badat decided against going through with the attack and disassembled and kept the bomb at his Gloucester home. He was convicted of conspiring with Reid and a Tunisian to make the bomb. Badat had received explosives training in Afghanistan and Pakistan and had returned to the United Kingdom with his bomb on December 10, 2001. On December 14, 2001, he e-mailed his handlers saying he "might withdraw." He was scheduled to fly from Manchester to Amsterdam for an onward flight to the United States, which was to be bombed. Badat used Belgian telephone cards, which were later confiscated from Reid, to contact Nizar Trabelsi, the Tunisian plotter who as of February 2005 remained in jail in Belgium.

Badat's parents emigrated from Malawi in the 1960s to Gloucester, where Badat was born. He gave sermons at a local mosque.

On April 22, 2005, Badat was sentenced to 13 years.

Bader al-Bader: placed under surveillance by Thai authorities during the April 5, 1988, hijacking of Kuwait Airlines Flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait and diverted to Mashhad, Iran. The Lebanese, with a faked Kuwaiti passport, was prevented from boarding the plane at the last minute. Authorities believed he was involved in planning the hijacking.

Faiz bin Abu Bakar Bafana: Malaysian treasurer, age 41, of Jemaah Islamiyah, who, on June 26, 2003, told an Indonesian court via teleconference from a Singapore jail that Osama bin Laden had set in motion a series of plots that JI pursued in Singapore and Indonesia in 2000. Bafana said Abubaker Baasyir approved of the planned attacks and appointed Ali Ghufron as JI operations chief; Ghufron was charged with organizing the Bali bombings. Bafana had plotted with Zacarias Moussaoui and Mohammed Mansour Jabarah to bomb U.S. ships

docked in Singapore Harbor in 2000. Bafana was arrested in Singapore along with 14 other JI operatives in December 2001.

Doris Baffrey: a Filipino married to an American, Baffrey confessed on October 31, 1980, that she had planted the April 6 Liberation Movement bomb that exploded inside a delegate's bag at the opening session of the American Society of Travel Agents convention in Manila, injuring 20 people. She had believed it was simply a big firecracker. She had been working at the Philippine Tourism office in New York and had attended the convention.

Veronico Bagamasbad: variant Pagasmapad; aliases Cris, Emil. Arrested January 24, 1991, for masterminding the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila in the Philippines. Bagamasbad was detained while driving along the seaside Roxas Boulevard and was charged with illegal possession of firearms and furtherance of rebellion. He said his group planned to kidnap five more Japanese executives for ransom money.

Pargat Singh Bagga: one of four Sikhs who tried to gun down Indian ambassador Julio Ribeiro in Bucharest, Romania, on August 20, 1991. The Liberation Tigers Force of Khalistan on October 11, 1991, demanded his release after the retaliation kidnapping of Romanian chargé d'affaires Liviu Radu in New Delhi on October 9, 1991.

Pervez Baghi: variant Perwez Bhagi. One of six Pakistanis arrested December 29, 1995, in the Philippines. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted the six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against Baghi appeared faked and ordered his release.

Ajaib Singh Bagri: Sikh sawmill worker from Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada, captured on October 27, 2000, in connection with the June 23, 1985, bombing of Air India Flight 182, a B747 flying from Montreal to London that crashed off Ireland, killing 329 people. He faced eight charges, including first-degree murder, conspiracy, and attempted murder. He was also charged with the attempted murder of the passengers and crew of Air India Flight 301, in which two baggage handlers were killed in a bombing in 1991 at Tokyo's Narita Airport. His trial began April 28, 2003. On March 16, 2005, after a four-year trial, British Columbia Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik, age 58 (a millionaire businessman), and Bagri, age 55, of all charges for both Air India flights. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible. Prosecutors claimed the bombings were revenge by Sikh separatists for a 1984 raid by Indian forces at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy site.

Bahauddin: Sudanese lecturer at an Arab-financed college of science and technology in Peshawar and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was held under the 14 Foreigners Act.

Mahmoud Mohammad Ahmed Bahaziq: main financier of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba. On May 27, 2008, the United States imposed financial sanctions against him.

Fahad Ral Bahli: Saudi citizen director of the Malawi branch of Registered Trustees of the Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz Special Committee on Relief, Bahli was one of five suspected members of al Qaeda detained on June 21, 2003, by the Malawi National Intelligence Bureau two weeks before President Bush was scheduled to visit Africa. Malawian officials said the group sent money to al Qaeda, and U.S. officials flew the suspects to Botswana on an Air Malawi plane the next day,

despite a court order preventing their deportation. On July 25, they were released in Sudan after being cleared of suspicion of al Qaeda membership. The two Turks, a Saudi, a Kenyan, and a Sudanese were to be sent to their respective countries.

Syaiful Bahri: on September 22, 2005, Bahri, age 36, was sentenced in Indonesia to 10 years in prison for "providing assistance" to fugitive Malaysians Azahari bin Husin and Noordin Mohamed Top, the alleged ringleaders of the September 9, 2004, suicide car bombing of the Australian Embassy in which 10 Indonesians died.

Shukri Abu Baker: one of two founding members of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, Baker was sentenced to 65 years in prison on May 27, 2009, for funneling millions of dollars to Hamas. Baker, age 50, was convicted in November 2008 on 108 counts, including funding schools and social welfare programs controlled by Hamas.

Vartan Bakerjian: Syrian asylum seeker suspected of being a member of a terrorist group, Bakerjian was deported on December 27, 1988, upon arrival at Sydney via Manila, when he was found to be carrying a false U.S. passport. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had issued an asylum-seeker registration card to him. However, he had earlier been rejected for asylum by the Australian Embassy in Athens and escorted back to Manila, where he had stayed for several days before leaving for Australia. On January 6, 1989, he boarded a Philippine Air Lines flight to Karachi for transit to Athens.

Appiah Balakrishnan: name on a fake ID card found in the possession of the alleged Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) assassin of Lalith Athulathmudali, who was shot to death on April 23, 1993, in Sri Lanka. The assassin's body was found in a cul-de-sac beside a cooperative packing center on Mugalan Mawatha inKirulapone town, 100 yards from the scene of the crime. The suspect died of cyanide poisoning, a LTTE trademark. He allegedly lived in Kokkuvil in Manipay, Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

Anton Balasingham: chief negotiator for Sri Lanka's Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who died of cancer in London at age 68 on December 14, 2006. He had been a member of the LTTE since its founding 30 years earlier, political advisor to LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran, and representative to the 1985 peace talks. He was a spokesperson for the LTTE on February 21, 1995, when the LTTE tacitly admitted to the killing of Rajiv Gandhi, former Indian prime minister, on May 22, 1991. He held a U.K. passport.

Abdul Jamal Balfas: Indonesian arrested at Manila International Airport on March 13, 2002, for belonging to a group with al Qaeda connections. He was attempting to board a plane for Bangkok during the night. Police said his luggage held "components for improvised explosives." He was released in April because Philippine prosecutors did not have enough evidence to charge him.

Banat: one of two Abu Sayyaf rebel leaders and eight other Muslim extremists killed on January 7, 1996, by Philippine Army troops. They were suspected of kidnapping 3 Philippines-born U.S. citizens and 10 others on December 27, 1995. The hostages were freed on December 31, 1995.

Kunio Bando: Japanese Red Army (JRA) rifleman of the Karuizawa siege. He was freed during the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, when five JRA members held 53 hostages in a 79-hour siege. He was flown with other terrorists to Libya, where they surrendered.

Bando belonged to Jemaah Islamiyah's Hidaka Commando Unit, which hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh, on September 28, 1977. After 135 hours of flying to Damascus and Kuwait and being stuck in a coup in Bangladesh, the hijackers surrendered in Algiers. They were taken from

the airport in three black limousines and granted asylum. Japan agreed to Algerian demands not to press for the return of the hijackers or the six-million-dollar ransom. Japan asked Algeria to bar the hijackers from leaving and ensure the money was not used for new terrorist actions. Algeria refused, saying it "will not tolerate that its good faith and good will be exploited." Algeria claimed on October 18 that the ransom was hidden in Dacca, Kuwait, and Damascus before the hijackers arrived in Algiers and that each terrorist carried only $1,000. On October 27, Japanese chief cabinet secretary Sunao Sonoda charged that the hijackers and prisoners had left Algeria, which had confiscated two-thirds of the ransom. On September 29, 1980, the Japanese government filed a damage suit for six million dollars against the five JRA hijackers.

Ka Banong: New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member searched for by the military as of July 10, 1989, in connection with the NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Gurcharan Singh Banwait: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. Each suspect was initially charged with conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to injure. The charges against Banwait were dropped.

Haji Mohammad Akhtar Bareeh: suspected associate of Ramzi Yusuf arrested by Pakistani police on March 19, 1995, from a bungalow in Karachi Satellite Town.

Bari: Egyptian arrested November 22, 1995, in connection with the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80.

Commander Walang Baro (No Shirt): leader of a group that, on March 27, 1991, kidnapped a French Catholic priest, Yves Caroff, in Cotabato, Philippines.

Abdi Rahim Mohammed Barood: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Dhiren Barot: aliases Issa al-Hindi, Eisa Hindi, Issa al-Britani. One of 13 people arrested by British authorities on August 3, 2004. Barot, age 32, was suspected of helping arrange—and probably traveled to the United States to participate in—the pre-9/11 surveillance of five U.S. financial services buildings that were the subject of the terrorist alert in the United States on August 1. He and other al Qaeda operatives in the United Kingdom had access to the surveillance reports. The individuals were picked up in London, the neighboring towns of Luton and Watford, and Blackburn in northwestern England. Police said he and two other al Qaeda terrorists had conducted the surveillance, took photographs, and documented security around the buildings.

Khalid Sheik Mohammad reportedly told his captors that Barot had been sent to New York to surveil Jewish targets. He said he sent him in late 1999 or early 2000 to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to meet Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali, al Qaeda's Southeast Asia leader.

On August 18, British prosecutors charged eight British citizens alleged to be al Qaeda operatives with plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. U.S. officials said they were considering filing their own charges against Barot and the others. The eight were accused of plotting radiation, chemical, and biological terrorist attacks against the United States. A second court appearance was scheduled for August 25.

Attorney Mudassar Arani represented seven of the defendants. The other detainees were identified as Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, age 24; Abdul Aziz Jalil, age 31; Omar Abdul Rehman, age 20; Junade Feroze, age 28; Zia Ul Haq, age 25; Qaisar Shaffi, age 25; and Nadeem Tarmohammed, age 26. They were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit a public nuisance by using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Barot and Tarmohammed were charged with possessing a "reconnaissance plan" of the Prudential Financial headquarters in Newark with information "likely to be useful to terrorists." The information covered February 19, 2001, to August 2004. Barot was also charged with having information on those dates regarding the New York stock exchange, the Citigroup Center in Manhattan, and Washington, D.C.'s International Monetary Fund (IMF) building at 19th and G Streets, NW. Shaffi was charged with possessing part of a terrorist guidebook containing information on preparing chemicals and explosives.

Pakistani authorities said detained Pakistani computer expert Mohammad Naeem Noor Khan, who had been held since July, would be a key witness, noting that Barot had met Khan in Pakistan in March.

The *Washington Post* reported on October 15 that Barot had entered the United States on a student visa and that the FBI was trying to trace his movements. He had posed as a student while conducting surveillance of financial installations that could be terrorist targets.

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced that during the previous month a federal court in Manhattan heard the four-count indictment of Barot, Tarmohamed, and Shaffi for their plans to blow up financial buildings in Washington, D.C., New York, and New Jersey, including the New York stock exchange and Citigroup Center in New York, the Prudential Financial building in Newark, and the IMF and World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. The trio surveilled financial facilities between August 2000 and April 2001 and conducted video surveillance in Manhattan. The United States said it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom, where these suspects and five others were charged with possession of reconnaissance plans and other information useful in conducting a terrorist attack. The group was also linked to a plan to attack London's Heathrow Airport. They faced life sentences in the United States.

On October 12, 2006, Barot pleaded guilty in a U.K. court to plotting to bomb the IMF building and other financial centers in the United States in August 2004. He also pleaded guilty to planning attacks in the United Kingdom involving radiological devices and plotting to blow up three limousines packed with gas cylinders in underground parking garages. Prosecutors found plans for those attacks on computers seized in Pakistan in July 2004 from Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan. Barot's seven accomplices were scheduled to be tried in 2007. On November 7, 2006, Judge Neil Butterfield sentenced Barot to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 40 years. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years, as he had not carried out the planned attacks.

Barot was a former airliner ticket clerk and a Muslim convert who wanted to create "another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam." He had planned to blow up a subway train as it passed through a tunnel under the Thames and proposed to al Qaeda financiers in Pakistan that he use a six-man team to explode gas cylinders in limos near the Savoy, Ritz, and other London hotels. He wanted to add napalm and nails to the bombs. He had written, "Imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with the explosions, flooding, drowning, et cetera, that would occur." Barot was born in India but grew up in the United Kingdom. He faced extradition to the United States on four counts of conspiring to use unconventional weapons and murder. He was represented by attorney Ian MacDonald. He was also wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

He was sentenced to life in prison on November 2006 for providing al Qaeda detailed reconnaissance and plans for the U.S. financial centers.

Mohammed Sulaymon Barre: a Somali who left his country during the civil war of the 1990s, Barre obtained UN refugee status and arrived in Pakistan, settling with his family and working for a financial services company. In November 2001, he was arrested by Pakistani authorities, who turned him over to U.S. forces in Afghanistan four months later, saying he was a terrorist. He was soon flown to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. His attorney planned to file a habeas petition in a U.S. federal court in Washington, D.C., on June 26, 2008. Barre, age 42, was one of three Guantánamo Bay detainees with UN refugee status. Military prosecutors said he had contact with terrorist financiers. He was represented by J. Wells Dixon, an attorney with the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Haji Akhtar Mohammad Barriech: Pakistani arrested March 20, 1995. He was initially incorrectly identified as Amal Kasi, who was wanted in the January 25, 1993, shooting of several Central Intelligence Agency officers at CIA headquarters. Barriech was suspected of links with Ramzi Yusuf, mastermind of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center.

Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary: variant Adel Mohammed Abdul Almagid Bary. Egyptian, age 39, arrested with Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, at the request of the United States. On July 12, 1999, they appeared in Bow Street Magistrate's Court, where Arvinder Sambi of the Crown Prosecution Service said their fingerprints appeared on originals of faxes that claimed credit for the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. One fax was received at a shop in London; another was sent after the bombings from a post office. The originals were found at the London offices of the Advice and Reform Council, believed to be an al Qaeda front. Chief Magistrate Graham Parkinson ordered them held for a week pending receipt of more evidence from the United States. On May 2, 2000, the Bow Street Magistrate's Court ordered his extradition to the United States. Federal prosecutors in New York indicted him. The U.K. Law Lords approved extradition on December 17, 2001.

Riaz Basara: identified by the Sunni Muslim Warriors of Jhangvi as a key organizer of the February 20, 1997, attack in Pakistan in which 12 gunmen shot and killed seven workers at an Iranian cultural center in Multan. The attackers fired automatic weapons while storming the center after spraying guards with chili powder. Once inside, they shot the Iranian head of the center and six other employees. They then torched the building and escaped by car and motorcycle. Basara was wanted in the 1990 assassination of a former head of the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Abdul Basheer: suspected Singaporean member of Jemaah Islamiyah, Basheer, age 28, was arrested by Singaporean authorities in February 2007, accused of planning to pursue "militant jihad" in Afghanistan.

Abu Bakir Bashir: variant of Abubaker Baasyir.

Chaudrey Bashir: alias of Sheik Omar Saeed.

Mohammad Bashir: named as a Punjabi terrorist by the *Hindustan Times*, Bashir was involved in a 1993 meeting with underworld boss Dawood Ibrahim to plan a campaign of stabbings, killings, arson, and looting in Bombay and other parts of Gujarat. The paper said he had links with the Student Islamic Movement of India, Sikh militants, and Pakistani intelligence.

Mufti Abu Bashir: arrested for the July 26, 2008, bombings in Ahmedabad, India, that killed 56 and injured 191.

Abdul Basit: name on a Pakistani passport believed to belong to Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Domingo Baskinas: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Ejaz Batra: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore. Batra remained at large.

Benahuddin Batugan: one of two Filipino Muslims arrested July 11, 1991, when a bomb triggering device was found in their carry-on luggage while they were attempting to board Northwest Airlines Flight 20, bound for Seoul, Seattle, and Memphis. They were Mindanao residents.

Diarco Bautista: alias Grant. Believed to be one of 10 members of the New People's Army of the Philippines who, on March 4, 1990, shot to death Stewart Frank Raab, age 76, an American rancher who refused to pay revolutionary taxes of $34,000.

Rafael Baylossi: Communist Party of the Philippines secretary general whose release was going to be demanded in October 1989 by the New People's Army in a foiled campaign of attacks against U.S. officials and diplomats.

Mastikin Bayu: would-be hijacker of Ethiopian Airlines Flight 664 scheduled to fly from Sanaa to Addis Ababa on July 2, 1995. He told police he wanted to go to Kampala, Uganda. He was arrested by Sanaa police.

Alamayhu Bekele: one of three people who, on November 23, 1996, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET961, a B767 carrying 163 passengers and 12 crew, at 11:20 A.M., after takeoff from Addis Ababa. Scheduled to fly to Nairobi, Kenya; Brazzaville, Congo; Lagos, Nigeria; and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, the hijackers demanded to fly to Australia to obtain political asylum. They were armed with an ax, a fire extinguisher, and a device they claimed was a bomb. At one point, a drunken hijacker forced copilot Yonas Mekuria away from his seat and played with the joystick controls, putting the plane into steep turns and banks. The hijackers refused to believe the plane was running out of fuel, claiming the plane could fly for 11 hours without stopovers. Rekha Mirchandani, age 29, an Indian passenger, said crewmen told her the hijackers said, "If we die, we want others to die with us. We want to make history." The plane crashed into the Indian Ocean near the Grand Comore Mitsamiuti Beach in the Comoros Islands at 3:20 P.M., killing 127 people, most of them Africans and Asians. The pilot, Captain Leul Abate, tried to minimize casualties by landing in the sea near the shore, where rescuers would quickly find survivors. However, the plane bounced and flipped before breaking apart. This was the third hijacking Abate had survived.

Among the survivors were U.S. consul general-Bombay Franklin Huddle; his wife, Chanya; another American named McFarland; and three Italians. Eight Israelis were on the flight. A Nigerian passenger, Alphonso Dala, also survived.

Police initially arrested two men for the hijacking but determined they were innocent when the copilot said he did not recognize them.

The hijackers were ultimately identified as Ethiopians who had lived in Djibouti for years before coming to Addis Ababa five weeks before the hijacking. Authorities were unable to determine the motives of Alamayhu Bekele, Mateias Solomon, and Sultan Hussein, who did not belong to any political party. Kenyan survivor Kanaidza Abwao, a young hotel executive whose hand was broken in the crash, said the hijackers used the plane's public

address system to read a statement in Amharic, French, and English: "There is a problem with the government. We were prisoners, and now we have changed the destination. If anyone tries to attack us we are going to blow the plane up. I have a grenade." Ethiopian survivor Bisrat Alemu remembered a similar statement.

Among the dead was Mohamed Amin, age 53, a Reuter Television cameraman whose 1984 photos alerted the world about the Ethiopian famine. He was returning home to Nairobi with Brian Tetley, who wrote the texts for Amin's photo books. Also killed was Leslianne Shedd, age 28, a commercial officer with the U.S. Embassy, who was headed for Kenya to meet friends for Thanksgiving. Missing was Ron Farris, age 46, a missionary doctor returning from India to Abidjan.

Roman Bekele: worked in the Worker's Party of Ethiopia office in Dire Dawa and was one of four Ethiopians who, on September 4, 1992, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET555, a B727 flying from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa. They diverted it to Djibouti, where they surrendered after being assured they could request asylum. The hijackers wanted to flee an undemocratic regime in Ethiopia.

Mohammed Belfas: Indonesian from Germany identified by Finnish banking authorities as an Osama bin Laden contact. Agus Budiman was charged with helping Belfas obtain a Virginia ID card on November 4, 2000.

Francisco Belmonte: first-year law student on leave and student activist at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, who went into hiding after the June 16, 1989, arrest of Donato Continente in connection with the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Belmonte and five other students were linked by Continente to the slaying. The military filed charges of murder and frustrated murder against seven student suspects before the office of Quezon City prosecutor Juarlito Galisanao. The military said Belmonte drove the getaway car. A warrant was issued on July 9, 1989.

Mak Ben: spokesperson for a Cambodian Khmer Rouge faction that, on March 10, 1993, attacked the Moat Peam fishing village on the Tonle Sap Lake, south of the tourist town of Siem Reap where the Angkor temple complex is located, killing 33 ethnic Vietnamese and injuring another 29 people, including 3 ethnic Khmers.

Abdul Nacer Benbrika: alias Abu Bakr. Radical Muslim preacher in Melbourne arrested November 8, 2005, with 15 others in coordinated raids in which police seized weapons, computers, backpacks, and bomb-making materials. Benbrika said it would be a violation of Islam for him to warn his students not to join the holy war in Iraq. On November 14, a 20-page police report said the Islamists in Sydney stockpiled bomb-making materials, trained at rural hunting camps, and were considering Australia's only nuclear reactor—used to make radioactive medicines and irradiated semiconductor parts—as a target. Eight men in Sydney were charged with conspiring to make explosives for use in a terrorist attack. All eight faced life imprisonment. Ten held in Melbourne were charged with membership in a terrorist group. By December 19, the arrest tally had risen to 18 Islamic radicals, including Australian-born Muslims who were planning to assassinate prime minister John Howard.

On March 21, 2008, Australian Supreme Court justice Bernard Bongiorno postponed the trial of 12 terror suspects, including Benbrika, until authorities eased their harsh incarceration practices. The 12 had pleaded not guilty to forming a terrorist cell in Melbourne.

Mabay Benito: alias Commander Bobby. Muslim rebel charged on April 2, 1979, by the Philippine military in the city court in Marawi with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of

Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although the MNLF denied responsibility.

Ka Benjie: alias of Alfredo de Leon.

Basil Bentungo: one of four individuals identified by the Philippine Army as members of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Liberation Organization, a splinter of the Moro National Liberation Front, who, on May 5, 1987, kidnapped two Swiss nationals, Alex Braunwalder of St. Gallen and Jacky Sudan of Fribourg; five Filipino nurses; and three others returning from a general food distribution and medical relief assistance mission for the International Red Cross in Dalama village, Mulonlo Town, 477 miles southeast of Manila.

Seleshi Berhane: leader of the Ethiopian Unity Patriot Front (later changed to the Ethiopian National Patriot Front). On June 21, 1996, Ethiopian police investigated reports that the group planned to throw grenades at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) office near Bole Road. The group was believed responsible for the 1993 murder attempt against an American working for USAID.

Yolanda Berruete: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Ta Bet: Khmer Rouge commander believed involved with the July 26, 1994, attack on a train that killed 9 people and abducted 200 people in Cambodia. He had been undersecretary of the southwestern zone during the Khmer Rouge reign. He was a commander of operations in the Chhuk District.

Aime Betou: chairman of the Zairian Socialist Party who claimed responsibility for the March 27, 1984, Kinshasa bombing of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Bhagyanathan: brother of Nalini, a Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam woman suspected of involvement in the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991. He was arrested by Indian authorities on June 11, 1991.

Saeed Bharam: one of two men arrested by Pakistani police on February 28, 1999, who confessed to the November 12, 1997, murder of four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan.

Basanta Bhattari: one of three hijackers led by a leader of a Nepalese student organization connected with the Nepalese Communist Party who took over a Royal Nepalese Airlines Twin Otter on a domestic flight from Biratnagar to Kathmandu on June 10, 1973, and diverted it to Forbesganj, India. The plane was carrying a Nepal State Bank shipment of three million Indian rupees ($400,000) seized by the group. The trio escaped into the jungle in a waiting jeep.

Faisal Bhatti: member of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi arrested June 4, 2007, by Pakistani police on suspicion of involvement in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl.

Sant (Saint) Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale: Sikh leader arrested September 20, 1981, in connection with the murder of a Hindu editor who opposed Sikh secessionism. His release was demanded by the Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Bhola: alias of Mistri Zahoor Ibrahim.

Shahnawaz Bhutto: student and son of former Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who,

on September 13, 1978, told a London telephone operator that there was a bomb at 10 Downing Street. On December 15, 1979, he was put on two year's probation and ordered to pay up to $2,200 in court costs. His father was hanged by the Pakistani government in April 1979.

Daniel Biampandou: People's Army officer cadet sentenced to 20 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court for the detonation of two bombs on March 20, 1982, that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Abdul Kareem Jassim Bidawi: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. Bidawi denied links with Abu Sayyaf and said he operated a Manila recruitment agency. He claimed that several of those arrested were at his agency to get assistance in extending their visas. Authorities said the nine were scheduled to meet with Abu Sayyaf leader Janjalani in the Makati financial district, but he was a no-show.

Haleem Jassim Bidawi: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, who were arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

Bilal: Pakistani who was one of three people arrested April 2, 2000, in Torkham, a Pakistani border crossing at the foot of the Khyber Pass, as they were trying to enter Afghanistan. The two Pakistanis were suspected of affiliation with the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, which sends fighters to Indian Kashmir. Their Yemeni companion reportedly had ties to Osama bin Laden.

Leonidas Bimenyiamana: one of three Hutu-led Army for the Liberation of Rwanda rebels charged on March 3, 2003, by U.S. attorney Roscow Hoard of the District of Columbia with bludgeoning to death U.S. tourists Rob Haubner and his wife, Susan Miller, in Uganda in 1999. In an attempt to weaken U.S. and U.K. support for the new Rwandan government, Bimenyiamana, age 34, and the others also killed four British and two New Zealand tourists on a trip to see mountain gorillas. The rebels were charged with murder, conspiracy, and other counts.

Yuan Bin: captain, age 30, of an Air China jet that he hijacked on October 28, 1998. The plane landed safely in Taiwan. He said he was frustrated over pay and working conditions. He was taken into custody.

Ramzi Binalshibh: alias Ramzi Omar. Yemeni economics student, age 29, in Hamburg, Germany, who was believed to have been planning to be the 20th 9/11 hijacker—he even made a martyr video—but had to scrub his mission when he could not get a visa to enter the United States. On November 14, 2001, the FBI concluded that Binalshibh was meant to be the fifth hijacker on Flight 93 but that hijacker leader Muhammad Atta had failed three times to get him into the United States. The FBI concluded that Zacarias Moussaoui was not originally intended to be the fifth hijacker but may have been part of a plan for several waves of chemical and biological weapons attacks. Germany indicted Binalshibh and fugitive Said Bahaji and Zakariya Essabar as part of an al Qaeda cell that operated in Hamburg since 1999. Binalshibh had placed a $2,200 deposit at the Flight Training Center in Venice, Florida, before being rejected for a U.S. visa because of suspected links to the USS *Cole* bombing. He helped find flight schools for the hijackers, helped them enter the United States, and helped finance the attacks. He and Atta had begun a Muslim prayer group at Hamburg Technical University and worshiped at a radical mosque. Binalshibh disappeared on September 5, 2001, leaving behind four Hamburg addresses. He was frequently seen with Said

Bahaji, a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. Bahaji, Atta, and Binalshibh rented an apartment on Marien Street in Hamburg on December 1, 1998, that served as an al Qaeda cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; Pennsylvania hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell's logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked Binalshibh's financial assets. He was also believed to be a leader of a plot to crash a plane into Heathrow Airport.

On September 5, 2002, al Jazeera televised "confessions" by Binalshibh and Khalid Sheik Mohammed, two of Mohammed Atta's roommates, who said al Qaeda was claiming credit for the 9/11 attacks. He said he was the "coordinator" of the attacks.

On September 10–11, 2002, Pakistani police arrested him in an apartment in Pechs, Karachi. He was charged in Germany with 3,000 counts of murder. He was believed involved in the planning of the 9/11 attacks, the USS *Cole* bombing, and the 2002 bombing of a Tunisian synagogue.

His release was demanded on April 25, 2003, by a Lebanese man who hijacked a bus carrying 16 passengers in Bremen, Germany.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On October 10, 2006, Binalshibh filed a legal challenge in federal court in Washington, D.C., to contest his detention and request a public defender.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali (alias Ammar al-Baluchi), Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash (alias Khallad). The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. Binalshibh's arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for June 5, 2008. His military defense counsels were Navy Lt. Richard Federico and Navy Commander Suzanne Lachelier. His civilian attorney was Thomas Durkin.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself. He was the only defendant of the five whose legs were shackled in the court. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Nguyen Thai Binh: would-be hijacker of Pan American Flight 841, a B747 flying from San Francisco to Honolulu and Saigon on July 2, 1972. He had a switchblade and a bag of explosives and demanded to fly to Hanoi in protest of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. The pilot grabbed the hijacker and told a policeman to shoot him. The officer fired five shots at the hijacker, killing him. Several people were injured while leaving the plane.

Gurpratap Birk: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four of them also planned to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian; blow up a nuclear plant in India;

and destroy other infrastructure. In January 1985, Birk solicited the assistance of an FBI undercover operative to train a group of men in the United States in the use of explosives and weapons. They would then launch a terrorist campaign in India. In the January meeting, he also told the operative of the assassination plan. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges. The judge refused bail.

Sam Bith: Khmer Rouge leader who masterminded the July 26, 1994, kidnapping of three Westerners from a train in southeast Cambodia near Phnom Voar. Bith ordered the trio killed on September 28, 1994, after negotiations broke down. He defected to the government in 1997 and received a general's rank in the Cambodian Army. He was arrested in May 2002 after another Khmer Rouge leader implicated him in the killings. Bith was sentenced to life in December 2002 after being found guilty of conspiracy to kidnap Australian David Wilson, Briton Mark Slater, and French citizen Jean-Michel Braquet. Bith, age 74, died in prison on February 15, 2008.

Jaswinder Singh Bittu: one of four Sikhs who tried to gun down Indian ambassador Julio Ribeiro in Bucharest, Romania, on August 20, 1991. The Liberation Tigers Force of Khalistan demanded his release on October 11, 1991, after the retaliation kidnapping of Romanian chargé d'affaires Liviu Radu in New Delhi on October 9, 1991.

Commander Bituin: alias Commander Star. Spokesperson for the Sandigan (Pillar) unit of the April 6 Liberation Movement of the Philippines, Bituin claimed credit on September 12, 1980, for setting off bombs at nine locations in downtown Manila, wounding 30 Filipinos and killing 1 American.

Jean-Paul Bizimana: alias Xavier Van Dame. Rwandan rebel convicted by a judge in Kampala on January 9, 2006, of killing eight foreign tourists, including an Oregon couple and their guide who were on a gorilla-watching trip in 1999. He faced the death penalty.

Commander Bomb Blast: Sierra Leonean rebel member of the West Side Boys, former army soldiers, whose release was demanded by the rebel soldiers who seized 11 U.K. troops and 1 Sierra Leonean soldier on August 25, 2000, in the Masiaka–Forodugu area, 60 miles east of Freetown.

Commander Bo: leader of the 26th Regiment of the Khmer Rouge, which kidnapped and killed two Britons and an Australian traveling in a taxi from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville on April 11, 1994.

Bo Mya: leader of Karen rebels who, on June 18, 1990, threatened to assassinate Americans and other foreigners in Burma. He had led the insurgency since 1975.

Commander Bobby: alias of Mabay Benito. Muslim rebel charged on April 2, 1979, by the Philippine military in the city court in Marawi with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although the MNLF denied responsibility.

Ka Bogie: identified by the Philippine military as a planner of the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Ka Bogs: alias of Jaime Fuentes.

Gonzalo Bondoc: aliases Comrade Ross, Comrade Nonong, Roc. Member of the Pampanga operational command of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines named by police on May 18,

1990, as a suspect in the May 13, 1990, NPA murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. He was arrested before the crime took place but was believed to have masterminded the killing.

Buyungan Bongkak: detained Islamic rebel who grabbed a guard's rifle and opened fire October 7, 2003, in Manila's police headquarters, killing three officers and wounding three others before being shot to death. He was one of five Abu Sayyaf suspects arrested for a 2002 bomb attack in southern Zamboanga City.

Bonnie: named by Jaime Agrava, a New People's Army of the Philippines leader, as one of the team that, on January 17, 1992, kidnapped U.S. citizen Michael Barnes.

Brian Borthwick: British citizen accused by the Philippine government of providing equipment to three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos; on February 11, 1977, Borthwick admitted to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government. Borthwick was believed to have died in 1977 in a Singapore prison.

Antonio Bosch: naturalized Filipino of Spanish and German ancestry detained by the Southern Luzon Command in the Philippines on June 9, 1988, on suspicion of links with New People's Army (NPA) rebels. He was detained while on his way to an NPA mountain camp. On June 11, 1988, murder and kidnapping charges were filed against him, as he had allegedly trained the NPA rebels. Witnesses reported that he had participated in several guerrilla attacks against security forces in the rebel-infested Bondoc Peninsula on Quezon Province and was part of the group that raided San Francisco Town on February 12, 1988, killing a police officer and wounding two others.

Jean Bouissou: Frenchman accused of having devised and prepared an explosive device and sentenced to 10 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court for the detonation of two bombs on March 20, 1982, that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Ahmed Bouzid: French citizen arrested January 13, 1992, by Cotonou, Benin, police in connection with the United Transit Airlines Flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171, although Paris police said his name did not appear in any dockets. On January 24, 1992, he was charged in Cotonou with "conspiracy with criminals, and murders."

Boya: alias used by a 15-year-old who played hooky from Kobe High School to join eight other Japanese Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Abou Elkassim Britel: Italian citizen detained in Lahore, Pakistan, on March 10, 2002. He was taken to Morocco, where he was sentenced to nine years on terrorism charges.

Kerry Browning: woman arrested by Australian federal police on October 17, 1988, for causing damage to vehicles in the April 10, 1988, firebombing of the car of the third secretary of the South African Embassy in Canberra.

Jovenal Bruno: alias Abu Jihad. International liaison officer of the Abu Sayyaf Group captured in Jolu, Sulu, Philippines, and who identified the safe house of six members of the breakaway ISNG faction of the overseas support structure of Hamas in the Philippines on April 1, 1995.

Agus Budiman: Indonesian, age 31, living on Seminary Road in Alexandria, Virginia, indicted in U.S. District Court on November 19, 2001, for identification fraud in helping Mohammed Belfas, an Indonesian from Germany, obtain a Virginia ID card on November 4, 2000. The charge carried a 15-year prison term. Budiman attended the

same Hamburg mosque as 9/11 hijacker leader Muhammad Atta but claimed he had not seen him since coming to the United States in October 2000. Finnish banking authorities said Belfas was an Osama bin Laden contact. Authorities interviewed Budiman on September 19 and October 1; the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested him on October 30 for overstaying his visa and working while using a tourist visa. In late November, he was ordered held without bond. The FBI testified on November 26 that Ramzi Binalshibh, the reputed 20th hijacker, twice used Budiman's U.S. address for his visa applications; both tries failed. During the testimony, Budiman's attorney, Greg English, told U.S. Magistrate Judge Theresa C. Buchanan that he himself was a former Army officer, his wife worked for the Department of the Army, they had friends killed at the Pentagon, and he could not in good conscience represent someone charged with terrorism. He had believed it was a simple fraud case. The hearing was postponed until November 29 to permit Budiman to get another attorney, later identified as Mark Thrash.

During the hearing, prosecutors said that hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah listed Budiman's address as a possible host site on his U.S. visa application. A prosecution witness said Budiman helped Atta move into a Hamburg apartment, and he also had contact with hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi. The judge said the fraud case should be sent to the grand jury and ordered Budiman held without bond. On February 1, 2002, he was ordered held while authorities continued to investigate him. He was indicted February 21, 2002, on ID fraud and faced 15 years in prison. He pleaded guilty at his March 4, 2002, arraignment to aiding the unlawful production of ID documents. He agreed not to fight deportation proceedings. On May 11, 2002, he was sentenced to seven months or time served.

Losembe Buenene: sentenced May 7, 1984, to 10 years for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property in the March 27, 1984, Kinshasa bombing of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Naeem Bukhari: alias Ata-ur-Rahman. Identified by a suspect arrested May 16, 2002, as the leader of the kidnappers of Daniel Pearl on January 23, 2002. Bakhari was wanted for the killings of 10 prominent Pakistani Shi'ites and was believed to be the operations chief of a group that included three Pakistanis of Yemeni descent who had guarded Pearl and participated in his murder. The Lashkar-i-Jhangvi leader was also wanted for questioning in the June 14, 2002, car bombing outside the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 Pakistanis and injured 51 others. On June 29, 2002, the Pakistani government offered a $50,000 bounty.

Awil Aden Burhan: Somali Army captain and one of three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They demanded the release of 21 political prisoners, including 7 Somali youths sentenced to death. The hijackers surrendered November 27 after being granted a news conference. They received political asylum in Ethiopia. On December 4, the Somali government demanded the return of the hijackers.

Barnabe Buscayno: alias Commander Dante. Release was demanded by the New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of Tomas Manotoc, a professional basketball coach, top amateur golfer, and purported son-in-law of Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, on December 29, 1981. NPA denied involvement, saying it was a put-up job by Marcos.

Kyanzila El-Busi: sentenced May 7, 1984, to 10 years for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property in the March 27, 1984, Kinshasa bombing of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Mohammad Maqboo Butt: founder of the Kashmir National Liberation Front whose release was demanded by the Kashmir Liberation Army

kidnappers of Ravindra Hareshma Mhatre, assistant commissioner of the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, United Kingdom, on February 3, 1984. The kidnappers killed Mhatre. In retaliation, Indian president Giani Zail Singh ordered Butt's execution. Butt had been jailed in India for the 1966 murder of an Indian intelligence official, the 1976 murder of a bank manager, a bank robbery, and an air hijacking. On February 11, 1984, he was hanged in New Delhi. His execution touched off demonstrations that left five dead.

Muhammed Butt: the FBI detained the Pakistani and turned him over to Immigration and Naturalization Service for deportation on September 19, 2001, after interviewing him regarding the 9/11 attacks. On October 23, Butt apparently died of a heart attack in the Hudson County Correctional Facility in Kearney, New Jersey. An anthrax test was negative.

Shaheen Butt: Pakistani owner of the Manhattan Foreign Exchange, a money remittance business in New York. He was swept up on March 20, 2003, when federal agents in the Operation Green Quest terrorist financing task force arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. The FBI and Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement arrested four people and seized $71,000 in an investigation of the Exchange, which had illegally moved $33 million to Pakistan in three years. Much of the money came from the sale of faked U.S., U.K., Pakistani, and Canadian passports. An undercover federal agent claiming to be a drug money launderer told Butt that drugs were the source of the $200,000 he gave him. An aide of Butt told the agent he could obtain a fake driver's license, photo ID card, immigration green card, and Social Security card for $21,000. Butt was charged with money laundering, immigration fraud, and other counts.

C

Ciise Maxamad Cabbdullah: alias The Somali. Reported by Italian investigators as working for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and Ansar al-Islam in 2003. Mohammed Daki housed him with four other immigrants. Ten days before they arrested Daki, police picked up Cabbdullah and two associates. Cabbdullah, as of March 18, 2005, was on trial in Italy for his connection to international terrorists.

Alex Capitulo: alleged commander of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines provincial operations command in Pampanga, Capitulo was named by police on May 20, 1990, as a planner of the May 13, 1990, NPA murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. He was charged with double murder and illegal possession of firearms.

Cesario Capitulo: alias Ka Jody. One of eight members of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines who died on July 2, 1989, in a four-hour gun battle in Barangay Duquit, Mabalacat, Pampanga, when the Angeles Metropolitan District Command foiled the NPA's plan to attack the July 4 celebration at Clark Air Base. All eight belonged to General Guerrilla Unit One operating in eastern Pampanga towns.

Abdullah Catli: on January 9, 1995, Philippine police announced they were searching for Catli in connection with a newly discovered plan to murder the pope during his visit to the Philippines. Catli allegedly was one of four Turks who had entered the country disguised as priests.

Cha Tae-kun: one of six South Korean college students who failed to seize the U.S. Information Service (USIS) building in Seoul on July 24, 1989. The Chinese literature senior at Korea University was arrested by police on July 26 for violating the National Security Law.

Ali Asad Chandia: one of the "Virginia jihad network" of 11 individuals who aimed to aid terrorists against the Indian government and conduct attacks against U.S. troops. The group had practiced by playing paintball in Virginia.

On May 22, 2006, the last man in the Virginia jihad group began his trial. Prosecutors charged Chandia, age 29, with training at a terrorist camp in 2001 or 2002 and helping Lashkar-i-Taiba by acquiring an electronic autopilot system and video equipment for use on model airplanes. In his College Park home, police found materials praising the 9/11 attacks. Chandia was represented by attorney Marvin Miller, who said his client taught third grade at Dar al-Huda, a Muslim school in College Park, Maryland. He faced four counts of providing or conspiring to provide material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba and up to 60 years in prison. On June 6, a federal jury convicted Chandia on three counts of providing material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba or conspiring to do so. He was acquitted of a fourth count of supporting terrorism. He faced 45 years in prison. U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Chandia to 15 years on August 25. On January 23, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld the conviction but sent the case back to the lower court for resentencing because the earlier judge "failed to make the

factual findings" needed for a "terrorism enhancement" of a sentence. On April 25, he was resentenced to 15 years in prison by Judge Hinton.

Chang Chipu: Shan rebel leader whose release was demanded by the kidnappers of two Soviet doctors in Burma on May 4, 1973.

Chang Hsin-Kuo: variant of Zhang Qingguo.

Thong Chankhunthong: alias Thongchai from Sayabouri Province. One of four Laotians arrested during the March 8, 1989, rescue of Yoshiaki Asao, the Japanese branch manager of Mitsui kidnapped March 1, 1989, from his home in Vientiane, Laos, and taken into Thailand. Laotian police said the kidnappers were exiled Lao reactionaries from the Thonglit Chokbengboun (named after a former rightist general) group.

Seifullah Chapman: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, 42-count federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Chapman was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based upon his U.S. military experience.

On January 27, 2004, four of the defendants waived their right to a jury trial, claiming that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. Chapman (represented by John K. Zwerling), Hammad Abdur-Raheem, Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem, and Masoud Ahmad Khan were scheduled for a February 9 bench trial in front of Judge Brinkema.

On March 4, 2004, Judge Brinkema found three guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar-i-Taiba and weapons charges. On June 15, Judge Brinkema imposed an 85-year sentence on Chapman. On July 29, 2005, she reduced the sentence to 65 years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Charles: alias of Nixon.

Lam Van Chat: alias of Lam Van Tu.

Mohammed Nawaz Chaudhary: one of four Pakistanis arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992, and suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges were not dropped.

R. S. Chawla: one of three suspected Sikh militants arrested by Nepalese police at Tribhuvan International Airport on May 22, 1985, as they were about to board Indian Airlines Flight 404 bound for New Delhi. Police found they were carrying bombs in transistor radios and suspected they intended to hijack the plane.

Ka Che: alias of Alfredo de Leon.

Imran Cheema: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Cheema was believed to be a potential suicide bomber who came to Barcelona from Pakistan between October 2007 and mid-January 2008.

Chen Chi-Li: alias Duck. Leader of the largest criminal operation in Taiwan, the Bamboo Gang, who planned the October 15, 1984, assassination of Henry Liu, a prominent Chinese American journalist who authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. Chen escaped to Taiwan but was arrested there on November 30, 1984. On February 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Justice Ministry filed preliminary charges against him. The trial began on April 2, 1985. He was found guilty on April 9 and was sentenced to life in prison. On June 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Chen Chin-hsing: wanted by Taiwan police in an April kidnapping and murder of a popular entertainer's teenage daughter and the murder of a plastic surgeon and two nurses, he surrendered to police on November 19, 1997, after taking hostage the family of South African defense attaché E.G.M. Alexander. Chen released the attaché's wife, Anne, and then was driven by a police motorcade to an undisclosed location.

Chi Ta-qian: variant Hsu Ta-Chun. Hijacker of Hsiamen Airline Company Flight 8086, a B737 flying from Harbin to Hsiamen on December 12, 1993, and diverted to Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport, where he requested political asylum. He was a staff member of the China Light Industry Import-Export Corporation who had quarreled with his general manager. On April 28, 1994, a Taiwan court sentenced him to 12 years in prison for air piracy.

Chiang Hung-Chun: Chinese security official at the Shenyang Institute of Physical Culture and one of six hijackers of Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai. His five-year sentence was later commuted. (See also An Chien-wei.)

Chien Chu-yuan: tried to hijack a China Airlines B737 from Taiwan to Beijing with a fake hand grenade on February 22, 1988. He was injured when he was overpowered by passengers and a guard. The plane landed safely in Kaoshiung, its final destination in southern Taiwan.

Chiep Chet: former Khmer Rouge soldier, age 27, and one of 25 kidnappers who, on March 26, 1996, kidnapped 26 Cambodian mine removers and their British supervisor, Christopher Malone Howes, as they were clearing a road in Gradow village, Angkor Thom District, near the Angkor Wat temple. He had surrendered in 1995. On July 12, 1996, he was sentenced by the Siem Reap Provincial Tribunal to five years for illegally detaining Howes and for serving Khmer Rouge policy. He was born in Chup village, Svay Chek commune, Angkor Thom District, Siem Reap Province. He had agreed to assist the Khmer Rouge in the kidnapping and was to receive 500 baht. He said he never received the money.

Isao Chinen: accused of throwing a bomb at Crown Prince Akihito in 1975. His release was demanded on September 28, 1977, when the Hidaka Commando Unit of the Japanese Red Army hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh. Chinen refused to go. (See also Kunio Bando.)

Cho Chong-Chu: sophomore student in Seoul City University's Environmental Engineering Department and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando (PYC) arrested after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs on May 20, 1988, injuring a student and a riot policeman. PYC was affiliated with Hakturyon (part of the Student Struggle League, a subordinate section of the Union of the Seoul District Students General Association), a student league "organized to crush military dictatorship" that was set up on May 15 at Konguk University. On April 18, the group formed the Patriotic Youth Suicide Squad in the editorial room of Konguk University's student newspaper and held a swearing-in ceremony by writing their names in blood on the national flag.

Cho Hyong-sok: senior chemistry student at Konguk University and one of several South Korean students who, on October 13, 1989, forced their way into the residence of U.S. ambassador Donald Gregg and set off explosives. The six students threw homemade bombs and Molotov cocktails at local guards, demanding that Washington stop pressuring Seoul to open its markets to U.S. agricultural and fishery products. The group was arrested while staging a sit-in in Gregg's reception room. They claimed to be members of an anti-U.S. national salvation shock brigade struggling to attain national sovereignty. Police took homemade bombs, a tear gas canister, Molotov cocktails, and six steel

pipes from the students. The six were charged with violating the anti-firebomb law and the law governing assault and battery. On November 10, 1989, prosecutors indicted the six students and ordered a nationwide manhunt for four others.

Choe Chung-hwa: variant of James Choi.

Choe In-sun: arrested in the March 18, 1982, arson attack against the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan that killed a Korean student and injured three others; he was indicted on April 29, 1982. Choe was found guilty and was sentenced to 10 years on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict.

Choe Ki-shik: Catholic diocesan priest arrested April 8, 1982, in Wonju for hiding the arsonists in the March 18, 1982, attack against the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan that killed a Korean student and injured three others.

James Choi: variant Choe Chung-hwa. The former Korean Army general and Canadian citizen and dissident fled Canada after word leaked of his participation in a North Korean–backed plot to assassinate South Korean president Chun Doo-Hwan. On February 24, 1982, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police issued a warrant on charges of conspiracy to kill the president, conspiracy to defraud, and illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He allegedly paid three Canadian men $68,000 to kill the president, probably during the president's expected visit to Ottawa. Choi is the son of former South Korean ambassador to Malaysia Choe Hong-hui, former president of the International Tae Kwon Do Federation, who made frequent trips to North Korea. Choi's brother lived in North Korea and met with North Korean president Kim Il Sung during a September 1980 visit to the country. Choi was last seen in June 1982 by Austrian police, who said he was driven into Czechoslovakia from Vienna by North Koreans in a car bearing diplomatic license plates.

Chon Pong-ku: business administration senior and one of five college students arrested November 15, 1989, after throwing firebombs into a U.S. air base in Kunsan, Chollabuk-do, during the morning's anti-U.S. demonstration. On February 2, 1990, Judge Pang Kuk-song of the Kunsan Branch of the Chonju District Court sentenced him to 18 months in jail for throwing firebombs at the base and staging illegal rallies to demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Korea. The judge said he must be punished since he had illegally organized several violent rallies over the past two years in violation of the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Chong Chong-chol: attempted, on May 18, 1985, to hijack a South Korean airliner en route from Seoul to Cheju Island and divert it to North Korea. He was subdued by passengers.

Chong Chong-hyo: manager of the Tonam-dong branch of the Hanil Bank who offered a hiding place to a relative who was one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others.

Chong Hong-hui: Hanguk University senior in English and one of five radical students who, on September 17, 1986, briefly occupied the Japanese Information Office in Seoul, South Korea, to protest the 10th Asian Games and Japanese prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's planned visit. Police confiscated a Molotov cocktail and four knives.

Chong Won-Sok: junior and journalism major at Korea University and one of 12 radicals arrested by the Agency for National Security Planning for throwing seven Molotov cocktails into a U.S. engineering unit at 5 ka, Ulchiro, Seoul, on March 18, 1988. He was a member of the Anti-U.S. Youth

Group, a pro–North Korean clandestine organization formed by 72 students from 26 universities.

Chou Wen-chiang: hijacker of China Southern Airlines Flight CZ3572, a B737–2542 en route on June 6, 1994, from Fuxhou to Guangzhou and diverted to Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport in Taiwan. He told interrogators he was born in 1958, was a resident of Guangdong Lien County, and had a heart ailment.

Mumtaz Ahmed Chowduhury: arrested in Mumbai, India, on July 20, 2006, as a suspect in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800. He had links with terrorists in Nepal and Bangladesh and unspecified links to Pakistan.

Arunchalam Chrishanthakumar: British Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) leader convicted by a London court on June 12, 2009, of supplying bomb-making equipment to LTTE and sentenced to two years in prison.

Chu Hyok: Korea University senior and Russian language major who led the Anti-U.S. Youth Group, a pro–North Korean clandestine organization formed in early 1988 by 72 students from 26 universities.

Fructuoso Chua: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Dongo Chuga: member of the Lendu tribe arrested May 26, 2001, by Ugandan soldiers after admitting to being one of the 14 gunmen who killed six Red Cross workers 30 miles north of Bunia in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on April 21, 2001. He was believed to be a member of the Congolese Liberation Front.

Chun Chin-suk: sole woman among the 72 demonstrators who attacked the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library on May 23, 1985. On October 2, 1985, she received a three-year stay of her two-year sentence.

Yong Ki Chung: alias Eiki Kurosawa. Would-be hijacker of an All Nippon Airways YS11 flying from Tokyo to Sendai who threatened to blow up the plane if not flown to North Korea. The pilot returned to Tokyo, where the hijacker offered no resistance and was arrested.

Jaciento Cilozo: Portuguese Army first lieutenant who forced a Portuguese military plane to fly from Mozambique to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in protest of the Salazar government on March 12, 1963.

Rodrigo Cinco: alias Ka (Comrade) Lodring. One of two suspected members of the New People's Army working inside the Subic Bay Naval Base as scavengers and arrested by Philippine police on December 6, 1988. The duo was from Barangay Cabalan of Olongapo City.

Charles Glen Coatley: Zimbabwean who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Coatley was charged by South Africa with kidnapping rather than hijacking and was released on bail on December 1, 1981. After Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982.

Donato Continente: aliases Comrade Donut, Comrade Danny. Staff member of the *Philippine Collegian* and member of the political assassination team of the New People's Army (NPA) arrested by the military on June 16, 1989. He was detained in front of Vinzons Hall at the University of the Philippines, Diliman. The military filed murder charges against him on June 19 regarding NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Continente insisted he was only a member of the surveillance team. On December 28, 1992, Philippine state prosecutors decided to recommend amnesty.

Michel le Cornec: Frenchman accused of devising and preparing the two bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville, Congo, movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb on March 20, 1982. He was sentenced in absentia to 10 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court.

Eleazar Corpus: alias Ka (Comrade) Victor. His release was demanded on October 22, 1986, by the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Eduard Corpuz: alias Ka (Comrade) Manny. His release was demanded on October 22, 1986, by the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Macedo Correia: former member of the Popular Forces of April 25 group in Portugal who turned state's evidence in 1985. In the November 27, 1985, trial, he said the group planned to overthrow the Zairean government.

Rolando Cortez: one of two suspected members of the New People's Army working inside the Subic Bay Naval Base as scavengers and arrested by Philippine police on December 6, 1988. The duo was from Barangay Cabalan of Olongapo City.

Manuel Crisologo: Philippine businessman arrested September 23, 1972, who admitted on February 11, 1977, to plotting to kill president Ferdinand Marcos and take over the government. He was sentenced to six years and fined $1,333.

Arnulfo de la Cruz: alias Ka (Comrade) Eden. One of eight members of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines who died in a four-hour gun battle in Barangay Duquit, Mabalacat, Pampanga, on July 2, 1989, when the Angeles Metropolitan District Command foiled the NPA's plan to attack the July 4 celebration at Clark Air Base. All belonged to General Guerrilla Unit One operating in eastern Pampanga towns.

Lilibeth de la Cruz: wife of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade assassination team leader, Nilo de la Cruz. She was arrested August 5, 1991.

Nilo de la Cruz: leader of 10 members of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade arrested June 23, 1990, in Manila. He was the only member of the group who refused to testify about firing two rifle-launched M-203 grenades into the U.S. Embassy residential and recreational compound on December 14, 1989. He remained at large when his wife, Lilibeth, was arrested August 5, 1991.

Renato Cudia: alias Ka (Comrade) Jason. Hit man of the New People's Army Mariano Garcia Brigade in Pampanga, Philippines, arrested June 29, 1989, by constabulary agents while he was visiting his wife in St. Ines, Mabalacat. He had a 50,000-peso reward on his head. He was one of the suspects in the October 28, 1987, slaying of U.S. Sgt. Randy Davis of the Third Component Repair Squadron

at Clark Air Base. He was also involved in the ambush and slaying of former mayor Daniel Lacson of Magalang, Pampanga, in 1986, and Vice Mayor Felipe Siron of Mexico Town in 1987.

Danilo Cunanan: alias Ka (Comrade) Marty. Vice commander of the New People's Army (NPA) Mariano Garcia Brigade assassination team in Pampanga, Philippines. He was killed on October 5, 1989, while trying to escape from police who had arrested him in Barangay San Jose, San Fernando, Pampanga. He was suspected in the NPA assassination of two retired U.S. Air Force officers as they drove from Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac Province near Clark Air Base on September 26, 1989.

Ricky S. Cura: suspected member of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Alex Boncayao Brigade who lived in Purok I, Barangay Anunas. He was arrested in connection with four separate October 28, 1987, attacks by NPA sparrow units that killed two active duty U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force soldier, and a retired Filipino member of the U.S. Air Force near Clark Air Base north of Manila. He was arrested while trying to escape on a tricycle in Barangay Pampanga.

D

Muhammad Dad: spokesperson in Beirut for the Eritrean Liberation Forces-Revolutionary Council during the September 13, 1975, kidnapping of two Americans and six Ethiopians from the Kagnew communications facility near Asmara, Ethiopia.

Ayako Daidoji: leftist woman convicted of involvement in several bombings of business firms in 1974 and 1975 in Japan. The Japanese Red Army (JRA) Hidaka Commando Unit demanded her release on September 28, 1977, when they hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh. On June 13, 1988, the Philippine Department of National Defense announced a search for the JRA member. (See also Kunio Bando.)

Kenneth H. Dalgliesh: former British intelligence agent who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Dalgliesh was charged by South Africa with kidnapping rather than hijacking and was released on bail on December 1, 1981. After Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982.

Xavier Van Dame: alias of Jean-Paul Bizimana.

Vicente Dangan: Filipino priest who led the ambush and murder of mayor of Kabangkalan Pablo Sola on March 10, 1982. The attack came a few months after the bodies of seven farmers were dug up on the plantation of Sola, who was charged with the murders.

Soule Dankoro: retired Benin lieutenant colonel and former minister of the previous Kerekou administration arrested November 24, 1995, for suspected involvement in the November 14, 1995, firing of three RPG-7 rockets at the Cotonou conference center. The center was to host the sixth Francophone summit of 47 heads of state on December 2–4.

Comrade Danny: alias of Donato Continente.

Commander Dante: alias of Barnabe Buscayno.

Vincent Daoume: one of the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who conducted an April 22, 1988, gun and machete attack on the French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea Island in New Caledonia, killing 3 policemen and injuring 5 before taking 15 hostage. He was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988.

Abdul Majid Dar: former chief commander, age 47, of Hizbul-Mujaheddin, the largest guerrilla group in Kashmir, who favored dialogue on the region. He was killed on March 23, 2003, when gunmen fired on his car near his brother's home in Sopore, 30 miles south of Srinagar. His sister and mother were injured. Two separatist groups claimed credit.

Ali Mohammad Dar: member of the Pasdaran-e Inquilab-e Islami who was among the Kashmiri Muslim separatists who, on June 25, 1991, kidnapped one Dutch and seven Israeli tourists. One of the Israeli hostages grabbed an assault rifle from the kidnappers and shot Dar to death. Dar was from Kashmir's Rainawari District near Srinagar.

Tariq Ahmad Dar: member of Lashkar-i-Taiba arrested in early November 2005 on suspicion of being the main financier and planner of the October 29, 2005, nighttime bombings of two Indian markets and a bus in New Delhi that killed 59 people and wounded 210. The representative for a pharmaceutical company was brought to New Delhi for questioning but was not formally charged.

Comrade Darwin: believed to be one of 10 members of the New People's Army of the Philippines who, on March 4, 1990, shot to death Stewart Frank Raab, age 76, an American rancher who refused to pay revolutionary taxes of $34,000.

Hossein Dasgiri: aliases Hossein Shahriarifar, Pajiri Mahmed. One of three Iranians arrested June 3, 1994, by police in Hat Yai, Thailand, in connection with the March 5, 1994, discovery of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed that the Iranians had planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy. Dasgiri was picked up at the Inthra Hotel in the Hat Yai District. He implicated two other Iranians arrested with him as taking part in falsifying passports. He was sought under arrest warrants on charges of conspiring to commit premeditated murder, robbery resulting in the death of others, and making and possessing explosives. He held a valid passport issued by Iran under the name Pajiri Mahmed, which he used to reenter Thailand. He entered and left Thailand through immigration checkpoints in Sadao and Su-ngai Kolok districts 10 times under different names. On August 5, 1994, the Criminal Court ordered his detention for the sixth time. He was charged with murder and illegal possession of explosives.

On August 18, he pleaded not guilty in a Bangkok court to charges of murder, robbery, illegal assembly, bringing illegal arms into the country, and illegal possession of explosives and firearms between August 20, 1993, and March 11, 1994. Thai police believed he was a Muslim fundamentalist involved in other terrorist acts in other countries during the previous two years. Witnesses said they had seen him purchase the water tank that held the bomb in the truck, and six witnesses picked him out of a lineup. On July 17, 1996, a Thai court convicted him of premeditated murder and sentenced him to death. He was also found guilty of armed robbery, illegal possession of firearms and explosives, being a mobster, and hiding a corpse. He was ordered to pay 5,500 baht to the owner of the rented truck that was to be used as the bomb. His attorney planned to appeal.

Daud: alias of Zulkarnaen.

Frank Davis: Nigerian leader of three self-proclaimed members of the Black Liberation Front who bungled a morning robbery attempt then seized eight hostages at the Spaghetti House restaurant in London on September 28, 1975. They demanded to be flown to Jamaica. On October 1, the radio announced the arrest of two other men on charges of involvement in the robbery. On October 3, the group released the remaining six hostages. Davis shot himself in the stomach, causing serious injuries. On June 30, 1975, the three were found guilty of attempted robbery.

Fama Daya: one of four Ethiopians who, on March 8, 1994, hijacked a Saudi Arabian Airlines A300 Airbus on a flight between Addis Ababa and Jeddah and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya. One female hijacker disembarked with the passengers but was arrested. Kenyan troops stormed the plane, shooting an Ethiopian hijacker lured out of the

plane and overpowering his female accomplice. Police said they would be tried in Kenya.

Alberto Daylom: Red Scorpion Group logistics officer of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade who was killed in a February 1, 1993, shootout during a raid by Philippine National Police. He was involved in killing U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group on April 21, 1989.

Choua Dazi: Libyan-based spokesman for Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT) rebels who kidnapped U.S. missionary Steven Godbold in October 2007.

Mohammed Ismael Deib: Syrian and one of six Arabs arrested April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan (or Kalookan) as members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said the suspects were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Caloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Redendo Cain Dellosa: Abu Sayyaf member who confessed in March 2004 to hiding TNT in a TV set he carried onto a ferry; after his confession, he escaped. On February 27, 2004, an explosion on the Superferry 14 caused it to sink, killing 100 people an hour after it left Manila.

Trevor Demain: restaurant owner arrested in connection with the January 11, 1988, car bombing of the home of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo.

Nebiu Zewolde Demeke: Ethiopian student residing in Morocco who, on February 11, 1993, hijacked Lufthansa Flight 592, an Airbus 310 flying from Frankfurt to Cairo, and diverted it to New York's JFK International Airport, where he demanded political asylum. He surrendered an hour later. He was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on charges of aircraft piracy and interfering with a flight crew. He faced 20 years. Germany requested extradition. Demeke told the pilot he had attempted to emigrate but had been refused entry into the United States. His economist father was a political prisoner in Ethiopia. His family moved to Morocco after he was jailed. The hijacker was ordered held without bail on February 12, 1993, by a magistrate in Brooklyn pending a February 26 hearing.

Simon Denouse: London-based, South African–backed Seychelles exile who worked for Italy and was blown up, along with Mike Asher, by their own bomb on October 20, 1982, before they could launch a coup against the government of Seychelles president Albert France Rene. The Seychelles Resistance Movement claimed credit.

Mohammed Jamil Derbah: Lebanese leader of a Canary Islands fraud ring broken up by police on November 20, 2001. The group had links to Hizballah and the Shi'ite Amal movement. Police arrested 17 people, including Derbah, who had been involved in arms trafficking and financing the groups. The arrests came at the end of a two-year investigation.

Clive Derby-Lewis: arrested April 18, 1993, in connection with the April 10, 1993, assassination of South African Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani. He had served on a now-defunct parliamentary body called the President's Council. His wife was also detained in the West Rand town of Krugersdorp. He had founded the Stallard Foundation, a pro-apartheid, white supremacist, anticommunist group. The *Weekly Mail* said he supplied the gun used in the killing and was the

mastermind behind a hit list found in the apartment of the triggerman. He was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for detention without trial for 10 days with the option to extend the period for further questioning. On May 8, 1993, he was charged with murder. On October 14, he was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death the next day. On December 1, 1994, the Conservative Party expressed shock that the appeals court affirmed the death sentence.

Gabriella (Gaye) Maoverna Derby-Lewis: arrested April 18, 1993, in connection with the April 10, 1993, assassination of South African Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani. Her husband was also detained in the West Rand town of Krugersdorp. She was a right-wing columnist and editor of the Conservative Party's weekly *Die Patriot.* She was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for detention without trial for 10 days with the option to extend the period for further questioning. She was held without bail on April 21. She appeared in court on April 30 and was accused by police of arranging to obtain addresses of people, including Hani, who were on the hit list of the triggerman. On October 14, 1993, she was acquitted of conspiracy.

Jean-Pierre Deteix: Frenchman working for the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) as a public relations consultant whose car was bombed on May 2, 1988, in New Caledonia. The National Committee against Independence claimed credit.

Kashmir Singh Dhillon: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. Each suspect was initially charged with conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to injure. On December 24, 1986, Dhillon was found guilty of conspiring to blow up an airplane and sentenced to life in prison.

Armajit Singh Dhindsa: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. Dhindsa was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and charged with attempted murder.

Digambar Dhingre: alias Bandu Shingre. Leader of the Free India Army, Indian Independent Forces, Azad Hind Sena arrested for firebombing the U.S. Consulate in Bombay on March 25, 1982. He was charged with attempted murder, trespass, rioting, and arson.

A. Dhirai: arrested by Indian police in a Delhi hotel on July 5, 1991, in connection with the bombing that killed former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. Dhirai, age 17, had direct links with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). She was remanded to police custody for 30 days. Police found documents suggesting a plot to smuggle two other suspects in the bombing—Sivarasan and Subha——to Nepal and on to a third country, probably Singapore or another Southeast Asian country where the LTTE has sympathizers. The duo had contacted an LTTE member in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Alfonso Dhlakama: leader of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement in 1987.

Lobsang Dhondup: arrested by Chinese authorities near the site of an April 2002 bombing in Chengdu, capital of Szechuan Province. The Chinese executed Lobsang Dhondup, age 28, on January 26, 2003, in Ganzi near the Tibetan border in Szechuan Province. He was convicted of carrying out a string of bombings to protest Chinese rule in Tibet. The Szechuan Provincial High People's Court rejected an appeal by his teacher, Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche, age 52, a senior Buddhist monk,

and affirmed his suspended death sentence, which usually means life in prison. Tenzin was held incommunicado for eight months until the day of his trial. Human rights organizations said that attorneys Zhang Sizhi and Li Huigeng were not permitted to represent him in his appeal and that the two defendants were tortured into confessing. Ten other Tibetans were detained in connection with the series of bombings, which killed one person.

Nagendra P. Dhungel: one of three hijackers led by a leader of a Nepalese student organization connected with the Nepalese Communist Party who took over a Royal Nepalese Airlines Twin Otter on a domestic flight from Biratnagar to Kathmandu on June 10, 1973, and diverted it to Forbesganj, India. The plane was carrying a Nepal State Bank shipment of three million Indian rupees ($400,000), which the group seized. The trio escaped into the jungle on a waiting jeep.

Alphone Dianou: leader of the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who conducted an April 22, 1988, gun and machete attack on the French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea Island in New Caledonia, killing 3 policemen and injuring 5 before taking 15 hostage. He had trained for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the Pacific Regional Seminary in Suva, Fiji, but dropped out three years into the seven-year program. He was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988.

Joao Dias: one of five Mozambicans sentenced to death by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

Commander Kagi Digo: leader of a group who, on March 27, 1991, kidnapped French Catholic priest Yves Caroff in Cotabato, Philippines.

Paul Dikeledi: leader of African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa operations inside Transvaal Province shot to death on July 9, 1987, in Swaziland by three white men as the ANC members were taking a taxi from Matsapha Airport in Mbabane.

Abdasil Malangka Dima: member of Abu Sayyaf captured in Basilan Province by Philippine military intelligence on April 29, 2006. He was wanted in the 2001 abduction of missionaries Martin and Garcia Burnham from Wichita, Kansas; tourist Guillermo Sobero, of Corona, California; and 17 Filipinos. Terrorists beheaded Sobero. Martin Burnham was killed during a rescue attempt.

Noor Din: Malaysian citizen suspected of helping plan the October 12, 2002, bombings of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202 people. The Jemaah Islamiyah member was grabbed in Gresik on Java Island, where police seized an M-16 rifle and ammunition belonging to Ali Imron.

Dixon: one of two militants who killed themselves on July 28, 1991, by triggering an explosion during an Indian police raid. He was wanted in connection with the May 22, 1991, murder of former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mujahid Dokubo-Asari: jailed for treason in September 2005 in Nigeria. His release was demanded by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta gunmen who, on February 18, 2006, took nine hostages, including three Americans, two Egyptians, two Thais, a Briton, and a Filipino, from a barge belonging to Willbros, a Houston-based oil services firm that was laying pipeline for Shell. Dokubo-Asari's release was demanded on June 7, 2006, by gunmen who kidnapped a Nigerian and five South Korean oil workers from a natural gas plant. The hostages were freed the next day at the direction of Dokubo-Asari.

Yahya Doloh: one of the Islamic militants who conducted several coordinated attacks against

11 police posts in three Thai provinces, leaving 112 people dead—107 of them militants—on April 28, 2004. Doloh, age 32, was one of five attackers who died in the raid in Yupo.

Pendatun Domiangca: true name of Commander Zapata.

John Dube: deputy representative to Zambia of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and member of Spear of the Nation who was believed to have planned joint ANC-ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) attacks in Rhodesia in 1968 and 1968. He was killed on February 12, 1974, when a letter bomb exploded in the ANC office in Lusaka, Zambia.

Duck: alias of Chen Chi-Li.

Peter S. Duffy: British member of the Wild Geese of the Congo Wars of the 1960s who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Duffy was charged by South Africa with kidnapping rather than hijacking. He was released on bail on December 1, 1981. After Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982. On July 26, 1982, he was found guilty on three charges.

Abu Dujana: military leader of Jemaah Islamiyah captured on Java Island by Indonesian authorities on June 9, 2007. The Arabic speaker was believed involved in the 2002 Bali nightclub bombings and other terrorist attacks, including those on the Australian Embassy and Jakarta's Marriott Hotel. He trained in Afghanistan, where he met Osama bin Laden. On April 21, 2008, an Indonesian court sentenced him to 15 years in prison for illegal possession of firearms and explosives and of harboring suspected terrorists.

Dulmatin: aliases Joko Pitoyo, Joko Pitono, Abdul Matin, Pitono, Muktarmar, Djoko, Noval, Amar Usman. Electronics specialist thought instrumental in the Bali, Indonesia, bombings on October 12, 2002, that killed 202 people. He received training in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and was a senior figure in Jemaah Islamiyah. The U.S. offered a five-million-dollar reward for information leading to his arrest. On March 9, 2010, Indonesian police raided an Internet cafe in Pamulang, Banten Province, and killed Dulmatin, 40. His group called itself the Aceh branch of al Qaeda for Southeast Asia (Tandzim al Qoidah Indonesia Wilayah Serambi Makkah).

Ablom Duma: leading member of the outlawed African National Congress of South Africa. On January 24, 1978, his right arm was severed when his booby-trapped mailbox exploded in Manzini, Swaziland.

Sanjay Dutt: Bollywood star arrested in April 1993 for links with Bombay underworld boss Dawood Ibrahim. By July 23, 1994, he was among the 189 charged with conspiracy in the March 12, 1993, multiple Bombay bombings that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250. He was sentenced to six years on July 31, 2007, for receiving weapons from gangsters involved in the bombings. He was temporarily freed from Pune prison on August 23, 2007, until his attorneys could receive a copy of the verdict.

Agus Dwikarna: commander, age 36, of the Lashkar Jundullah militia and one of three Indonesians arrested March 13, 2002, by police at Manila International Airport because of al Qaeda ties. They were held for possession of components for explosives found in their luggage while attempting to board a plane for Bangkok during the night.

Laskar Jundullah helped train al Qaeda operatives. Their paramilitary training camp located in

dense jungle near the port city of Poso on Sulawesi Island was dismantled soon after the 9/11 attacks. Trainees included two dozen Filipino members of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, several members of the Malaysian Mujaheddin Group (which is affiliated with Jemaah Islamiyah, an al Qaeda–linked group that planned to bomb several Western embassies in Singapore), and scores from the Middle East, Europe, and North Africa. Police believed trainees also included several hundred al Qaeda operatives from Europe, a link organized by Indonesian Parlindungan Siregar while living in Spain.

Dwikarna was a businessman active in several radical groups, such as the Indonesian Mujaheddin Council led by Abubakar Baasyir, a cleric accused by Malaysia and Singapore of being the ideological leader of Jemaah Islamiyah. When police found plastic explosives and detonation cable in his suitcase, Dwikarna claimed he was set up by Indonesian intelligence and that he and his two arrested traveling companions were on a business trip. Authorities said Dwikarna had provided alibis to several hundred foreigners traveling in the area by giving them documents on the letterhead of the Muslim charity he worked for—Committee to Overcome Crisis.

Dwikarna's colleagues, Abdul Jamal Balfas and Tamsil Linrung, were released in April because Philippine prosecutors did not have enough evidence to charge them. Tamsil Linrung had been the treasurer of one of Indonesia's largest Muslim political parties, which said the government had orchestrated the arrests as a political attack.

A Philippine regional trial court sentenced Dwikarna to 17 years (U.S. State Department's *Patterns in Global Terrorism 2002* reports 10 years) on July 12, 2002. Police found the name of Omar al-Farouq, another al Qaeda operative, on Dwirkarna's computer. Indonesian police tracked him down in June and handed him over to U.S. authorities, who interrogated him in Afghanistan.

Steven Michael Dwyer: Wichita, Kansas, resident sentenced to 10 to 17 years in prison on May 25, 1978, on charges of attempted murder. The Ananda Marg member was ordered to pay $13,333 to Jyoti Sarup Vaid, personal secretary to the Indian Embassy chargé d'affaires, whom he had stabbed on February 7, 1978, in the Philippines.

E

Brutus Ebipadei: spokesperson for the Nigerian Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta in January 2006.

Ka Eddie: member of New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines and the Communist Party of the Philippines political assassination team. The military was looking for Eddie as of July 10, 1989, in connection with the NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Eddie had used his membership with the Farmers Movement of the Philippines (KMP) as cover and worked as a bodyguard for KMP Chairman Jaime Tadeo.

The Editor: alias of Masao Adachi.

Edjoc: alias of Edwin Jocson.

Edres Edres: Moro National Liberation Front commander with ties to the Abu Sayyaf group in the Philippines in late 1994.

Abdulmukim Edris: variants Dris, Idris. Head of an Abu Sayyaf explosives team arrested by Philippine police on November 14, 2002. Police said the group planned to use truck bombs against the U.S. Embassy, the Manila stock exchange, and other targets. Edris told police the group planned to use cell phones to set off ammonium nitrate bombs in a series of attacks slated for November. Police said cohorts of Edris implicated him in the Zamboanga bombings and claimed he was trained to make car bombs by two Yemenis from al Qaeda at a Basilan Island Abu Sayyaf camp in 2001. He escaped from police custody July 14, 2003.

Comrade Efren: spokesperson on July 6, 1990, for the New People's Army of the Philippines Negros Regional Command kidnappers of Fumio Mizuno, a Japanese citizen working as an overseer for development projects in Central Negros Occidental Province on May 29, 1990.

Ibrahim Eidarous: Egyptian wanted in the United States for involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. His fingerprints were found on a fax sent to news media claiming credit for the attacks. In December 2001, the House of Lords ruled that the government could extradite him to the United States. On March 12, 2008, British home secretary Jacqui Smith ordered he be surrendered to U.S. officials. Eidarous died of leukemia in July 2008 while under house arrest in London.

Mohammed Salman Eisa: alias Ibrahim. Believed to be a Nigerian al Qaeda terrorist, he was arrested August 2, 2004, by Lahore Airport police as he was boarding a flight to the United Arab Emirates.

Sepala Ekanayaka: wearing dynamite sticks around his neck, Ekanayaka hijacked Alitalia Flight 1790, a B747 flying from Rome to Tokyo via New Delhi, Bangkok, and Hong Kong, on June 30, 1982. He released 138 passengers in Bangkok but demanded three million dollars and a meeting with his estranged Italian wife and four-year-old

son. He and his family stayed at the Intercontinental Hotel in Galle, 72 miles from Colombo, Sri Lanka. After he deposited $280,000 of a $300,000 ransom payment in a bank, he was arrested July 3 and charged with extortion.

Yokiko Ekita: variants Yukiko, Yuriko. Japanese radical released from prison with five other Japanese Red Army (JRA) members in 1977 to meet the demands of the hijackers of a Japan Airlines plane in Dhaka. On June 13, 1988, the Philippine Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member. She was arrested March 20, 1995, by Romanian authorities while arriving on a Japan Airlines flight. She had entered Romania with a false passport on September 25, 1994. On March 24, 1995, she was flown to Japan's Narita International Airport, where she was taken into custody by airport police. She was accused of the bombings of major Japanese companies in the early 1970s for which she had been arrested in May 1975. She had carried a false passport for Peruvian citizen Maria Yamamore Galvez.

Yukiko Ekita: variant of Yokiko Ekita.

Yuriko Ekita: variant of Yokiko Ekita.

Sman Esma El: Cambodian whose trial in Cambodia began December 28, 2004, for colluding with Indonesian al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist Hambali to attack the U.K. and U.S. embassies in 2002. On December 29, 2004, the court sentenced two Thai Muslims and El to life.

Ghassan Elashi: one of two founding members of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development sentenced to 65 years in prison on May 27, 2009, for funneling millions of dollars to Hamas. Elashi, age 55, was convicted in November 2008 on 108 counts, including funding schools and social welfare programs controlled by Hamas.

Sergeant Joaquin Elema: one of two men sentenced to death by an Equatorial Guinean court on September 16, 1988, for an assassination attempt against president Teodoro Obiang Nguema. An exile group claimed the duo had been executed.

Mohamed Emali: arrested by Congolese police on February 3, 1993, in a Brazzaville hotel in connection with the United Transit Airlines Flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171. He was the managing director of the Congolese Arab Libyan Lumber Company (SCALIB) since 1987. He was released on February 11 after interrogation by French and Congolese police.

Seiichi Endo: Aum Shin Rikyo's health minister who traveled from Japan to Russia in November 1993. Aum purchased a MIL-17 helicopter built in the Tartar region of Russia at a cost of 78 million yen. He was involved in Aum's biological experiments. The former graduate student in biology at Kyoto University had obtained *Bacillus anthracis* from the University of Tsukuba. In July 1993, he used a truck to spray anthrax around central Tokyo near the Diet.

Abayneh Epino: one of three former Ethiopian security agents who, on November 25, 1991, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight 616, a B737 flying from Addis Ababa to Dire Dawa, and diverted it to Djibouti. The three were taken into custody by the Djibouti government. They had worked for the security and investigation agency of the former government. Ethiopia called the trio criminals who should be brought to justice.

Ibi Esho: retired Benin lieutenant, former intelligence chief, and ambassador to Moscow arrested November 24, 1995, for suspected involvement in a coup attempt after the November 14, 1995, firing of three RPG-7 rockets at the Cotonou conference center. The center was to host the sixth Francophone summit of 47 heads of state on December 2–4.

Ibrahim Estafesa Estefai: spokesperson for the rebels who kidnapped Salvatore Barone and Paolo Bellini in Ethiopia on November 16, 1987.

Noel Etabag: aliases Comrade Nonoy, Ka Tatay. Identified by military sources on July 27, 1989, as a top Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) official who was heading an urban hit squad formed in October 1988 to target Americans. He was believed to be the chief organizer, planner, and advisor of the New People's Army (NPA) political assassination team that murdered U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters on April 21, 1989. Etabag was the overall advisor of the group before his reassignment to the CPP-NPA's Visayas Commission. A former political detainee who was among those released by President Aquino upon her February 1986 inauguration, he returned to the rebel movement and became a central committee member. The military posted a 100,000-peso cash reward for information leading to his capture.

Roberto Eusebio: supporter of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos arrested December 10, 1987, in a raid on his suburban Pasig, Manila, apartment. He said he and other Marcos supporters were planning to stage bomb attacks during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit. Police seized bundles with wired timing devices, dynamite sticks, bullets, and military uniforms. He said his group was responsible for bombings earlier that week.

Manolo "Luna" Evangelista: spokesperson in 1987 for the regional operation command of the Northern Luzon Wing of the New People's Army in the Philippines.

F

L.S.F.: alias Yannie Kang. Alleged by *La Mañana* on April 1, 1995, to have entered Uruguay within the previous two weeks along with two other Japanese Red Army members using false passports. She used a U.K. passport. The paper speculated that they planned to carry out a bombing in neighboring Brazil or Argentina. They were believed to be in the River Plate area.

Rashid Facha: British-born Pakistani initially identified as one of the four bombers of the London subway system on July 7, 2005.

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil: variant Mustafa Muhamad Fadil; aliases Moustafa Ali Elbishy, Mustafa Mohammed, Mustafa Fazul, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Abd Al Wakil Al Masri, Abu Anis, Abu Yussrr, Nu Man, Khalid, Abu Jihad, Abu Jihad al-Nubi. Indicted in the Southern District of New York on December 16, 1998, for involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals. The court listed 238 counts in the indictment against the Egyptian. He met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan the bombings. He rented the house where the Tanzania bomb was prepared. He transported the bomb to the embassy in a 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that he and his associates had bought a month earlier. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He holds Egyptian and Kenyan citizenship and claims to have been born in Cairo on June 23, 1976. He is circa five feet four inches tall and weighs circa 130 pounds.

Jamal Ahmad al-Fadl: testified in February 2001 in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, in the case of the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He said that in 1993, he helped Osama bin Laden in his efforts to obtain uranium in Sudan. Bin Laden was willing to pay $1.5 million. Al-Fadl was a Sudanese Muslim defector from the group and had been a U.S. informant since 1996. He lived and studied in the United States in the mid-1980s and attended a Brooklyn mosque, where he was recruited to fight in Afghanistan against the Soviets. He had originally joined al Qaeda in 1989 in Afghanistan but defected when caught stealing money from bin Laden. In 1991, he managed bin Laden's businesses, purchasing a farm north of Khartoum and a salt flat near Port Sudan for $430,000. He pleaded guilty to an unspecified charge and cooperated with the government under a plea agreement.

Fahd: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also

sentenced each with 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in the Lahore High Court.

Ireneo Fajardo: variant Irineo Farjardo. Arrested January 7, 1987, for illegal possession of firearms, Fajardo pleaded not guilty on April 8, 1987, to kidnapping for ransom and robbery at a court hearing in Binan, Laguna, Philippines, in connection with the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Nobuyuki Wakaoji, chief of the Manila branch of Mitsui, by five armed members of the New People's Army. He was named on September 9, 1988, by Philippine authorities in the kidnapping. Fajardo was released on bail.

Ruperto Fajardo: named on September 9, 1988, by Philippine authorities in the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila by the Japanese Red Army. Fajardo was released on bail.

Saleem Fanja: one of two men arrested by Pakistani police on February 28, 1999, who confessed to the November 12, 1997, murder of four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan.

Dawood Mohammad Fanse: individual linked to the Dawood Ibrahim crime syndicate who was believed to have gone to Dubai to arrange transportation for some of the arms used in the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250.

Mohamed Fara: spokesperson for the Somali Coast Liberation Front during the kidnapping of French ambassador Jean Gueury in March 23, 1975.

Sheik Farid: Bangladeshi cleric who created the Harkat-e-Jihad-e-Islami in 1995 with Osama bin Laden's friend Abdul Hye in an Islamic seminary in Chittagong. The group trained seminary students on the use of light arms at two small camps in southeastern Bangladesh. They then sent the trainees to fight alongside the Taliban against other factions in Afghanistan. The group has between 2,000 and 3,000 activists and perhaps 10,000 members. The group publishes a monthly magazine, *Wake Up, Freedom Fighter.*

Abu Faraj Farj: aliases Abu Faraj Libbi, Dr. Taufeeq. On August 20, 2004, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Pakistani officials had offered $350,000 for the arrest of the Libyan al Qaeda leader for giving instructions for the two failed assassination attempts against Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. Farj was in contact with al Qaeda computer expert Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan, who was captured on July 13. Farj was based in the Bajaur tribal area. He was captured in 2005 in Pakistan and was ultimately transferred to the Guantánamo Bay military prison.

Amjad Hussain Farooqi: fugitive killed on September 25, 2004, following a two-hour gun battle in Nawabshah, a town in the southern province of Sindh, by Pakistani security forces. He was wanted for organizing the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of Daniel Pearl and carrying out two unsuccessful assassination attempts against President Gen. Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. Three other al Qaeda associates, including an Islamic cleric, were arrested in the raid. Pakistani authorities said Farooqi worked with Abu Faraj Libbi, a Libyan al Qaeda lieutenant closely linked to Ayman Zawahiri. Farooqi was one of the hijackers of an Indian Airlines plane in December 1999. On September 27, 2004, Pakistani police arrested four more suspected extremists. On October 5, 2004, DNA tests confirmed that the Pakistani killed in the gun battle was Farooqi.

Omar al-Farouq: al Qaeda operative tracked down by Indonesian police in June 2002 after his phone number was found in the computer files

of al Qaeda member Agus Dwirkarna. He was handed over to U.S. authorities and interrogated in Afghanistan. Al-Farouq was believed to be a native of Kuwait or Iraq who trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan. Al Qaeda operations chief Abu Zubaydah had sent him to Indonesia four years earlier to build contacts with local Muslim radicals. He was a recruiter and top financier for Indonesian extremists. He told investigators that the group wanted to conduct multiple attacks in South Asia around the first anniversary of 9/11. The al Qaeda lieutenant of Osama bin Laden escaped from an Afghan prison in the summer of 2005. On September 25, 2006, U.K. troops killed him when he shot at 200 British troops storming his Basra, Iraq, safe house at dawn.

Abdul Fatah: Indonesian radical sentenced on September 8, 2005, to seven years in prison for his role in the September 9, 2004, suicide car bombing of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta in which 10 Indonesians died.

Kamal son of Abdul Fateh: one of five Libyans arrested March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Ali Fauzi: brother of Mukhlas and Amrozi believed to have helped his brothers with the car bombs that exploded at two Bali nightclubs on October 12, 2002, killing 202 people.

Arturo Espiritu Favis: Philippine-born American living in Sacramento, California, arrested November 5, 1981, by Manila International Airport police after arriving from San Francisco with 4 handguns, a shotgun, 3,000 bullets, 200 capsules of heroin, one-eighth kilo of powdered heroin, and a half-pound box of marijuana leaves. Police believed he was a Filipino dissident organization's courier.

Khalid 'Abd-al-Rahman Hamad al-Fawwaz: U.K.-based Saudi lieutenant of Osama bin Laden arrested by British authorities on September 23, 1998. The United States requested extradition of the civil engineer who had headed bin Laden's Advice and Reform Committee, which was founded in August 1994. He was bin Laden's Kenya representative and issued orders to one of the cells involved in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy. He was released on bail after being charged with possessing firearms without a license provided he returned to appear before the Bow Street Magistrates Court on October 12.

On September 27, 1998, London police rearrested Fawwaz, age 36, and arrested six other fundamentalists in Operation Challenge. London police said the U.S. request for his deportation was for "conspiring with bin Laden and others against U.S. citizens during January 1993 through September 27, 1998." Police found in his house copies of statements issued by the World Islamic Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders, bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri's group. Scotland Yard also found a forged passport. On September 8, 1999, Fawwaz's lawyer, Edward Fitzgerald, claimed that his client was regularly in touch with MI5 before and after the attacks. The next day, a British magistrate ordered Fawwaz held for extradition to the United States on conspiracy charges. His lawyers said they would appeal to London's High Court. The final extradition decision rested with Home Secretary Jack Straw. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States, and in late 2001 he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Zulfeqar Fayyaz: one of three initial suspects in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Haroun Fazil: alias Abdallah Mohammed Fadhul. Wanted by the FBI in connection with the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi on August 7,

1998. The explosives expert was a citizen of the Comoros who had been living in Sudan. On September 2, the FBI and Comoran police raided homes belonging to his wife and parents in Moroni, Comoros, but he eluded capture. Comoros agreed to extradite him to Kenya if found. Investigators believed the explosives for the bombs came from the Middle East and were shipped to the Comoros. From there, they went via small boat to a landing north of Dar and were trucked to a truck repair plant in Nairobi. Police believed Fazil rented the villa outside Nairobi that was used to build the bomb, helped plan the assault, and then drove the white pickup truck that led the truck bomb to the embassy. He was charged with 12 counts of murder, 1 count of conspiracy to commit murder, and 1 count of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. He faced the death penalty if convicted in the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

Andre Feissona: admitted at his June 5, 1983, trial that he had taken part in a bomb attack in Bangui, Central African Republic, on July 14, 1982. He claimed he had been recruited by Iddi Lala, the leader of the Central African National Liberation Movement, and had been trained in Libya.

Joao Benedito Fernandes: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement's December 6, 1982, sabotage of a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses. On February 22, 1983, he was sentenced to four years.

Reverend Frank Fernandez: rebel priest who, on April 22, 1988, signed a two-page announcement by the Negros Regional Rebel Chapter of the Philippines saying it would step up attacks on government agencies and other foreign establishments in Negros.

Eduardo Figueras: son of a former Manila mayor arrested September 23, 1972, Figueras admitted on February 11, 1977, to plotting to kill Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and take over the government. He was sentenced to six years and fined $1,333.

Antonio Fonseca: Portuguese acquitted by a Beira, Mozambique, court on February 22, 1983, of charges of spreading anti-Mozambique propaganda and insulting government leaders. His was part of the case against defendants in the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

Benjamin Fox: Portuguese citizen and section chief of the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement's December 6, 1982, sabotage of a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses. On February 22, 1983, a Beira court sentenced him to eight years.

Ka (Comrade) Fred: alias of Nestor Angelo. His release was demanded on October 22, 1986, by the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Ka (Comrade) Freddie: New People's Army of the Philippines member cited in a July 9, 1989,

warrant regarding the April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Johan Fritz: South African who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Fritz was released unconditionally. After Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982.

Fuad: one of four Ethiopians who, on March 8, 1994, hijacked a Saudi Arabian Airlines A300 Airbus on a flight between Addis Ababa and Jeddah and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya. One female hijacker disembarked with the passengers but was arrested. Kenyan troops stormed the plane, shooting an Ethiopian hijacker lured out of the plane and overpowering his female accomplice. Police said the hijackers would be tried in Kenya. The accomplices of the injured Fuad said he was a former Air Force officer who had been expelled from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia but did not want to return.

Jaime Fuentes: aliases Ka (Comrade) Bogs, Ka Popoy. Identified by the Philippine military as a planner of the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto: variant Dogwer Wilfredo Reiz Fukumoto; alias of T.T.

Dogwer Wilfredo Reiz Fukumoto: variant of Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto; alias of T.T.

Masao Fukushima: wanted by Japanese authorities for firing five handmade rockets at the Akasaka Palace during the opening ceremonies for the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo on May 4, 1986.

Suzuki Furuya: alias of Yoshiaki Yamada.

G

Muhammad G.: Ghanaian, age 36, and one of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005, on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Police said two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives. He helped Africans travel to the United States under false identities.

Dia Mahmoud Gabri: traveling companion of Saifullah Mokhlis Yunos, special operations chief of the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Gabri was arrested in May 15, 2003, by Philippine security forces.

Abogado Gado: alias Mubarak. Leader of the Cotabato syndicate in the Philippines. On March 27, 1991, six of his gunmen kidnapped a French Catholic priest. His group had earlier kidnapped three Mindanao State University professors. Gado denied involvement, but the government offered a reward of 500,000 pesos for his arrest.

Carmelita Gamboa: charged on May 20, 1990, for harboring a criminal when police discovered Gabriel Warner inside her home. Warner was named by police as a planner of the May 13, 1990, New People's Army of the Philippines murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base.

Gao Gunagkai: temporary sawmill worker who, on November 26, 1993, failed to hijack a flight between Nanjing and Fuzhou, China. The plane landed in Hangzhou, where he was apprehended by police. He said he was trying to flee poverty.

Gao Jun: variant Kao Chun. Shandong Province businessman who, on December 8, 1993, hijacked China Northern Airlines Flight 2138, a McDonnell Douglas 82 flying from Qingdao to Fuzhou, and diverted it to Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport, Taiwan, where he was detained. Taipei radio said he was born in Qingdao on February 24, 1968, and was accompanied by a woman during the hijacking.

Alfredo Gonzalez Garcia: organizer of the April 7, 1978, attack by the previously unknown Canary Islands Intelligence Service against Antonio Cubillo, leader of the Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands. Cubillo was stabbed at the entrance to his home in Algiers but recovered. On May 7, 1978, an Algiers court sentenced Gonzalez to death in absentia.

Gareng: clothing vendor on a terrorism watch list who was last seen in June 2004 in Solo in the Red Zone, an area frequented by militants, including those taught by cleric Baasyir. Police suspected him of being one of the three Jemaah Islamiyah suicide bombers who, on October 1, 2005, attacked Bali restaurants, killing 25 and injuring 100. Police found his head at the scene of the bombing.

Jomo Gbomo: spokesperson for the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta from April 2006 to May 2007.

Abdul Rehman Geelani: alias of Sayed Abdul Geelani.

Sayed Abdul Geelani: alias Abdul Rehman Geelani. One of the defendants in the July 2002 trial of a trio from Kashmir accused of aiding the December 13, 2001, Lashkar-i-Taiba attack on the Indian Parliament. They were charged under the new Prevention of Terrorism Act with conspiracy to "threaten the unit, integrity, and sovereignty of India, to strike terror in the people." He was convicted on December 16, 2002, of waging war against India and was sentenced to death the next day.

Alexander Michael Gerol: Toronto man charged with conspiracy to kill South Korean president Chun Doo-Hwan as part of a North Korean–backed plot in February 1982. He was also charged with conspiracy to defraud and illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He reportedly had connections with a criminal organization engaged in narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, and contract killings. On February 17, 1984, he admitted in a county court trial that he had plotted to kill Chun. He was tried for defrauding the North Koreans who hired them and pleaded guilty to the charge. A murder charge was dismissed due to the absence of defendant Choe Chung-hwa. Gerol was sentenced to one year. At the time of sentencing, he was serving a six-year term for bombing a Toronto disco.

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani: alias Fupi (Swahili for "small"). Tanzanian, age 24, indicted on December 16, 1998, by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan on 238 counts in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on August 7, 1998. He was charged with buying and transporting the bomb-laden truck to the U.S. embassy in Dar es Salaam. Prosecutors said he obtained and stored bomb materials, surveilled the target, and escorted the Egyptian suicide bomber from Kenya. The former Islamic cleric bicycled around Dar es Salaam to find the bomb-making materials because he did not drive a car. He obtained a passport with a fake name before the bombing. The charges carry the death penalty. The U.S. State Department announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture, similar to the five-million-dollar reward for Osama bin Laden, and circulated posters printed in English, Arabic, French, Dari, and Baluchi at all of its diplomatic facilities. He is five feet three inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He had gone to an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan.

On July 25, 2004, Pakistan authorities arrested Ghailani in an upscale neighborhood in Gujarat, 100 miles southeast of Islamabad, and seized two laptop computers. Police also detained his wife and five other African or Pakistani al Qaeda suspects. The terrorists were picked up after a 10-hour shootout with 240 Punjab policemen and members of the Inter-Services Intelligence agency.

Ghailani was also suspected in efforts to finance al Qaeda via African diamond trading. He had traveled to Liberia in March 1999 to tour diamond fields controlled by the Liberian government and their contacts in the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone. Information from his computer included maps and messages from terrorists who had surveilled U.S. financial locations, leading to a terrorist threat warning in the United States on August 1, 2004.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 17, 2007, Ghailani told a U.S. military tribunal at Guantánamo that he did not realize he was part of a bombing plot when he purchased TNT for a friend, thinking it was "soap for washing horses," and expressed contrition. His friend told him they were mining diamonds in Soma-

lia. He admitted that he trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in the late 1990s, after the bombing, and prepared passports for the group.

On March 31, 2008, Pentagon prosecutors charged him with capital murder in the Tanzania bombing and sought the death penalty at the military commission at Guantánamo Bay. He speaks English and read the entire Harry Potter series while behind bars. He was represented by Marine Lt. Col. Jeffrey Colwell.

Ghailani's war crime charges were dropped by the Pentagon in May 2009 so he could face a civilian trial in New York City. He was the first Guantánamo Bay detainee selected for civilian trial. He was flown to New York on June 9, 2009, to face charges in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Abdul Ghani: currency counterfeiter associated with Ramzi Yusuf arrested March 21, 1995, in Pakistan.

Abdul Ghani: seen in a green Toyota minivan fleeing the scene of Jemaah Islamiyah's October 1, 2005, triple suicide bombings at Bali restaurants that killed 25 and injured 100.

Usman Ghani: ethnic Pashtun, age 26, from the Northwest Frontier Province who fought for the Taliban in Afghanistan. He was arrested in connection with the March 2, 2006, suicide bombing at the U.S. Consulate that killed several people. His trial began on February 22, 2007, in Karachi's central jail. The two defendants in the trial pleaded not guilty. The defendants and the bomber were linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-i-Muhammad group. Ghani was represented by attorney Mushtaq Ahmed.

Abolghassen Ghassemian: unemployed Iranian dissident, age 42, who was one of 15 Iranians from Sydney who attacked the Iranian Embassy in Australia on April 6, 1992, beating diplomatic staff and injuring three, damaging cars, ransacking files, and setting fires. He was remanded until June 1. Prosecutors opposed bail. A large number of Iranian passports and $65,000 U.S. dollars in cash were stolen. The defendants each faced up to 10 charges related to attacks on embassy officials and property damage. His student brother, Mahmoud Ghassemian, age 44, was arrested with him.

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Abdullah Ghaznavi: spokesperson in July 2006 for the Pakistani-based Lashkar-i-Taiba Islamic insurgents who denied responsibility for the March 3, 2009, attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore, Pakistan.

Ahmed Yaar Ghaznavi: spokesperson for the Islamic Inquilab Mahaz (Front for Islamic Uprising), a little-known group with ties to Lashkar-i-Taiba Kashmiri separatists, after they set off bombs the night of October 29, 2005, at two Indian markets and a bus in New Delhi, killing 59 people and wounding 210.

Fathur Rahman Ghozi: alias Mike. Indonesian bombing expert arrested January 15, 2002, by Philippine authorities. Ghozi was an associate of Amrozi, who set off the two car bombs in Bali on October 12, 2002, that killed 202 people. Ghozi was a former student at an Islamic school in Indonesia run by Baasyir, cofounder of the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). He had visited Singapore in October 2001 to help with truck bombings, including one against the U.S. Embassy on Napier Road. Police believed he knew Hambali and was behind a series of bombings in Manila on December 30, 2000, that killed 22 and injured 100. On February 19, 2002, prosecutors cited lack of evidence when dismissing charges of illegal possession of firearms and explosives against him. However, they recommended charging him with violating Philippine passport law because he had applied using different names. By March 17, 2002, Philippine police were searching for about four tons of missing commercial explosives he might have stolen and smuggled for international terrorists. He led police to a cache of weapons and 2,200 pounds of explosives buried behind a mosque in General Santos City. The explosives were to be used for an attack in Singapore, probably against the U.S. Embassy. He said he learned explosives-handling techniques at a camp on the Pakistan–Afghanistan border. He said he had been sent to the Philippines several times during the previous five years to establish local contacts and acquire explosives.

On April 18, 2002, he was given a maximum of 12 years for possession of explosives. The next day, he pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced to terms of four to six years each on two counts of falsifying documents to obtain Philippine passports. He was also fined 200,000 pesos for illegal possession of explosives. On July 14, 2003, he and two other suspected JI extremists escaped from police intelligence custody in Manila. One of his fellow escapees was Abdulmukim Idris, who was part of an Abu Sayyaf plot to plant a truck bomb on a highway overpass in Manila in 2002.

On October 12, 2003, Philippine police and soldiers shot Ghozi to death in a gun battle in Lanao del Norte Province on Mindanao Island. The fugitives had flagged down a car on a highway in Pigkawayan in North Cotabato, but the car sped away. Ghozi grabbed his colleague's gun and started shooting. He was hit and wounded by police returning fire and was pronounced dead at the hospital.

Ali Ghufron: alias of Mukhlas.

Hassan Ghul: alleged to have worked as a courier for senior al Qaeda operative Khalid Sheikh Muhammad. Ghul, a Pakistani, was arrested in Iraq on January 23, 2004.

Akhtar Hussain Gilani: arrested by the Pakistani Federal Investigation Agency on March 29, 1995, on suspicion of having close contacts with Amal Kasi—who, on January 25, 1993, shot to death several Central Intelligence Agency officers in Langley, Virginia—and Ramzi Yusuf—mastermind of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center.

Sheik Mubarik Ali Gilani: head of Jamaat ul-Fuqra in January 2002. The group had earlier been on the U.S. terrorist list. Journalist Daniel Pearl was investigating this group's links to would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid.

Ranjit Singh Gill: Sikh arrested by the FBI at a gas station in Aberdeen, New Jersey, on May 11, 1987, in connection with the August 10, 1986, assassination in Pune, India, of Gen. A. S. Vaidya, retired commander of the Indian Army, who had been commander in chief when the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Armitsar in June 1984. Gill was wanted by the Indian government on conspiracy charges regarding the murder.

Sukhdial Singh Gill: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the

moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. Gill was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and was charged with attempted murder.

Mohammed Alam Gir: variant Alamgir; aliases Salamulla Tippu, Mohammed Salamollah. Leader of three hijackers of a Pakistan International Airlines B720 flying from Karachi to Peshawar on March 2, 1981, and diverted to Kabul, Afghanistan. The hijackers demanded and obtained the release of Gir's father and brother from prison. On March 14, the terrorists surrendered peacefully to Syrian authorities. On March 17, 1981, Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency filed hijacking charges against Gir. The Karachi city magistrate charged him with absconding from his trial for involvement in kidnapping and threatening to kill Sikander Hayat. The next day, the Karachi magistrate said Gir had trained in Kabul for four months. On March 23, Syria turned down Pakistan's extradition request, stating there was no bilateral extradition treaty. On April 30, Pakistan offered a $20,000 reward for the arrest of Gir. On March 18, Pakistan requested extradition from Kabul. On July 10, 1984, a Kabul news service reported the arrest and execution of Gir, who had been arrested in connection with a March 15, 1983, murder in Kabul.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Gom: Nigerian serving with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon who admitted on June 22, 1979, to smuggling weapons from southern Lebanon for the Palestine Liberation Organization. He was one of two UN officers Israeli authorities had arrested on June 16, 1979, after their car smashed into an Israeli car on the Jerusalem highway. Police found two suitcases filled with explosives, ammunition, and three submachine guns.

Antonio Gomes da Costa: alias Mau Huno. Leader of the East Timorese Fretilin independence movement arrested by Indonesian troops on April 3, 1993, at his house in Manufasi, 55 kilometers south of Dili, the capital. He was captured with an M-16 automatic weapon.

Brian Gore: Australian Roman Catholic priest charged in the Philippines on February 26, 1983, with the ambush and murder of Pablo Sola, mayor of Kabangkalan, on March 10, 1982.

Alemayehu Gorfe: one of four Ethiopians who, on September 4, 1992, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET555, a B727 flying from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa, diverting it to Djibouti, where the hijackers surrendered after being told they would be permitted to request exile. The hijackers wanted to flee an undemocratic regime in Ethiopia. Gorfe had been a captain in the former Dergue regime's Eastern Army Zone.

Chisthi Goulam: Pakistani detained in the United States for carrying false documents. He told visiting Italian investigators in June 2002 of a plan to set off a bomb in St. Peter's Basilica. The plan was called off in July 2001.

Joe Gqabi: head of the African National Congress of South Africa office in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, who was shot to death on August 1, 1981, in the front yard of his Ashdown Park home.

Gregorio: on January 18, 2000, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola defectors told the United Nations that Jonas Savimbi had ordered a rebel named Gregorio to shoot down two UN planes on December 26, 1998, and January 2, 1999, killing 23 passengers and crew members in Angola.

Husnain Gul: one of two individuals arrested February 7, 2008, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the December 27, 2007, assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto. One was a brother of the suicide bomber.

Mohammed Gulab: Indian who was one of four people detained on January 19, 1999, and charged with involvement in a plot by Osama bin Laden to bomb the U.S. Embassy and two consular offices in Madras and Calcutta. The attacks were to take place before the January 26 anniversary of the Indian constitution. Police recovered two kilograms of RDX explosives and five detonators when the plotters were arrested in Siliguri, West Bengal.

P.S. Guladi: one of three suspected Sikh militants arrested by Nepalese police at Tribhuvan International Airport on May 22, 1985, as they were about to board Indian Airlines Flight 404 bound for New Delhi. Police found they were carrying bombs in transistor radios and suspected they intended to hijack the plane.

Gun Gun: alias of Rusman Gunawan.

Rusman Gunawan: alias Gun Gun. In late June 2004, prosecutors opened the case against Gunawan, age 27 (brother of Hambali, leader of Jemaah Islamiyah), charging him with providing $50,000 to the terrorists behind the August 5, 2003, suicide bombing at Jakarta's Marriott Hotel that killed 16 and injured 149. Gunawan had been a student in Pakistan when his brother asked him to send the money from Amar Baluchi to the planners of the attack via various intermediaries. Gunawan allegedly led Al Ghuraba, a group of militant Indonesian and Malaysian students living in Karachi; several received weapons training. Gunawan was detained on September 22, 2003, in Karachi after his brother was captured in Thailand. Pakistan turned him over to Indonesian authorities along with five other students.

Dante Guro: identified by the Philippine Army as one of four members of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Liberation Organization, a splinter of the Moro National Liberation Front, who, on May 5, 1987, kidnapped two Swiss nationals, Alex Braunwalder of St. Gallen and Jacky Sudan of Fribourg; five Filipino nurses; and three others returning from a general food distribution and medical relief assistance mission for the International Red Cross in Dalaman village, Mulonlo Town, 477 miles southeast of Manila.

Macalinog Guro: leader of four individuals identified by the Philippine Army as members of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Liberation Organization, a splinter of the Moro National Liberation Front, who, on May 5, 1987, kidnapped two Swiss nationals, Alex Braunwalder of St. Gallen and Jacky Sudan of Fribourg; five Filipino nurses; and three others returning from a general food distribution and medical relief assistance mission for the International Red Cross in Dalaman village, Mulonlo Town, 477 miles southeast of Manila. Guro had applied to serve as acting mayor of Butig and demanded a 150,000-peso ransom to cover his application expenses.

Afshan Guru: one of the defendants in the July 2002 trial of a trio from Kashmir accused of aiding the December 13, 2001, Lashkar-i-Taiba attack on the Indian Parliament. They were charged under the new Prevention of Terrorism Act with conspiracy to "threaten the unit, integrity, and sovereignty of India, to strike terror in the people." Guru was convicted on December 16, 2002, of waging war against India and was sentenced to death the next day.

Allan Guttierez: alias Comrade Tom. Member of the Pampanga operational command of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines named by police on May 18, 1990, as a suspect in the May 13, 1990, NPA murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. He was arrested before the crime took place but was believed to have masterminded the killing.

Renaldo Guzman: one of five New People's Army members arrested in connection with the explosion of three grenades during the April 19, 1981, Easter Sunday mass at the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City that killed 13 and wounded 177. On

April 30, 1981, police said the grenades were supplied by the Moro National Liberation Front.

Yoshima Gyoja: Japanese Red Army (JRA) member arrested August 22, 1975, when he attempted to enter the United States from Canada using a forged voter registration card (purportedly issued by the New York City Board of Election) and another false document. He was deported to Japan on September 1, 1975, and was arrested at Tokyo International Airport by Japanese police on charges of forgery and using forged personal documents. He was alleged to have been a member of the JRA's Operation Translation plan to kidnap Japanese businessmen in West Germany. He had studied in Berlin between September 1972 and January 1973 and then returned to Japan. In April 1974, he went back to West Germany and was last seen a month later in Dusseldorf. It was believed he was attempting to enter the United States to sabotage the visit of Emperor Hirohito scheduled for October 1975.

H

Bashar Habib: Iraqi explosives expert trained in Libya who was a leader of the Islamic Preaching Group (Hizb al-Dawa al Islamiah), which issued a terrorist hit list in late 1995 that included the name of Colin Bell, New Zealand's ambassador to the Philippines.

Mayumi Hachiya: alias Bai Huahui. Name on a fake passport used by a woman arrested December 1, 1987, in Bahrain in connection with the November 30, 1987, explosion on Korean Air Lines 858, a B707 flying from Baghdad via Abu Dhabi to Seoul, that killed 115.

On December 12, 1987, the previously unknown Friends of Mayumi Hachiya in the Middle East warned Bahrain that it would retaliate if it extradited her.

Shinichi Hachiya: name on a fake passport used by a man arrested December 1, 1987, in Bahrain in connection with the November 30, 1987, explosion on Korean Air Lines 858, a B707 flying from Baghdad via Abu Dhabi to Seoul, that killed 115. He was believed to be Akira Miyamoto.

Najee Haded: one of three Pakistanis arrested January 9, 1995, in Malate, Philippines, for making bombs as part of a plan to assassinate the pope. He escaped during the police raid on the sixth floor of an apartment of the Josefa Building.

Wadih el-Hage: born in Lebanon to a Christian family, the Muslim convert studied urban planning in the United States and became a U.S. citizen via marriage. In 1994, he ran Osama bin Laden's Kenyan operations. He returned to the United States in September 1997. The Arlington, Texas, resident lived in a three-bedroom apartment with his wife and seven children at the South Campus Apartments. He drove a 1981 Honda Prelude and 1984 Chevrolet Caprice and had $150 in a checking account. He was earning $1,600 per month as a manager at Lone Star Wheels and Tires.

The FBI arrested el-Hage, age 38, and seized computer disks from his Texas home. Magistrate Judge Leonard Bernikow ordered el-Hage held without bail on charges of lying to the FBI about not knowing Pakistani plotter Mohammed Sadiq Odeh or Abu Ubaidah al Banshiri, a former military commander for bin Laden. El-Hage was well-known to bin Laden's top military commanders, al Banshiri and Abu Hafs el Masry. He told the FBI he did not know that al Banshiri had drowned in a Tanzanian ferry accident in Lake Victoria in May 1996 even though he had traveled to the scene with Haroun Fazil. He was bin Laden's secretary while living in Sudan until 1994 and lived and worked with Fazil while working in the gem business in Kenya until 1997. He helped Odeh obtain an identity card and sent him to Somalia in 1997 for bin Laden. The U.S. State Department announced a two-million-dollar reward for the capture of Fazil, who was charged in the Kenya attack. On September 21, el-Hage was indicted with eight counts of perjury, providing false passports and other assistance to bin Laden loyalists suspected of attacking U.S. and UN forces in Somalia in 1993 and 1994, and providing false passports to bin Laden associates traveling to the Caucasus. During el-Hage's September 23 bail hearing in Manhattan, federal

prosecutors said he had once purchased guns in Texas for Mahmud Abouhalima, one of the 1993 World Trade Center bombers, and that he had contacts with El Sayyid Nosair, who helped plan the World Trade Center bombing and who killed Jewish Defense League leader Meir Kahane in 1990.

Prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald suggested that additional charges could be filed against him. Prosecutors believed el-Hage was associated with the suspected murderer of a radical Islamic preacher in Texas in the late 1980s. Bruce McIntyre was named el-Hage's court-appointed attorney. The indictment of el-Hage indicated that al Qaeda operates in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bosnia, Croatia, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Kashmir, Azerbaijan, Kenya, and the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somalis. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

On June 22, 1999, el-Hage sprang from his chair in the courtroom and rushed U.S. District Judge Leonard Sand, who had refused to publicly read a letter from el-Hage. El-Hage was subdued and handcuffed by U.S. marshals. During the trial, he was one of 15 men charged with conspiracy in the bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Fellow defendant Mohamed Rashed Daoug Owhail yelled, "God is great" in Arabic. The other defendants—Mamdouh Mahnmud Salim, Mohamed Sadeek Odeh, and Ali Mohamed—were also handcuffed. El-Hage railed against the restrictions placed on him in prison. Each of the defendants had been held in solitary confinement. Sam Schmidt, his other attorney, asked that the letter be made a part of the public record. Judge Sand refused, saying the letter could contain coded messages to fugitives. Sand reaffirmed his decision on June 29 but said the letter could be paraphrased and released by el-Hage's lawyer after federal prosecutors reviewed it.

El-Hage was convicted on May 29, 2001, and was sentenced to life in prison. On November 2, 2005, Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy of the U.S. District Court upheld the 2001 conviction. Attorney Joshua L. Dratel said he would appeal.

Tran Van Hai: one of four hijackers of Air Vietnam 509, a DC3 flying from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc Island on October 29, 1977. The group shot and killed the flight engineer and radio operator and seriously injured a steward. The plane landed at Thailand's Utapao Airfield, where the hijackers were denied asylum. The hijackers said they were heading for Kota Bharu, Malaysia, but landed at Seletar, Singapore, when the pilot said he was out of fuel. The hijackers requested political asylum. In November, Singapore announced it would try the hijackers and deny the Vietnamese request for extradition, noting that Vietnam was not a party to any of the three international conventions on hijackings and that there was no bilateral extradition treaty. The hijackers faced charges of armed robbery, abduction, wrongful confinement, dishonestly retaining a stolen aircraft, and crimes under the Arms Offenses Act. On December 15, 1977, the four were sentenced to 14 years for possession of arms. Hai was also sentenced to six strokes of the cane for being in the company of Lam Van Tu during the offense. The hijackers apparently wanted to go to the United States or France.

Pervez Salman Haider: on September 18, 1999, Pakistani judge Javed Alam said the Islamic Muhajir Qaumi Movement member would be acquitted and the case dismissed for lack of evidence in the March 8, 1995, murders of U.S. diplomats in Pakistan. However, Haider was not to be released because he was wanted in other criminal cases.

Shamus-ud-Din Haider: military spokesperson for the Jaish-i-Muhammad in Pakistan in February 2002.

Asmal Dansis Hakare: named on March 21, 1994, as one of four suspects in the March 5, 1994, discovery of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in

Thailand. Police believed the suspects had planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy.

Mahfuh bin Haji Halimi: one of a group of suspects—17 Jemaah Islamiyah and 1 Moro Islamic Liberation Front—arrested in August 2002 by Singaporean authorities for planning terrorist activities against Western sites. (See also Ab Wahab bin Ahmad.)

Ham Wun-kyong: leader of 72 demonstrators who attacked the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul on May 23, 1985. On October 2, 1985, he was sentenced to seven years in prison.

Hambali: alias of Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin (see Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin entry for further information). Key Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) figure in Indonesia arrested in Bangkok on August 14, 2003. On January 28, 2003, Indonesian National Police chief Dai Bachtiar said Hambali provided $35,000 to finance the October 12, 2002, Bali nightclub attacks in which 202 people died; Hambali gave money to Malaysian operative Wan Min Wan Mat, who forwarded the funds to Jemaah Islamiyah operative Mukhlas. On March 11, 2003, the government announced that the August 1, 2000, car bombing of Philippine ambassador Leonides Caday's home in Jakarta was carried out by the same JI terrorists accused in the Bali blasts. The government said the attack was ordered by Hambali in July 2000 during a meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. On April 4, 2007, Hambali told a U.S. military commission at Guantánamo Bay that he had no al Qaeda links and was not involved in the Bali nightclub bombings.

Isaac Hamdi: alias Osman Hussein; variant Hussein Osman. Briton of Somali origin (other reports said Ethiopian origin), age 27, suspected in the Shepherd's Bush attack in West London. Other Ethiopians throughout Europe helped him escape immediately after the bombing. Police tracked his cell phone. He had been in London, Paris, Milan, and Rome. His brother (or brother-in-law) Ramzi Hamdi, age 34, runs a jewelry store near the central train station and, along with Isaac, was detained by police in Rome on July 29, 2005, in connection with the failed copycat bombings of the London subway system on July 21, 2005. Another brother was detained later; the brothers were held for possession of false documents and other charges. Isaac Hamdi had lived in Italy from 1991 to 1996 and speaks fluent Italian. He obtained false Somali documents and used the name Osman Hussein to obtain U.K. citizenship.

On July 31, Hamdi told Italian police the attacks were not intended to harm anyone—failing to mention the photo of nails attached to a bomb that ran in the international media—but rather to draw attention to the war in Iraq. He claimed the group was not linked to al Qaeda. He was represented by attorney Antoinetta Sonessa. Italian police said he was probably a member of a group of amateurs rather than part of an Islamist cell. The United Kingdom requested extradition, and an Italian court approved it on August 17. Hamdi appealed the ruling on August 26. On September 13, a lawyer for the British government said Hamdi would be extradited within 10 days after an Italian court rejected his appeal. On September 22, British police arrested him, and he was charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, and explosives offenses.

In mid-2007, he was found guilty of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He will be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Abdul Hamid: alias Turki. Afghan leader of the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group that kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas on July 4, 1995. He was killed in a clash with Indian authorities on December 4, 1995, in southern Anantnag District.

Fazlulah Hamidi: Pakistani from Baluchistan and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf

arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was charged under the Maintenance of Public Order Act.

Dion Hamilton: British citizen and director of the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services, Hamilton was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement's December 6, 1982, sabotage of a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

Finlay Dean Hamilton: British director of a shipping firm in Beira sentenced to 20 years by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) sabotage of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack. Hamilton was also convicted of concealing at his Beira home four pistols, three grenades, and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Abu Hamza: Yemeni who was one of three al Qaeda suspects arrested by Pakistani authorities on January 9, 2003, after a gun battle in Karachi in which one of the terrorists threw a grenade. Police seized rifles; grenades; street maps of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Lahore; a satellite telephone; a laptop computer; suspicious documents; literature calling for a holy war; and $30,000 in cash from the terrorists' house. Two of the detainees claimed to be Abu Hamza of Yemen and Abu Umar of Egypt. Abu Umar's wife and three children were also detained. Seven other suspects were later released; they were all family members of Sabiha Shahid, a leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami party who lived on the first floor. Police said Hamza and Umar appeared to have entered Pakistan from Afghanistan in 2002.

Han Chae-ik: demonstrator from Chosun University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea.

Han Fengying: wife of Yang Mingde, who, on September 30, 1993, hijacked Sichuan Airlines Aircraft 2625, a TU-154 flying from Jinan to Guangzhou, and diverted it to Taiwan's Taoyuan Airport, where he requested political asylum for himself, his wife, and his son, who had accompanied him. She said that she vaguely knew of his plans but that she fell asleep during the flight. On November 9, 1993, the couple was indicted on charges of violating Taiwan's Civil Aviation Law. The prosecution suggested an eight-year sentence. On January 5, 1994, she was sentenced by the Taoyuan District Court to six years in prison. Their child was placed in an orphanage. The couple was to be repatriated back to the mainland after serving their sentences.

Han Ki-won: senior in the Department of Food Engineering at Yonsei University and one of five students charged by Seoul police on February 25, 1988, with breaking into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul, smashing three large glass windows, and illegally using explosives in an attack on February 24, 1988, in which they used 30 Molotov cocktails. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths and were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day.

Han Ok-pun: sophomore at Ewha Women's University and one of five students charged by Seoul police February 25, 1988, with breaking into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul, smashing three large glass windows, and illegally using explosives in an attack on February 24, 1988, in which they used 30 Molotov cocktails. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths and

were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day.

Han Shuxue: one of two hijackers of a China Northern Airlines MD82 on the Changchun–Fuzhou route that was diverted to Taiwan on November 12, 1993. (It was hijacked again on December 8, 1993, on its Qingdao–Fuzhou run.) On January 4, 1994, Taiwan prosecutors indicted Shuxue for violating Taiwan's aviation law. He was a hospital doctor who had been divorced twice and had incurred heavy debts, according to *Xinhua.*

Mohammed Haneef: Indian graduate of Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore in 2002 and doctor in northwest England's Halton Hospital until 2005. Haneef was scheduled to move to the Gold Coast Hospital in Australia but was arrested in Brisbane. On July 14, Australian police charged him with providing support to a terrorist organization in connection with the June 29, 2007, bombing of a London disco and the June 30, 2007, ramming of a flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow Airport in Scotland. He allegedly gave terrorists Sabeel and Kafeel Ahmed a cell phone SIM card registered in his name. He was represented by attorney Stephen Keim. He was granted bail on July 16 after the judge said the prosecutors had not established his links to a terrorist group. On July 27, Australia's chief prosecutor dropped the charges, saying it was a mistake to have linked him to the bombings. His Australian work visa remained cancelled. The next day, he flew to India. On August 21, an Australian court ruled that the immigration minister had incorrectly revoked the visa.

Chris Hani: South African Communist Party general secretary and leader of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa's military arm, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, known as MK) who was assassinated on April 10, 1993 (Easter Sunday), while parking his car in his driveway in the racially mixed Johannesburg suburb of Boksburg. Hani, age 50, had received numerous death threats and had survived two previous assassination attempts. The ANC was suspected of numerous terrorist attacks. He was seen as a possible successor to Nelson Mandela.

Hani had been a member of MK since the early 1960s. In 1982, he became MK's deputy commander and was named chief of staff in 1987. When the ban on the ANC was lifted in 1990, he was viewed as the leader of the militant wing. In 1991, he replaced the ailing Joe Slovo as South African Communist Party (SACP) secretary general, leading a group dominated by white Jewish intellectuals.

Mohammad Hanif: one of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Mohammed Hanif: one of three members of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi arrested July 8, 2002, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the June 14, 2002, car bombing of the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 and injured 51. Authorities also seized a large quantity of explosives and weapons. Two men publicly admitted their guilt and said the bomb was built to kill Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. The duo, identified as Mohammed Imran, the group's leader, and Mohammed Hanif, his deputy, said they tried to set off the bomb near the president's motorcade in Karachi in April, but the remote control failed. The trio—Imran, Hanif, and Ashraf—were arraigned August 3 in the Anti-Terrorism Court on charges of conspiracy, terrorism, attempted murder, and use of a lethal explosive. The terrorism charge carries the death penalty. The trio and Waseem Akhtar, a Pakistan Rangers paramilitary police member, were also arraigned on charges of plotting to kill Musharraf. On April 14, 2003, an antiterrorist court inside the Karachi central jail sentenced Hanif and Imran to death for the bombing. Two others received life sentences; a fifth was acquitted. The defense said it would appeal.

Abubakar Hapilon: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Isnilon Totoni Hapilon: aliases Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal, Abu Musab. Deputy chief of Abu Sayyaf Group with warrants out for his arrest in connection with kidnapping. On May 29, 2002, the United States announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture. On July 23, 2002, he was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in a May 27, 2001, attack in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, hostage taking, and three counts of hostage taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition whenever they were apprehended. Hapilon was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006. He was born on March 18, 1966, in Lantawan, Basilan, Philippines, weighs 120 pounds, and is circa five feet six inches tall.

Amin Al-Haq: alias Muhammad Amin. Pakistani who served as Osama bin Laden's security coordinator. The United States ordered his assets frozen on October 12, 2001.

Anwar ul-Haq: ethnic Pashtun, age 27, from the North West Frontier Province who fought for the Taliban in Afghanistan. He was arrested in connection with the March 2, 2006, suicide bombing at the U.S. Consulate that killed several people. His trial began February 22, 2007, in Karachi's central jail. The two defendants pleaded not guilty. The defendants and the bomber were linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-i-Muhammad group. Ul-Haq was believed to be the main logistics organizer. He stood as a lookout and signaled bomber Raja Tahir by cell phone. Ul-Haq was represented by attorney Mohammed Ilyas Khan.

Kohi Hara: arrested by Japanese police on July 6, 1995, after admitting he sprayed tear gas at two Yokohama rail stations on July 2, 1995, and a train on April 19, 1995, affecting 571 people. He was upset over romantic and workplace problems. Police did not believe he was involved with Aum Shin Rikyo but noted he had been a member of a criminal organization. Aum members were involved with similar attacks during that period.

Suchat Harabi: variant Suchart Herabi 'Abdallah. Surrendered to police March 23, 1990, and denied charges of involvement in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok. He was detained and refused bail. Harabi had served five years in jail for a prior robbery. A Thai Muslim living in Pattani, he allegedly helped plan the murders. His brothers, Mat Herabi 'Abbas and Suvit Kulik Herabi, were also sought regarding the attack. He was a Thai citizen; his father came from an Arab country and had married a Thai woman. On June 21, 1990, the Bangkok Public Prosecution Department charged Harabi with conspiring to murder the victims. The prosecutor said Harabi identified the targets for his accomplices to shoot. On July 17, 1990, the Bangkok Criminal Court announced he would be tried in secret on charges of premeditated murder. The first hearing was postponed to September 4 and 18 because a witness remained abroad. In July 1991, he was acquitted because of weak police evidence and post office records showing he was in the south when the murders took place in Bangkok.

Harminder Singh Harchandwala: leader of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi that was diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. On January 20, 1986, he was sentenced to death in Lahore but was given a stay of execution on February 13, 1986. He was identified as a member of the outlawed All-India Sikh Student Federation who had been trained in commando camps in Pakistan.

Hermawan Harjanto: would-be hijacker of a Merpati Nusantara Airlines Vickers Viscount flying

from Surabaya to Jakarta, Indonesia, on April 5, 1972. The hijacker waved a grenade to divert the plane to Yogyakarta, Java. The hijacker demanded 20 million rupiahs and a parachute. He was shot and killed by the pilot while negotiating.

Christiaan Harmse: one of two white mine workers arrested at a roadblock outside the mining town of Mooinooi. Harmse, age 26, was charged with the January 5, 1997, bombing of a mosque, post office, and store in Rustenburg, South Africa, that injured a Sudanese citizen and a South African. Explosives were found in the defendants' car and in the home of one of the men. The Boere Aanvals Troepe claimed credit.

Hasan: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Hasan: arrested October 9, 2005, by Indonesian authorities, the construction worker shared a rented house with one of the three Jemaah Islamiyah suicide bombers who, on October 1, 2005, attacked Bali restaurants, killing 25 and injuring 100. He had left Bali three days before the bombings, returning to his village in Java.

Ahmad Hasan: on September 4, 2005, an Indonesian court sentenced the Indonesian Muslim extremist to death for helping build the bomb used in the September 9, 2004, suicide car bombing of the Australian Embassy in which 10 Indonesians died.

Khwaja Mahmood Hasan: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. By August 25, Hasan, age 27, had pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy and to discharging a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. On November 7, 2003, Hasan received 11 years and 3 months.

On February 24, 2006, U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema reduced the sentences of two members of the Virginia jihad network—Khwaja Mahmood Hasan and Yong Ki Kwon—who had cooperated in the investigation. Prosecutors asked her to cut Hasan's sentence to 45 months. Brinkema gave him 37 months. With time served and good behavior, Hasan was due to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. Hasan was represented by attorney Thomas Abbenante. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Raza Khurshid Hashemi: one of six Pakistanis arrested December 29, 1995, in the Philippines. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17, 1996, for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against Hashemi appeared faked and ordered his release.

Razi Hashi: one of six Pakistanis arrested December 29, 1995, in the Philippines. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17, 1996, for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against Hashi appeared faked and ordered his release.

Salamat Hashim: chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) of the Philippines. He was believed to be in Egypt as of July 2000. On July 13, 2003, Hashim, who had renounced terrorism on behalf of the MILF and agreed to resume peace talks, died of a heart ailment and an ulcer and was buried in Butig in Lanao del Sur Province.

Satoru Hashimoto: the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office filed charges against Hashimoto

on October 13, 1995, for the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto, age 33; his wife Satoko, age 29; and their son Tatsuhiko, age 1. On July 2, 1995, Hashimoto was the driver of a vehicle involved in spraying cyanide gas into underground rail stations in Yokohama. He was a member of Aum's Home Affairs Ministry. On July 25, 2000, a Japanese court sentenced him to death for the subway attack and for killing an attorney.

Raza Begam Hashmi: one of six Pakistani passport holders who were among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. The six were introduced to the media on January 2, 1996, as among those arrested in Makati.

Syed Hashmi: alias Fahad. A U.S. citizen, age 26, wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda, Hashmi was arrested June 6, 2006, by Heathrow Airport police as he attempted to board a flight to Pakistan. He was ordered held without bail in a London court, but he refused extradition. He had lived in the United Kingdom since 2003 on a student visa that later expired. He had been indicted May 24 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and charged with four counts of providing material support to al Qaeda in connection with a conspiracy that began in January 2004 and continued through May 2006. He provided military gear to a third group that transferred the supplies to Pakistan for al Qaeda operatives fighting U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He was scheduled to appear in a London court on June 15. In March 2007, the British High Court rejected his claim that the U.S. warrants were flawed. He was extradited to the United States on May 25, 2007, and appeared in federal court the next day. He was the first terrorist suspect extradited to the United States by the United Kingdom. Arraignment was scheduled for May 30, 2007, before U.S. District Judge Loretta A. Preska. He faced 50 years in prison on the three counts.

Mansur Hasnain: aliases Imtiaz Siddique, Hyder, Haider Ali Faruqi, Mansur Hussain. Involved in a 1999 Indian air hijacking, police believe he lured *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl to his kidnapping and murder on January 23, 2002. Police raided the Hasnain residence in Punjab's Toba Tek Singh town and detained some of his relatives.

Adouani Hamouda Ben Hassan: sentenced to death on March 24, 1991, by the Supreme Court in Djibouti after he admitted he was behind the March 18, 1987, bombing of the Historil Restaurant that killed 12 and injured 40. His lawyer said the conspiracy was committed for the Palestinian cause. He was given two months to appeal. If successful, the death sentence would be commuted to life in prison.

Ezzedine Hassan: one of two members of the Sudanese security services who, on March 24, 1996, hijacked Sudanese Airways Flight 214, an Airbus 320 flying from Khartoum to Port Sudan and Jeddah. They forced the pilot to land at Asmara, Eritrea, where the duo surrendered. They wanted to go to Jeddah. One hijacker was a former officer in the Sudan Army who had led a foiled coup attempt. The hijackers requested political asylum. Sudan requested extradition.

Jafar Ibrahim Hassan: one of two members of the Sudanese security services who, on March 24, 1996, hijacked Sudanese Airways Flight 214, an Airbus 320 flying from Khartoum to Port Sudan and Jeddah. They forced the pilot to land at Asmara, Eritrea, where the duo surrendered. They wanted to go to Jeddah. One hijacker was a former officer in the Sudan Army who had led a foiled coup attempt. The hijackers requested political asylum. Sudan requested extradition.

Naveed Ul Hassan: on June 29, 2002, Pakistan announced Hassan was wanted in connection with

the June 14, 2002, truck bombing of the U.S. Consulate that killed 14 Pakistanis and injured 51 others. He was arrested November 17, 2004, near Pakistan's main border checkpoint with India at Wagah, near Lahore, in connection with the Consulate bombing and a small New Year's (2002–2003) blast that wounded nine people in Karachi.

Safwat Hassan: Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist arrested following the failed June 26, 1995, assassination attempt against Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Abdel Raouf Hawas: Sudanese student arrested, along with one other man, by Indian police on June 14, 2001, for planning a car bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy. The plan, according to Deputy Police Commissioner Ashok Chand, was two years in the making. The two men were charged with possession of 13 pounds of explosives, detonators, and timers. Hawas said he was acting on orders from Abdul Rehman Al Safani, a Yemeni man with ties to Osama bin Laden. Abbas Hussain Sheikh and Mohammed Arshad, both Indians, were arrested on charges of helping Hawas. Hawas said the explosives and detonators found in the car had been provided by two Sudanese Embassy diplomats—the chargé d'affaires and the consul, the embassy's senior intelligence agent. Hawas told the police that Safani worked for bin Laden. On August 14, Indian investigators in a New Delhi city court charged Osama bin Laden and five others with planning to bomb the embassy. Four of the conspirators were held in a New Delhi jail.

Abdul Rauf Hawash: Sudanese arrested in India on June 15, 2001, for plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi under Osama bin Laden's orders.

Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi: Saudi al Qaeda 9/11 paymaster who shipped credit and ATM cards to Fayez Ahmed in Florida before the attack. Some prosecutors believed al-Hawsawi was Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad, alias Shaykh Saiid, Osama bin Laden's financial chief. He was arrested in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, on March 1, 2003, in a safe house with Khalid Sheik Mohammed. He was an unindicted coconspirator in the Zacarias Moussaoui case and was named in the false statements case against Ali S. Marri, a Qatari who the FBI said gathered information in his Peoria, Illinois, apartment about dangerous chemicals and the U.S. infrastructure. At Moussaoui's trial, al-Hawsawi claimed to have seen Moussaoui at an al Qaeda guesthouse in Kandahar in early 2001. When arrested, al-Hawsawi claimed to be a Somali.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo Bay who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali (alias Ammar al-Baluchi), Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash (alias Khallad). The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. Authorities said al-Hawsawi provided the 9/11 hijackers with money, Western clothing, traveler's checks, and credit cards. At his June 5, 2008, arraignment on capital charges before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself. Major Jon Jackson, an army attorney, said his client felt pressured by fellow defendant Khalid Sheikh Muhammad and

asked that al-Hawsawi's case be separated. The formal opening of the trial of the six defendants was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Kiyohide Hayakawa: Aum Shin Rikyo construction minister and No. 2 in the cult, Hayakawa was arrested by Japanese police on April 19, 1995, for attempts to purchase six Russian tanks. He had traveled to Russia in November 1993. Aum purchased a MIL-17 helicopter built in the Tartar region of Russia at a cost of 78 million yen. Hayakawa was arrested on suspicion of the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto, age 33; his wife Satoko, age 29; and their son Tatsuhiko, age 1.

Dr. Ikuo Hayashi: chief of Aum Shin Rikyo's treatment ministry, he conducted plastic surgery on fellow Aum member Takeshi Matsumoto and provided him one million yen. Hayashi was arrested by Japanese police on April 8, 1995, for hiding an Aum suspect. On March 26, 1996, he admitted he had released sarin into the subway. Police suspected him of injecting drugs into a kidnap victim. He was convicted and sentenced to life in prison on May 26, 1998, for the Aum Shin Rikyo sarin gas attack of March 20, 1995.

Shoji Hayashi: alias of Yoshimi Tanaka.

Tasuo Hayashi: variant Yasuo Hayashi. On February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for Hayashi in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting. He and a female Aum member were arrested on murder charges in December 1996 on the southern island of Ishigakijima. On December 12, 1996, he led Japanese police to a bottle containing 40 milliliters of VX nerve gas on a riverbank in Kodaira, a western Tokyo suburb. On June 29, 2000, the Tokyo District Court sentenced him to death for releasing sarin gas from three plastic bags into the Tokyo subway. He was directly responsible for the deaths of eight people on a commuter train.

Yasuo Hayashi: variant of Tasuo Hayashi.

Hamid Hayat: on May 29, 2005, Hamid Hayat's Pakistan–South Korea–San Francisco flight was diverted to Japan when his name appeared on the no-fly list. The FBI investigated and returned the Hayat and his father to the United States, where a polygraph raised additional questions. On June 5, the FBI arrested Hamid, age 23, and his Pakistani American father, Umer Hayat, age 45, an ice cream truck driver from Lodi, California, after Hamid acknowledged attending an al Qaeda camp in Pakistan for six months in 2003 to 2004. His father admitted touring several militant camps in Pakistan and paying the airfare and expenses for his son's training at the Tamal camp near Rawalpindi. The leader of the camp was a close family friend, Maulana Fazlur Rehman. Hamid trained in weapons, explosives, and hand-to-hand combat and volunteered to attack U.S. supermarkets and hospitals. The Hayats were charged with making false statements to the FBI. Two Muslim clerics—Mohammed Adil Khan and Shabbir Ahmed—from the San Joaquin Valley, California, farming area were also detained on immigration charges in connection with the case. Khan is affiliated with the Farooqia Islamic Center outside Lodi. Ahmed is imam at the nearby Lodi Muslim Mosque.

The Hayats were indicted June 16 in the U.S. District Court in Sacramento on charges of lying to FBI investigators. Hamid was charged with two counts of making false statements to agents on June 3 and 4; his father faced one count. Each count has an eight-year prison term. They pleaded not guilty and were held without bond. On July 15, the duo agreed to be deported to Pakistan on immigration violations; other charges were dropped.

On September 22, Hamid Hayat was indicted on charges of having "intended, upon receipt of orders from other individuals, to wage jihad in the United States." He was accused of providing support and resources for carrying out terrorist acts from March 2003 until he was arrested. He faced 39 years in prison. He was represented by attorney Wazhma Mojaddidi.

On January 27, 2006, prosecutors added a charge of making a false statement during questioning to the charges Hamid was facing.

The case began in March 2006. The prosecution's star witness was Naseem Khan, age 32, a Pakistani immigrant who spoke Pashto and Urdu and worked in a convenience store. He testified that Hamid had attended a training camp Ayman al-Zawahiri had passed through in 1998 or 1999, raising doubts about Khan's credibility. Khan had also told the FBI in 2001 that he had seen Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser, a suspect in a 1996 bombing in Saudi Arabia, in Lodi, as well as Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali, a suspect in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, in Stockton, California, in 1999.

On April 25, 2006, the federal jury in Sacramento convicted Hamid Hayat on one count of providing material support to terrorists and three counts of lying to the FBI. He faced a minimum sentence of 30 years and a maximum of 39 years. On September 10, 2007, Hamid was sentenced to 24 years in a federal prison.

Umer Hayat: on June 5, 2005, the FBI arrested Pakistani American Umer Hayat, age 45, an ice cream truck driver from Lodi, California, and his son, Hamid Hayat, age 23, after Hamid acknowledged attending an al Qaeda camp in Pakistan for six months in 2003 to 2004. Hamid trained in weapons, explosives, and hand-to-hand combat and volunteered to attack U.S. supermarkets and hospitals. The Hayats were charged with making false statements to the FBI. Two Muslim clerics—Mohammed Adil Khan and Shabbir Ahmed—from the San Joaquin Valley, California, farming area were also detained on immigration charges in connection with the case. Ahmed is imam at the nearby Lodi Muslim Mosque. Khan is affiliated with the Farooqia Islamic Center outside Lodi.

On May 29, Hamid returned from Pakistan on a flight from South Korea to San Francisco. His name appeared on the no-fly list. The plane was diverted to Japan, and he was interviewed by the FBI. Once he arrived in the United States, a polygraph indicated deception. His father admitted touring several militant camps in Pakistan and paying the airfare and expenses for his son's training at the Tamal camp near Rawalpindi. The leader of the camp was a close family friend, Maulana Fazlur Rehman.

The two were indicted June 16 in the U.S. District Court in Sacramento on charges of lying to FBI investigators. Hamid was charged with two counts of making false statements to agents on June 3 and 4; his father faced one count. Each count has an eight-year prison term. They pleaded not guilty and were held without bond. On July 15, the duo agreed to be deported to Pakistan on immigration violations; other charges were dropped. The elder Hayat faced 16 years in prison.

The case began in March 2006. The prosecution's star witness was Naseem Khan, age 32, a Pakistani immigrant who spoke Pashto and Urdu and worked in a convenience store. He testified that Hamid he had attended a training camp Ayman al-Zawahiri had passed through in 1998 or 1999, raising doubts about Khan's credibility. Khan had also told the FBI in 2001 that he had seen Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser, a suspect in a 1996 bombing in Saudi Arabia, in Lodi, as well as and Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali, a suspect in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, in Stockton, California, in 1999.

On April 25, 2006, a separate jury deadlocked on Umer's case, forcing District Judge Garland E. Burrell Jr. to declare a mistrial. A retrial was scheduled for June 5, but, on May 31, 2006, Umer pleaded guilty to lying to customs agents about the $28,000 he and family members were carrying on a trip out of the country in 2003. In return, he would not be retried on charges of lying to the FBI about his son's attendance at a terrorist training camp. Prosecutors would also recommend that he serve no more jail time. He was scheduled for sentencing on August 18.

On August 25, 2006, Umer was sentenced to time served plus 36 months of supervised released. The next day, an uncle and cousin, both U.S. citizens, were barred from reentering the United States

after an extended stay in Pakistan until they answered FBI questions.

Nicholas Francis Henry Heath: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress's firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send him to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Ka Hector: alias of Alfredo de Leon.

David William Hedges: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress's firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send him to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Mahfudh Ashur Hemed: Kenyan accused of assisting Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, who was believed to have organized the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Hemed's attorney said he and his wife, Lutfiya Abubakar, were held without sufficient evidence.

Rashid Salehe Hemed: Tanzanian charged by the Tanzanian courts with murdering 11 people and injuring 70 in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam. He was to stand trial in Tanzania. On April 4, 2000, prosecutors reduced charges against Hemed to a maximum penalty of 14 years in prison on one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

On April 14, 2000, Tanzania's High Court ordered him tried on a charge of conspiracy to murder. On July 18, 2000, the High Court released him on $25,000 bail. Hemed also put up three surety bonds worth $62,500. He was told to remain in Dar es Salaam. Police had found samples of substances used to prepare the bomb on his clothes. He was also accused of housing some of the suspects. On December 22, 2004, the Tanzanian High Court freed Hemed, age 34, who had been arrested in September 1998 on 15 counts of helping carry out the bombing. Judge Emilian Mushi ruled there was not enough evidence to convict him, even though a bomb detonator was discovered in his house and Hemed admitted knowing people—including Khalfan Khamis Mohamed, who was convicted in New York—involved in the bombing. In February 2004, three court assessors advised that the charges were based on mere suspicion.

Suleiman Abdalla Salim Hemed: suspect in the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania detained by a Somali militia in Mogadishu in March 2003.

David M. Hicks: Australian cowboy and kangaroo skinner, age 23, who spent 5½ years at the Guantánamo Bay military prison for Taliban connections. He was captured in Afghanistan in 2001.

On March 1, 2007, the Pentagon announced Hicks would face two counts of providing material support for terrorism. The charges were reduced from the original conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder, and aiding the enemy. The ninth-grade dropout was the first individual tried under the Military Commissions Act of 2006 and the first person convicted at Guantánamo. The charges indicated he had spent 1999 through 2001 working and training with extremists in the Balkans, Pakistan, and Afghanistan before joining al Qaeda. He had joined the Kosovo Liberation Army and Lashkar-i-Taiba after converting to Islam. He had 20 conversations with Osama bin Laden and was at several al Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan. He was alleged to have collected intelligence on the U.S. Embassy in Kabul in 2001. After 9/11, he went to Kandahar, where he was given an AK-47; he also guarded a tank, surveilled the empty U.S. Embassy, and fought U.S. forces. He later went to

Kunduz and joined al Qaeda and the Taliban "on the frontline outside the city for two hours" before trying to take a taxi to Pakistan.

He was represented by military attorney U.S. Marine Corps Maj. Michael Mori and civilian Australian attorney David H. B. McLeod. A nascent Bring David Hicks Home movement put pressure on the Australian prime minister to request extradition and a local trial. Hicks also had petitioned for British citizenship. His hearing was scheduled for March 26, and he was expected to plead not guilty. Two of his attorneys—civilians Rebecca Snyder and Joshua Dratel—were barred from representing him, and his final representative, Major Mori, could not obtain a continuance to further prepare. Hicks abided by a plea agreement, using an Alford plea to say that while he did not admit guilt, he accepted that prosecutors had enough evidence to convict him of material support of terrorism. He showed little emotion over the fact that he would serve any sentence in an Australian prison. He faced a life term, but the full military commission's jury panel would consider his plea. The commission deliberated for two hours before sentencing him to seven years in prison on top of the five he had already spent in Guantánamo. On March 30, the presiding officer of the military commission announced that a pretrial agreement limited Hicks's sentence to nine months and that he would be sent to an Australian prison by May 29 and released on December 30, just after the Australian elections. Under the terms of the plea agreement, which was negotiated without the prosecution team's input, Hicks was given a yearlong gag order, would not allege illegal treatment, and waived any appeal. He arrived in Australia on May 20, 2007. He was to serve in isolation at Yatala Labor Prison, a maximum-security facility near Adelaide.

On September 10, 2007, *USA Today* reported that Hicks had renounced Islam, was working on a high school diploma, and was exploring attending college. He was released from prison on December 29, 2007. Australian law barred him from profiting from any media deal. Thirty media organizations were vying for his biography.

Amad al-Hidai: one of three Iraqi terrorists who, according to Seoul police on March 4, 1992, had been ordered to attack targets in South Korea on the eve of El Al flights to South Korea.

Toshikiko Hidaka: escaped arrest when his two Japanese Red Army colleagues, Jun Nishikawa and Kazuo Tohira, were arrested in Stockholm on March 5, 1975, while taking photographs and making sketches of a building housing the embassies of Lebanon, Austria, and four other countries. Hidaka was placed on an international wanted list. He committed suicide after being arrested in Jordan in 1975 for using a false passport.

Hidekichi: Japanese later arrested as one of two people who fired 10 revolver shots into the Tokyo office of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on November 18, 1983, to protest the October 9, 1983, bomb explosion in Rangoon that was blamed on the North Korean government.

Toshiaki Higashitani: one of three Maruseido members who attacked the U.S. consulate in Fukuoka and set off an incendiary device on November 22, 1974. On February 25, 1976, the Fukuoka District Court sentenced the former university student to six years.

Alex Hildebrant: individual who attempted to divert a Trans-Australia Electra L188 flying from Sydney to Brisbane to Singapore. He was sentenced to seven years.

Ahmad Ikbal al-Hindi: Pakistani resident of Sur Bahir identified as the leader of a Muslim Brotherhood plot to murder Bashir Baghruti, communist leader in Judaea and Samaria, and knife a Jew after he prayed at the Western Wall. The plot was foiled on August 11, 1981. Al-Hindi's father was a janitor in the Al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount.

Francisco Hipolito: charged on May 20, 1990, for harboring a criminal when police discovered

Gabriel Warner—named by police as a planner of the May 13, 1990, New People's Army of the Philippines murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base—inside her home.

Musa Abdul Hir: alias of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli Abdul Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Zulkifli bin Hir: variants Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir, Abdul Hir bin Zulkifli; aliases Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan, Musa Abdul. Malaysian U.S.-trained engineer who claimed to have been born on either January 5, 1966, or October 10, 1966, in Muar, Johor, Malaysia, and believed to be the head of the Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)'s central command. In 2002, he was the Indonesian head of JI in the Philippines. Since August 2003, he has been in the Philippines, where he was believed to have conducted bomb-making training for Abu Sayyaf. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his arrest and conviction.

Zulkifli bin Abdul Hir: variant of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Yoshi Hirano: suspected member of the Japanese Red Army detained on August 10, 1988, in the Philippines after Shiuharo Inoye claimed Hirano had taken 4.5 million pesos from him. Hirano claimed U.S. citizenship but lacked supporting documentation.

Makuto Hirata: on February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for Hirata in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

Kenichi Hirose: Aum Shin Rikyo member who pleaded guilty on December 11, 1995, to releasing sarin into the Tokyo subway system on March 30, 1995, and begged forgiveness. He was charged with murder and attempted murder.

Sensui Hiroshi: Japanese Red Army member released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977.

Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan: former army lieutenant colonel and leader of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement rebel group in the Philippines in 1987. He was arrested in December 1987 for staging a bloody failed coup attempt against the Aquino government. He had threatened an attack against the December 14–16, 1987, Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit. In August 1990, he ordered the resumption of "tactical operations" against the Corazon Aquino government. By August 25, 1990, 21 bombs had exploded.

Hong Yang-kyon: senior student at Hanyang University and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Abu Hosher: variants Abu Ghoser, Abu Ghosher, Khodor Abu Hoshar. Received a copy of *Encyclopedia Jihad,* a military training manual with bomb specifications and advice for insurgents, from Khalil Deek, an al Qaeda member arrested in Pakistan in December 1999. The Jordanian was detained in Jordan on December 13, 1999, as a member of a 28-person plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. He was an anti-Soviet 1980's Afghan War veteran who joined Muhammad's Army, a radical Islamic group that mounted terrorist attacks in Jordan in the 1980s. After Hosher's release from prison in Jordan in 1993, he moved to Yemen, where he contacted Egypt's Islamic Jihad. On September 18, 2000, the military court sentenced him to death for the plot but acquitted him on charges of links to Osama bin Laden.

Michael Howard: arrested in connection with the January 11, 1988, car bombing of the home of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo.

Hsu Ta-Chun: variant of Chi Ta-qian.

Johnny and Luther Htoo: the Htoo twins, age 12, were leaders of a Christian breakaway faction of Karen National Union rebels called God's Army. On the eve of Thai Army Day, January 24, 2000, the Burmese group hijacked a bus to Ratchaburi, 75 miles west of Bangkok, and infiltrated a sprawling provincial hospital dressed as medical personnel. They then relayed intelligence to the larger strike force, took over the facility and 750 hostages, placed explosives, and demanded treatment for their wounded at their Burmese camp, refuge on Thai territory, and no more Thai support of the Burmese military against their insurgency. They initially sequestered the doctors and nurses away from the patients. The rebels threatened to blow up the hospital if their demands were not met. They released 50 hostages in exchange for food.

After a 22-hour standoff, hundreds of Thai commandos launched a predawn raid, killing nine rebels and injuring more than eight Thai soldiers and police officers. One rebel escaped. None of the patients, staff, or visitors were injured. Four patients died from illnesses untreated during the siege.

The boys' 200 followers believed the twins had mystical powers. The group broke with Karen, which has fought the Burmese government for 50 years. The group might have ties with the Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors, who took over the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok in October and then were freed during negotiations and disappeared into the jungle.

The twin brothers were reportedly on the run through the jungle after their hideout was overrun by Burmese forces on January 27. The 200 God's Army rebels split into three separate bands headed by the Htoos and adult rebel Su Bia. Other Karen rebels joined in the battle.

On January 17, 2001, the Thai government said it would consider giving asylum to the twins, who had surrendered the day before with five boys, two girls, a middle-aged woman, and four young men. Prime minister Chuan Leekpai met with the duo at the Suan Phung border patrol headquarters. The boys admitted they had no mystical powers and said they wanted to give up fighting. On November 19, 2001, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok announced that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service was sending a team to interview the duo about possible resettlement in the United States.

On July 17 and 19, 2006, Johnny Htoo and eight other members of God's Army left a refugee camp in Thailand and surrendered to the government in two groups. It was not clear where Luther was.

Bai Huahui: alias of Mayumi Hachiya.

Peter Huang: Taiwanese who shot Nationalist Chinese premier Chiang Ching-kuo when the diplomat entered the Plaza Hotel in New York City on April 24, 1970. Huang was a member of the World United Formosans for Independence, who fought for Taiwanese freedom. He was arrested along with the organization's executive secretary for the botched assassination attempt.

Huang Shugang: one of two hijackers of the April 6, 1993, China South (Nanfang) Airline Company Flight CZ3157 scheduled to fly from Shenzhen to Beijing and diverted to Taipei's Taoyuan (Chiang Kai-Shek) Airport. Taiwanese authorities detained the duo 20 minutes after the plane landed. Shugang was from Tangshan in Hebei Province and was in charge of procurement at a Tangshan steel mill. He had also worked as a salesman for a restaurant of the guesthouse run by the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company. Police found in their possession 52,000 renminbi (worth $10,600) and 800 Hong Kong dollars. The hijackers did not understand that hijacking is a serious criminal offense in Taiwan and asked prosecutors

why they were detained. Beijing requested extradition, which Taiwan initially rejected, saying it would try the hijackers. Beijing said Shugang had been passing embezzled checks.

On June 3, the Taoyuan prosecutor indicted the hijackers, accusing them of violating Taiwan's Civil Aviation Law, National Security Law, and rules restricting weapons. He asked the judge to show leniency as the two had surrendered peacefully and had not exhibited violence toward the crew or passengers.

On June 5, 1993, Beijing reiterated the extradition request, saying the duo had embezzled public funds and illegally held and sold guns. They had hijacked the plane to avoid legal punishment for their crimes.

The two hijackers were sentenced to 10 years in jail by the Taoyuan Local Court. On October 16, 1993, a Civil Aviation Administration of China spokesperson said the lenient treatment led to a spate of Chinese hijackings to Taiwan later in the year. On May 19, 1994, the Taiwan High Court cut the hijackers' jail terms to seven years. Their 10-year sentence had been upheld by a senior court. The Supreme Court returned the case to the Taiwan High Court for retrial. The lower court determined that they deserved leniency. Judge Wang His-pao of the Taiwan High Court said they could be paroled after serving slightly less than two years in jail. The hijackers said they would appeal the decision.

Huang Wen-hsiung: tried to assassinate Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek, in New York on April 24, 1970. He ended his exile and returned to Taiwan on May 18, 1996.

Hudama: alias of Imam Samudra,

Ahmed al-Hudathy: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence who made threats against senior diplomats, according to the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Thailand in September 1991.

Hung Chu-chun: alias of Ang Tiu-cho.

John Wong Ah Hung: alias of Arifin bin Ali.

Yukiko Hurukita: Japanese Red Army terrorist alleged by Seoul newsmen on September 12, 1988, to have entered South Korea traveling under altered Japanese passports stolen in Spain from Japanese tourists. The Seoul Olympics were approaching.

Azfar Husain: one of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. They faced life in prison. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

Nasir Husain: one of four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, the Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. Husain was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. The United States filed a protection arrest warrant against the four to request extradition in case Pakistan decided not to prosecute. During their trial in an Adiyala prison courtroom on January 5, 1988, the five accused hijackers admitted taking over the plane with the intention of blowing it up over Israel after securing the release of 1,500 Palestinians from Israeli prisons.

Shaid Abdo al-Husayn: one of three Iraqi terrorists who, according to Seoul police on March 4,

1992, planned to attack targets in South Korea on the eve of El Al flights to South Korea.

Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn: variant Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen; alias of Abu Zubaydah.

Dr. Azahari bin Husin: alias Demolition Man. U.K.-trained Malaysian engineer and Jemaah Islamiyah bomb maker believed responsible for the October 1, 2005, suicide bombings in a Bali resort area that killed 26 and injured 100. He was mentioned in a confessor letter by one of the suicide bombers who, on September 9, 2004, killed 9 Indonesians and injured 161 in a bombing of the Australian embassy in Jakarta. The former university lecturer was believed to have helped design the Bali bombs and the bombs used in the attacks on Jakarta's Marriott Hotel in 2003 and the Australian Embassy in 2004. On November 22, 2004, *Kompas* newspaper reported that Indonesian traffic police had stopped the Malaysian three times, but he was not recognized and bribed his way out. He died on November 9, 2005, in a gun battle at his Java hideout during which the terrorists set off a dozen explosions that blew the roof off the building. Police found 30 bombs inside his hideout, along with a recruitment video.

Asim Hussain: one of four members of the al-Zulfikar organization arrested August 5, 1991, by Pakistani authorities for planning to assassinate the president, the prime minister, the Sindh chief minister, the leader of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, and other VIPs. Police seized four Kalashnikovs, 36 Soviet-made bombs, two pistols, two rifles, three revolvers, a Mauser, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Hasib Hussain: unemployed Muslim, age 18, who exploded a bomb on July 7, 2005, at 9:47 A.M. on London Bus No. 30 at Tavistock Square, killing 13 people. He placed the bomb at the rear of the upper deck of the bus, which had been detoured because of the King's Cross/Russell Square bombing a few minutes earlier. Police first said there was no evidence of a suicide bomber; they later said there were four suicide bombers. Some theorized that Hussain intended to hit another train but was prevented from entering a train station when all were closed. Hussain then hopped on a bus and was attempting to reset the timer when the bomb went off. The Pakistani lived in Leeds and had completed vocational business studies at Matthew Murray High School. He had become more religious two years earlier. He had flown to Karachi, Pakistan, on a Saudi Arabian Airlines flight from Riyadh on July 15, 2004.

Mohammad Hussain: alias Kaka. One of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Mohbar Hussain: aliases Mustafa, Bomar Hussein. Palestinian leader of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, the Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986. After the hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others, Hussain ordered a fellow hijacker to shoot him in the stomach, where he was wearing explosives. The compatriot winged him and then fled. Hussain was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. The United States filed a protection arrest warrant against the four to request extradition in case Pakistan decided not to prosecute. During their trial in an Adiyala prison courtroom on January 5, 1988, the five accused hijackers admitted taking over the plane with the intention of blowing it up over Israel after securing the release of 1,500 Palestinians

from Israeli prisons. On July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced Hussain to death by hanging for hijacking and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each defendant to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Sadiq Hussain: arrested March 17, 1988, by Pakistani police after he placed a Soviet-made time bomb in the crowded Pir Widhai bus terminal in the center of Rawalpindi. Authorities called him "an agent of the Afghan secret police" and said he received an advance of 30,000 rupees ($1,705) against a payment of 200,000 rupees ($11,370) for the job. A young shoe polisher brought the bomber's behavior to the attention of a policeman, who arrested Hussain shortly after he had placed the bomb.

Said Hussain: would-be Pakistani hijacker of a domestic B747 from Islamabad on February 3, 1978. His grenade exploded, injuring three people. The plane landed safely, and he was turned over to police. He was sentenced to death by a military court, and president Mohammed Zia ul-Haq rejected a clemency petition from the hijacker's mother. On November 5, 1979, Hussain was hanged at the central jail in Rawalpindi.

Shaukat Hussain: one of the defendants in the July 2002 trial of a trio from Kashmir accused of aiding in the December 13, 2001, Lashkar-i-Taiba attack on the Indian Parliament. Mohammad Afzal, a fellow defendant, said he and Hussain helped find hideouts. They were charged under the new Prevention of Terrorism Act with conspiracy to "threaten the unit, integrity, and sovereignty of India, to strike terror in the people."

Musaddeq Hussein: one of five Pakistanis who arrived in Sharm el-Sheikh on the Red Sea from Cairo on July 5, 2005. Hussein, age 18, and the others were wanted for questioning in the July 23, 2005, bombing of the resort area, killing 88 people and injuring 119.

Sultan Hussein: one of three Ethiopians who, on November 23, 1996, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET961, a B767 carrying 163 passengers and 12 crew, after takeoff from Addis Ababa. The plane crashed into the Indian Ocean, killing 127 people, most of them Africans and Asians. Authorities were unable to determine the motives of Alamayhu Bekele, Mateias Solomon, and Sultan Hussein, who did not belong to any political party. (See also Alamayhu Bekele.)

Hyder: alias of Mansur Hasnain.

Salman Hyder: Pakistani roommate, age 19, of Ahmed Nawaz Atta, also 19, a Pakistani questioned by the FBI about possible involvement in a terrorist organization; as of November 2001, Hyder was held by U.S. authorities in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Abdul Hye: Muslim cleric from Chittagong who reportedly received funds directly from Osama bin Laden. On January 19, 1999, three members of the previously unknown Harkat-ul-Jihad of Bangladesh attempted to kill Shamsur Rahman, age 70, one of the country's leading poets, with an ax. Rahman's wife, daughter-in-law, and maid warded off the trio, two of them teens. Besides the ax, the attackers also carried a single-shot, homemade rifle. Two attackers were arrested at the victim's home. They said they planned to kill Rahman and three other intellectuals because of their liberal beliefs.

Police detained 16 more suspects in Dhaka and Chittagong. Hye and fellow cleric Sheik Farid, the group's two top leaders, fled the country. It appeared that Hye and Farid created the group circa 1995 in an Islamic seminary in Chittagong. The group trained seminary students on the use of light arms at two small camps in southeastern Bangladesh. They then sent them to fight alongside the Taliban against other Afghanistan factions. The group has between 2,000 and 3,000 activists and perhaps 10,000 members and publishes a monthly magazine, *Wake Up, Freedom Fighter.*

I

Ahmed Mohammed Ibrahim: Ethiopian student, age 24, and suspected Eritrean Liberation Front member arrested December 10, 1969, in Madrid Airport while carrying a suitcase containing explosives. He said he and a companion had attempted to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines flight on the Madrid–Rome–Athens–Addis Ababa run on December 12, 1969, and were to fly the plane over Paris and London to distribute leaflets and then destroy the plane on the ground in Copenhagen.

Dawood Ibrahim: Muslim who lives in Dubai accused by Indian police of being a crime boss wanted for running prostitution, gambling, and extortion rackets in Bombay and masterminding the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250.

Husen Kamen Ibrahim: Iraqi terrorist in Chiang Mai wanted by Thai authorities on January 21, 1991, following receipt of a terrorist threat against U.S. interests and by Philippine authorities for the bombing of an embassy before the Gulf War broke out on January 17. He arrived on a Pakistani airliner on January 21.

Mistri Zahoor Ibrahim: alias Bhola. Pakistani from Karachi identified by India as one of five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport.

Muktar Said Ibrahim: alias Muktar Mohammed Said. Somali (other reports said he was from Eritrea), age 27, seen wearing a white baseball cap and a T-shirt with a palm tree on the front in the upper deck of the No. 26 bus on Hackney Road minutes before a backpack detonated on July 21, 2005, in an abortive copycat attack on the London bus and subway system. He had immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1990 and had been sentenced to five years in prison in 1996 for a series of gang muggings. He became devout in prison. He obtained early release in 1998 and may have spent time at the Finsbury Park mosque in London. He became a U.K. citizen in September 2004. He was arrested July 29, 2005, in a televised raid in London. On August 8, 2005, a London court charged Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, Hussain Osman, Manfo Asiedu, Adel Yahya, and Yasin Hassan Omar. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses.

His trial began January 15, 2007. Ibrahim allegedly had practiced firing rocket-propelled grenades in Sudan in 2003 and had trained for jihad in Pakistan in 2004. Omar, Yahya, and Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, who was convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred. On March 19, 2007, Ibrahim told the court that he intentionally made fake bombs out of hydrogen peroxide that would not explode. He learned the technique off the Internet. He was represented by attorney George Carter-Stephenson.

On July 9, 2007, the jury convicted him of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. He was sentenced to life

in prison on July 11. He will be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Ibrahim was given U.K. citizenship despite sexually assaulting a 15-year-old girl and spending time in juvenile detention for two gang-related robberies. Prime Minister Brown said Ibrahim would have been deported under current U.K. laws.

Saaid Ibrahim: Dutch citizen of Ethiopian origin freed on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Idris: brother of Imam Samudra. Both were suspects in the October 12, 2002, Bali bombings. Idris was at large as of Samudra's November 21, 2002, arrest. Bomber Amrozi claimed Idris gave him $5,000 in U.S., Singaporean, and Malaysian currency. On June 30, 2003, police arrested Idris, one of the organizers of the Bali bombing, who also had helped in a bank robbery in Sumatra in order to fund terrorist operations.

Abdulmukim Idris: variants Edris, Abdul Dris. Part of an Abu Sayyaf plot to plant a truck bomb on a highway overpass in Manila in 2002. On July 14, 2003, he and two other suspected Jemaah Islamiyah extremists escaped from police intelligence custody in Manila.

M. Idris: one of three Eritreans, age early twenties, who threw hand grenades and fired submachine guns at an Ethiopian Airlines B707 parked at Karachi Airport on June 18, 1969. The trio had arrived from Beirut on June 16 and claimed they were dramatizing their opposition to Ethiopian rule in Eritrea. The trio was sentenced to one year of hard labor.

Azhar Igbal: one of four Pakistanis arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992, suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges were not dropped.

Ahmet Ikaz: listed by Interpol as a Pakistani criminal, age 24, and one of seven men killed on March 2, 2002, by Macedonian police who initially said the men were plotting terrorist attacks at the U.S., German, and U.K. embassies in Skopje. Five of the dead were Pakistani or Middle Eastern; the others might have been ethnic Albanians. Police had been following them since detaining two Jordanians and two Bosnians in February and seizing computer disks with information on embassies and government installations. The police fired warning shots when attempting to detain the terrorists, who fired back. Police suffered no casualties in the shootout on a dirt road leading to Ljuboten. Police seized eight Chinese-designed hand grenades (probably from Albania), a rocket-propelled grenade launcher with ammunition, an antitank weapon, four automatic weapons, two pistols, a bazooka, flares, and a dozen new uniforms of the Albanian National Liberation Army. The terrorists wore civilian clothing. Some carried Turkish banknotes and two carried plastic cards with Arabic writing.

On April 30, 2004, Macedonian police spokeswoman Mirjana Konteska told the media that police had ambushed and killed seven innocent South Asian (six Pakistanis and one Indian) illegal immigrants to show police were participating in the War on Terrorism. Three former police commanders, two special police officers, and a businessman were charged with murder and faced life sentences. The immigrants had been smuggled into Macedonia from Bulgaria by a special Macedonian police group who told the victims they would be transferred to Western Europe. The next day, police accused former interior minister Ljube Boskovski of ordering the killings. Boskovski reportedly fled to Croatia to avoid arrest and extradition.

Rasiah Ilanthirayan: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam spokesperson in February 2007.

Sulpicio Ilaw: believed to be 1 of 10 members of the New People's Army of the Philippines who, on March 4, 1990, shot to death Stewart Frank Raab, age 76, an American rancher who refused to pay revolutionary taxes of $34,000.

Babr Imran: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Imran, in his twenties, was from Multan, Pakistan.

Hakimin Imran: key commander of Abu Sayyaf arrested by soldiers at a military checkpoint on Basilan Island, Philippines, on November 27, 2002. He was accused of taking part in kidnapping 50 teachers and students in March 2000 and providing security to the terrorists who raided a resort on May 27, 2001, and kidnapped three Americans.

Mohammed Imran: one of three members of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi arrested July 8, 2002, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the June 14, 2002, car bombing of the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 and injured 51. They also seized a large quantity of explosives and weapons. Two men publicly admitted their guilt and said the bomb was built to kill Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. The duo, identified as Mohammed Imran, the group's leader, and Mohammed Hanif, his deputy, said they had tried to set off the bomb near the president's motorcade in Karachi in April, but the remote control failed. The trio—Imran, Hanif, and Ashraf—were arraigned August 3 in the Anti-Terrorism Court on charges of conspiracy, terrorism, attempted murder, and use of a lethal explosive. The terrorism charge carries the death penalty. The trio and Waseem Akhtar, a Pakistan Rangers paramilitary police member, were also arraigned on charges of plotting to kill Musharraf. On April 14, 2003, an antiterrorist court inside the Karachi central jail sentenced Hanif and Imran to death for the bombing. Two others received life sentences; a fifth was acquitted. The defense said it would appeal.

Ali Imron: brother of Mukhlas and Amrozi who was believed to have helped his brothers detonate one of the car bombs that exploded at two Bali nightclubs on October 12, 2002, killing 202 people. On January 14, 2003, two more suspects, including field coordinator Ali Imron, were arrested on Berukan Island in eastern Kalimantan Province, bringing the total to 20. On September 18, 2003, a court sentenced Ali to life in prison on charges that he had participated in making the bomb and driving the minivan to the area. However, the court also noted that he had asked his friends and family not to follow his example.

Sachio Inagaki: would-be hijacker of an All Nippon Airways B727 flying from Nagoya to Sapporo on August 19, 1970. The hijacker demanded that the plane land at Hamamatsu Air Defense Base, where he demanded a rifle, ammunition, and two drums of gasoline. He had broken up with a girlfriend and was suicidal. He was ultimately overpowered by police.

Suresh Pandurang Inamdar: dismissed airline technician who confessed on June 6, 1981, to cutting cables in the tail section of Air India's B707 Makalu, scheduled to fly prime minister Indira Gandhi on April 20, 1981. On June 11, 1981, a Bombay judge dismissed charges against five men, including a trio with Air India's engineering department, when Inamdar, a defendant in a related case, claimed he had been beaten into a false confession.

Yoshihiro Inoue: Aum Shin Rikyo intelligence minister who had traveled from Japan to Russia in November 1993. Aum purchased a MIL-17 helicopter built in the Tartar region of Russia at a cost of 78 million yen. Inoue was arrested by Japanese police on May 15, 1995. He had been on a wanted list for the February 28, 1995, abduction of Kiyoshi Kariya, age 68, manager of a notary public office in Tokyo's Meguro Ward. Police believed Inoue led a firebomb attack on the Tokyo headquarters of Aum on the eve of the subway sarin attack. He and the other Aum members then carried out the subway attack. He faced further

charges in connection with the May 16, 1995, parcel bomb attack on Tokyo governor Yukio Aoshima.

Selliah Kailaya Inthiran: resident of Enaikoddai, Jaffna, Sri Lanka, who operated a truck transport service between Jaffna and Colombo and was one of two Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) intelligence operatives who directed the LTTE suicide bomber who rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May 1, 1993, May Day parade in Colombo, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others.

Iqbal: member of a group from Serang in western Java that set off the Paddy's Bar bomb on October 12, 2002, in Bali. Iqbal was a suicide bomber who had an explosives-laden backpack.

Mohammad Iqbal: one of four members of the al-Zulfikar organization arrested August 5, 1991, by Pakistani authorities for planning to assassinate the president, the prime minister, the Sindh chief minister, the leader of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, and other VIPs. Police seized four Kalashnikovs, 36 Soviet-made bombs, two pistols, two rifles, three revolvers, a Mauser, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Shaib Iqbal: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan

Hideo Iraba: variant Iraha, name on a passport carried by Osamu Maruoka, a Japanese Red Army terrorist, when he was arrested in Okinawa, Japan, on November 21, 1987.

Ka Irene: alias of Zaldy Realubit.

Yusuf Mohammed Isa: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin: alias Hambali. Key Jemaah Islamiyah figure in Indonesia. On January 28, 2003, Indonesian National Police chief Dai Bachtiar said Hambali provided $35,000 to finance terrorist attacks, giving the money to Malaysian operative Wan Min Wan Mat, who forwarded the funds to Mukhlas. Hambali was arrested in Ayutthaya, 60 miles north of Bangkok, Thailand, on August 12, 2003. The sleeping Hambali did not have time to wake up and fire his handgun. He was with his Malaysian wife, Noralwizah Lee, in a $75-per-month apartment. Authorities also arrested two Malaysian lieutenants at the same time. Hambali was fingered by Muslim Thais and a phone intercept. He had moved between Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Burma.

Hambali was brought to an unnamed country for questioning on the following:

- Plans to bomb the U.S. embassies in Manila and Singapore
- Mid-1990s abortive plot to blow up 11 U.S. planes over the Pacific
- August 2000 car bombing of the Philippine ambassador's house in Jakarta, with the assistance of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front
- Plans to bomb 11 sites in Indonesia on Christmas Eve 2000
- Plans for car bombing the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Singapore in summer 2001
- 9/11 attacks; he had been videotaped at a January 2000 meeting in Malaysia with two of the hijackers and had arranged for flying lessons and a letter of accreditation to a U.S. flying school for Zacarias Moussaoui
- October 2002 bombings in Bali that killed 202 people
- August 2003 bombing of Jakarta's Marriott Hotel in Indonesia that killed 10 people

- Interest in recruiting pilots for terrorist operations

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared Hambali an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

Tarik S. Ishmael: Jordanian head of the Saudi-based Islamic International Relief Organization, Ishmael was detained by Philippine police on July 8, 1994, on suspicion of involvement with Abu Sayyaf.

Manzoorul Islam: head of the Jamaat ul-Mujaheddin, which fights for Kashmir's merger with Pakistan, Islam was killed on August 19, 2004, by Indian soldiers in a gun battle. The clash came hours before president Abdul Kalam began a visit to the region. Islam had been in a car in Srinagar that soldiers had signaled to stop.

Nazrul Islam: unemployed Bangladeshi who rushed with a knife and pistol from the rear of a Bangladesh Airlines Fokker Friendship F27 flying from Jessore to Dacca and forced the pilot to land at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport on July 25, 1979. He eventually surrendered.

Ismail: detained on October 28, 2003, by Indonesian police in connection with the August 5, 2003, suicide bombing at Jakarta's Marriott Hotel that killed 16 and injured 149. He allegedly purchased the vehicle used in the bombing.

Abu Ismail: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Ismail, in his twenties, was from Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.

Mullah Ismail: alias Mullah Ahmad Shah. Senior Taliban commander in the Kunar Province of Afghanistan killed by Pakistani security forces in a shootout as he traveled with a kidnapped trader on their way to the North West Frontier Province on April 15, 2008. He had seized the trader in an Afghan refugee camp in Pakistan and had tried to run a checkpoint, opening fire on police. He was wanted for using a shoulder-fired rocket to shoot down a U.S. MH-47 Chinook helicopter in June 2005, killing eight Navy SEALs and eight Army air crew from the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment. He was also a facilitator of al Qaeda terrorists in the area and had organized numerous attacks on NATO, U.S., and Afghan forces in northeastern Afghanistan.

Qari Ismail: member of a Taliban-linked group named by Pakistani prosecutors on March 1, 2008, as having received the equivalent of $6,500 from Tehrik-e-Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud to organize the December 27, 2007, assassination of former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto.

Shaban Hassan Ismail: on August 20, 1998, FBI director Louis Freeh and senior FBI agents visited Nairobi for an update on the investigation of the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. FBI and local police officers raided the local headquarters of the Mercy International Relief Agency, a Muslim group, carting away files, computer equipment, a fax machine, audio and video tapes, $3,500 in cash, and three glass bookshelves. They also took into custody Ismail, the group's education coordinator. The group's attorney, Abdikadir Hussein Mohamed, said the agency is registered in Ireland and the local chapter was founded by Kenyans of Somali extraction. It operates orphanages and other charities in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia and

has no association with Osama bin Laden, who often uses charities as covers for his overseas operations. The group's bank accounts were frozen after the raid.

Junait Isra: one of two Filipino Muslims arrested July 11, 1991, when a bomb-triggering device was found in their carry-on luggage while boarding Northwest Airlines Flight 20, bound for Seoul, Seattle, and Memphis. They were Mindanao residents.

Mahmud Sardar Issa: Sudanese who heads the Islamic Zakat Fund Trust in Blantyre and one of five suspected members of al Qaeda detained on June 21, 2003, by the Malawi National Intelligence Bureau two weeks before President Bush was scheduled to visit Africa. Malawian officials said the group had sent money to al Qaeda, and the next day the detainees were flown to Botswana on an Air Malawi plane by U.S. officials despite a court order preventing their deportation. On July 25, they were released in Sudan after being cleared of suspicion of al Qaeda membership. The two Turks, a Saudi, a Kenyan, and a Sudanese were to be sent to their respective countries.

Westhi Djadi Issa: on May 7, 1984, Issa was sentenced to 20 years for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property in the March 27, 1984, bombing in Kinshasa of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Juanito Itaas: arrested by military police in Davao, Philippines, on August 27, 1989, for illegal possession of firearms. He admitted to killing U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group on April 21, 1989. On September 8, 1989, the New People's Army said Itaas was not the gunman. On February 28, 1991, Quezon City Regional Trial Court Branch 88 Judge Tirso Velasco sentenced him to life in prison after he was found guilty of murdering Rowe and seriously injuring his driver, Joaquin Vinuya. Itaas received a life sentence for Rowe's murder and another 17 years for wounding Vinuya. He was also to pay 30,000 pesos to the victims' families. On December 28, 1992, Philippine state prosecutors decided to recommend amnesty.

Noel Itabay: New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member for whom a warrant was issued on July 9, 1989, in connection with NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Hiroshi Itagaki: one of three Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) radicals arrested October 13, 1987, for firing five handmade rockets at the Akasaka Palace during the opening ceremonies for the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo on May 4, 1986. He was already on trial for making bombs in Iwate Prefecture during October 1986.

Tariku Itan: one of four Ethiopians who hijacked an Ethiopian Airlines plane flying from Addis Ababa to Bahr Dar on April 12, 1992, and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya, where the hijackers surrendered. Ethiopia requested their extradition the next day, saying they were former security members of the deposed regime. They were brought before a Nairobi chief magistrate on April 14. The magistrate declined to release them on bond. The case was due for review on April 28, 1992.

Ryoichi Iwabuchi: Aum Shin Rikyo member, age 64, arrested by Japanese police on March 31, 1995, for possessing illegal explosives—a 500-cc bottle of inflammable solid natrium—in a van stationed in Fujinomiya, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Akira Iwakoshi: Japanese Red Army (JRA) hijacker of a Japan Airlines DC8 flying from Osaka to Tokyo on July 15, 1974. He demanded the release of imprisoned JRA leader Takaya Shiomi

and a plane to take them to North Korea. After landing in Tokyo and Osaka, the plane flew on to Nagoya for refueling, where the passengers escaped. Police ran into the plane, where Iwakoshi attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He was arrested before he succeeded.

Masanobu Iwao: Aum Shin Rikyo member arrested April 14, 1995, for breaking and entering the facility of Sagamihara in Kanagawa Prefecture on November 6, 1994. The facility is the firm's major laser research lab. Aum was allegedly interested in laser weapons.

J

Ghazali Jaafar: political chief of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the Philippines in early 2003. On March 9, 2003, he was charged with the March 4, 2003, bombing by a MILF member at the main terminal of Davao Airport in which 21 people were killed and 149 were injured.

Mohammed Mansour Jabarah: aliases Abu Hafs al Kuwaiti, Sammy. Canadian Kuwaiti of Iraqi descent arrested in Oman in February 2002 on charges of organizing a plot to bomb the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Singapore. Canadian officials announced they would hand him over to the United States. He was held in a secret location in the United States. Canada claimed Jabarah volunteered to go to the United States for questioning. He had apparently talked to the FBI about his al Qaeda contacts, including Hambali and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He pleaded guilty to terrorism charges on July 30, 2002. But on January 18, 2008, Jabarah, age 26, was sentenced to life in prison in a New York federal courtroom after federal prosecutors announced that he had lulled his captors and hid steak knives, rope, and instructions on how to make explosives in a plan to kill them. He wrote angry passages in his diary about the death of his childhood friend Anas al-Kandari, who introduced him to al Qaeda in Kuwait; al-Kandari died while attacking a Marine Corps outpost in Kuwait in October 2002. Jabarah wrote a will, a hit list, and observations about martyrdom, including, "If they release me then I will kill them until I am killed." He attended al Qaeda terrorist training camps in Afghanistan with his brother, Abdul Rahman Jabarah. He also worked with Faiz Bafana, who dealt with Zacarias Moussaoui, on a 2000 plot to attack U.S. warships in Singapore. After Moussaoui obtained too many explosives, Bafana shifted to planning operations against the U.S., U.K., and Israeli embassies and large office buildings in Singapore.

Fares Kfah al-Jabel: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who planned to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas, the Saudi Arabian Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990. He carried an Iraqi passport.

Marwan al-Jabour: accused al Qaeda paymaster arrested in Lahore, Pakistan, in May 2004. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordan for six weeks. The Palestinian was released from detention in Afghanistan on June 30, 2006. As of December 2007, he was believed to be in Gaza.

Billy Jack: alias of Avelino Langilao. Muslim rebel charged on April 2, 1979, by the Philippine military in the Marawi City Court with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although MNLF denied responsibility.

Sobomabo Jackrich: junior member of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta in Nigeria arrested on December 29, 2008, by Nigerian soldiers when he surfaced to attend peace talks.

Comrade Jacky: spokesperson on August 2, 1990, for the New People's Army of the Philippines kidnappers of Fumio Mizuno, a Japanese citizen working as an overseer for development projects in Central Negros Occidental Province on May 29, 1990.

Pierre Jacobs: one of two white mine workers arrested at a roadblock outside the mining town of Mooinooi. Jacobs, age 32, was charged with the January 5, 1997, bombing at a mosque, post office, and store in Rustenburg, South Africa, that injured a Sudanese citizen and a South African. Explosives were found in the defendants' car and in the home of one of the men. The Boere Aanvals Troepe claimed credit.

Zukifli bin Mohamed Jaffar: one of a group of suspects—17 Jemaah Islamiyah and 1 Moro Islamic Liberation Front—arrested in August 2002 by Singaporean authorities for planning terrorist attacks against Western sites. (See also Ab Wahab bin Ahmad.)

Jaikumar: Sri Lankan member of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) arrested in Madras on June 24, 1991, by Indian police in connection with the bombing that killed former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. Jaikumar was related to Robert Paes, who had been arrested a few days earlier. Jaikumar was to be formally charged on counts of harboring two other key suspects and on suspicion of being a coconspirator. He was third in command of LTTE's intelligence wing. He had sheltered Sivarasan, the mastermind of the murder, for two days after Gandhi was killed.

Kalaw Jalali: Abu Sayyaf member killed on January 13, 1995, in a clash with government troops in District Lantawan, Isabela, Basilan, Philippines.

Azman bin Jalani: one of a group of suspects—17 Jemaah Islamiyah and 1 Moro Islamic Liberation Front—arrested in August 2002 by Singaporean authorities for planning terrorist attacks against Western sites. (See also Ab Wahab bin Ahmad.)

Ustad Zain Jali: spiritual leader of the Philippine Moro National Liberation Front in 1992.

Jamal Jaloud: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

Muhammad Jamal: representative of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) in Khartoum, Sudan, who said during a kidnapping of two Italians on November 28, 1987, that the EPRP "shall not hesitate either to kidnap or kill foreign citizens who are helping the Ethiopians build up their military strength."

Nasir Jamal: variant Nassir Jamal. One of three hijackers of a Pakistan International Airlines B720 flying from Karachi to Peshawar on March 2, 1981, and diverted to Kabul, Afghanistan. On March 14, the terrorists surrendered peacefully to Syrian authorities. On March 17, 1981, Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency filed hijacking charges against him. On March 23, Syria turned down Pakistan's extradition request, stating that there was no bilateral extradition treaty. On April 30, Pakistan offered a $10,000 reward for his arrest. On March 18, Pakistan requested extradition from Kabul.

Nassir Jamal: variant of Nasir Jamal.

Qayyum Abdul Jamal: part-time school bus driver, age 43, from Mississauga who was one of 17 people arrested June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto

stock exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesperson denied the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. The group also planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead prime minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan. They also planned to demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They had talked about using remote-controlled toys to carry explosives into police stations.

The next day in court they were charged under antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. They had Arabic names and ranged in age from 15 to 43. Most were believed to be Canadian citizens, but they also included people from Somalia, Egypt, and Pakistan. Most were born in Canada or arrived as young children. Police said the group had trained outside Toronto and were "adherents of a virulent ideology inspired by al Qaeda." Jamal was to be charged with planning to set off large explosions and receiving terrorist training. Canadian authorities spotted the 17 via Internet chat rooms, e-mail, and telephone communications. They had communicated with fellow militants in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, the *Toronto Star* reported the government had provided the terrorists with three tons of explosives in a sting operation. They had intercepted the ammonium nitrate and substituted harmless powder before the arrests. Once the group paid the $4,000 for the materials, they were arrested. More arrests outside Canada were expected. Authorities were looking into whether the detainees had links to Islamists held in the United States, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Denmark, and Sweden. Police said 10 of the men had gathered in a wooded area near Washago, 90 miles north of Toronto, for terrorism training.

Judnam Jamalul: one of six Abu Sayyaf members killed on January 6, 2007, in a gun battle with Philippine Navy and Army Special Forces. He was wanted in the 2001 abduction of missionaries Martin and Garcia Burnham from Wichita, Kansas; tourist Guillermo Sobero, of Corona, California; and 17 Filipinos. Terrorists beheaded Sobero. Martin Burnham was killed during a rescue attempt.

Jahmaal James: one of 17 people arrested June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto stock exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesperson denied the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. The group also planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead prime minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan. They also planned to demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They had talked about using remote-controlled toys to carry explosives into police stations.

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William James: name on an a British passport used by one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested January 21, 1991, in Bangkok, Thailand, as part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but he was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, the two Iraqis were deported to Athens.

Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani: Libyan-trained Abu Sayyaf Group leader who died in a gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island on December 19, 1998. He had established the group in Basilan, Philippines, in the late 1980s. He was a teacher of Islam in the local *madrassa* and had studied in Libya.

Khadaffy Janjalani: leader of a faction of the Abu Sayyaf Group operating from Central Mindanao since 2003. Some reports claimed he was killed on June 2, 2001, in a battle with Philippine troops; others that he died in a September 2006 gun battle with Philippine security forces. On May 29, 2002, the United States announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture. On July 23, 2002, he was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in an attack on May 27, 2001, in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, hostage taking, and three counts of hostage taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition when they were apprehended.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury blocked Janjalani's assets on December 17, 2004. Janjalani, age 30, was added to the U.S. list of Most Wanted Terrorists on February 28, 2006. On January 20, 2007, DNA tests confirmed his death in September 2006.

Abdul Jari: one of three Bangladeshis arrested in the Rajburana District on June 26, 1990, by Thai police, who seized 9 M-16 and 36 AK-47 assault rifles, 10 rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), 5 RPG launchers, 10 hand grenades, 10 sticks of TNT, 33 AK-47 magazines, 8 M-16 magazines, a .38 caliber revolver, and one sack of M-16 ammunition from a house in Soi Pracha-uthit 61 in Bang Mod following a brief gun battle with arms smugglers. They were wanted for questioning in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok.

Kenny Jaster: arrested in early November 1987 in Transkei, South Africa, on charges of planning to assassinate Transkei political leaders.

Feda Mohammad Khan Jatoi: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes.

Javed: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Javed, in his twenties, was from Okara, Pakistan.

Mohamad Javet: Pakistani wanted for questioning on June 19, 1994, by Thai police in connection with a plot to harm Nepalese crown prince Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah at the Asian Institute of Technology in Pathum Thani. Javet escaped by telling police he had to obtain his passport in a car parked nearby.

Mohammed Jawad: threw a homemade grenade into a U.S. military jeep on December 17, 2002, in Afghanistan, injuring Army Sgt. 1st Class Michael Lyons, Army Sgt. 1st Class Christopher Marti, and Afghan interpreter Assadullah Khan Omerk. Jawad, age 19, was captured and incarcerated at Guantánamo Bay. Prosecutors sent charges to the Pentagon in October 2007. On January 31, 2008, he was formally charged with attempted murder of two U.S. soldiers and a translator. He faces three counts of attempted murder and three counts of causing serious bodily harm and life in prison when his case comes before a U.S. military war crimes tribunal. The Afghan citizen was born in a Pakistani refugee camp. He refused to accept a U.S. military lawyer, army reservist Col. J. Michael Sawyers, and had to be dragged from his cell to his hearing on March 12, 2008. He has a seventh-grade education. In court, he was charged with attempted murder and intent to inflict bodily harm. The Pashto-speaker said he was in the vicinity of the Kabul bazaar when it was attacked but denied throwing the grenade. When he was captured, he was carrying two more grenades.

Manlia Plod Jayed: linked to the December 2, 1982, bombing of the Iraqi Consulate in Thailand by the Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group.

Adil Jazeeri: Algerian and suspected longtime aide to Osama bin Laden, Jazeeri was arrested in June 2003 by Pakistani police in Hayatabad, Peshawar. On July 13, Jazeeri was handed over to U.S. authorities, who flew him out of the country from Peshawar Airport. The *Associated Press* said he might have been brought to Bagram, Afghanistan, for questioning.

Yassir al-Jazeeri: Algerian or Moroccan suspected of being a high-level al Qaeda operative. He was arrested in Lahore, Pakistan, on March 15, 2003.

Abu Suleiman al Jaziery: al Qaeda "high value target" killed on May 14, 2008, when a U.S. Predator drone fired Hellfire missiles at two male guesthouses in Damadola, Bajaur, Pakistan. Authorities believed he was planning attacks outside Pakistan.

Abu Bakr Jaziri: Osama bin Laden's head of organized fundraising, Jaziri served as the Afghan Support Committee's financial chief. Jaziri moved to Pakistan in 2000. He was banned by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on January 9, 2002. By February 2005, he was listed as dead.

Mohamed Ahmed Jemil: one of two leaders in December 1986 of the Sudan-based Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army, which kidnapped foreigners.

Ka Jerome: alias of Noli Paniza.

Jiang Xiaofeng: hijacked a B737 on October 1, 1990. When he realized the captain had landed the plane at Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, he beat the captain, caused the plane to collide with two other planes parked on the runway, and caused the deaths of 128 people, including 30 Taiwanese, and injuries to 53 others.

Osman Jibril: aide to Osman 'Ajib, self-proclaimed leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces. They were shot

to death by an unidentified gunman in front of a Khartoum hotel on November 15, 1980.

Commander Yusop Jikiri: leader of a group of Moro National Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped an American, a German, and their Filipino guides from a bus bound for Jolo, capital of Sulu Province, on November 19, 1984.

Jul Jilang: Moro National Liberation Front commander with ties to the Abu Sayyaf Group in the Philippines in late 1994.

Ahmed Nur Ali Jim'ale: resident of Mogadishu, Somalia, and Dubai, United Arab Emirates, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. In 1989 he was the founder of Al Barakaat, which operates in 40 countries.

Ka Jimmy: one of eight members of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines who died on July 2, 1989, in a four-hour gun battle in Barangay Duquit, Mabalacat, Pampanga, when the Angeles Metropolitan District Command foiled the NPA's plan to attack the July 4 celebration at Clark Air Base. All belonged to General Guerrilla Unit One operating in eastern Pampanga towns.

Hiroyuk Jo: Aum Shin Rikyo member sentenced to 12 years by the Tokyo District Court on November 13, 1995, for stabbing to death Hideo Murai, the chief scientist of Aum, in front of the group's Tokyo office in April 1995. Jo said the leader of the Kenji Kamimine gang told him to kill any cult leader.

Edwin Jocson: alias Edjoc. New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member sought by the military July 10, 1989, in connection with NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Ka Jody: alias of Cesario Capitulo.

Ka Joel: alias of Alfredo Sunga.

Prince Johnson: leader of a group of Liberian rebels who took 16 foreigners hostage on August 6, 1990.

Klaas de Jonge: teacher living in Zimbabwe who took asylum in the Dutch embassy in Pretoria. South African police raided the embassy on July 9, 1985, to apprehend him, saying that he was suspected of arms trafficking for the African National Congress (ANC). The South Africans returned him to the embassy on July 19, 1985. On May 15, 1986, his ex-wife, Helene Passtoors, a Belgian, was found guilty of treason for helping the ANC but not guilty of terrorism charges. On September 7, 1987, he was finally allowed to leave South Africa as part of a prisoner exchange in Maputo, Mozambique.

Edgar Jopson: variant of Edwin Jopson.

Edwin Jopson: variant Edgar Jopson. New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines leader for whom a warrant was issued on July 9, 1989, in connection with the NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Gloria Jopson: former wife of former New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines leader Edwin Jopson and wife of Romulo Kintanar, a senior NPA member in 1989. Kintanar and Gloria Jopson escaped from the Camp Crame stockade in November 1988, six months after they had been captured in San Juan. Near her parents' home, police found the getaway car used by the NPA sparrow hit team in the April 21, 1989, assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the

Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. The government offered an $18,000 reward for her capture. She and her husband were captured by police on August 5, 1991. She became a widow of a top Communist Party official in 1982. She was a member of NPA's finance commission.

Leopold Joredie: spokesperson for the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who conducted a gun and machete attack on a French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea Island in New Caledonia on April 22, 1988, killing 3 policemen and injuring 5 before taking 15 hostage.

Fumihiro Joyu: second in commander of Aum Shin Rikyo released from prison in December 1999. He had headed the group's Moscow offices.

Wa'il Julaidan: Saudi who accompanied Osama bin Laden to Afghanistan in 1980 and fought with him in the 1989 Jalalabad battles. Julaidan had conducted graduate studies in the United States. He served as bin Laden's logistics chief and link to the Islamic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Peshawar, serving as president of the Islamic Coordination Council of 13 NGOs. He also was executive director in 2000 of the Saudi Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo and chief of the Pakistan-based Islamic charity Rabita.

Jung Soon Chun: suspected of being the leader of a group that included the arsonists who set fire to the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others. The college dropout went into hiding on December 9, 1980, after he led an abortive plot to set fire to the U.S. Information Service office in Kwangju. He was arrested in late March 1982, but National Police reported that he had no connection with the Pusan incident. He was booked for the Kwangju incident.

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Wail Racched al-Kaatib: Lebanese and one of six Arabs arrested April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan (or Kalookan) for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said the detainees were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Caloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Eid Kabalu: spokesperson in early 2003 of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the Philippines. On March 9, 2003, Kabalu was charged with the March 4, 2003, bombing by a MILF member at the main terminal of Davao Airport in which 21 people were killed and 149 were injured.

Mohamed Gulam Kabba: Ugandan aid worker who has assisted southern Sudanese refugees and had visited Somalia in 1997 on an official invitation from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Kabba was among 20 suspects arrested September 15, 1998, while attempting to enter Uganda from Kenya. The *Washington Post* claimed the police had been tipped off that the Islamic extremists planned to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Kampala. Two men were believed to be associates of Osama bin Laden. All but four of the suspects were released on October 5. The foursome had not been charged as of October 5, although Ugandan law requires charges be made within 48 hours of arrest.

Laurent Kabila: leader of the group of rebels that kidnapped three Americans and one Dutch student from Jane Goodall's Gombe research camp in Tanzania on May 19, 1975. He went on to become president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the former Zaire.

Winter Kabwiko: member of the African National Congress of South Africa arrested by police in Lusaka, Zambia, on May 17, 1989, after he shot dead an unnamed woman, age 26. It was not clear whether they had been living together.

Lorenzo Kadama: leader of the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province, on October 22, 1986. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Muna Abdir Kadir: one of four Ethiopians who, on March 8, 1994, hijacked a Saudi Arabian Airlines A300 Airbus on a flight between Addis Ababa and Jeddah and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya. One female hijacker disembarked with the passengers but was arrested. Kenyan troops stormed the plane, shooting an Ethiopian hijacker lured out of the plane and overpowering his female accomplice. Police said they would be tried in Kenya.

Kahafa: alleged by Indian police to have instructed in Pakistan the 10 terrorists who attacked Mumbai locations on November 26–28, 2008.

Abdullahi Hussein Kahie: resident of Mogadishu, Somalia, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier.

Kaka: alias of Mohammad Hussain. One of seven individuals sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Dorie Kalajal: Moro National Liberation Front commander with ties to the Abu Sayyaf Group in the Philippines in late 1994.

Brigadier Foday Kallay: leader of the West Side Boys, former army soldiers who, on August 25, 2000, seized 11 U.K. troops and a Sierra Leonean soldier in the Masiaka-Forodugu area, 60 miles east of Freetown. On September 10, U.K. troops freed the hostages and detained Kallay with two dozen of his followers.

Hoseyn Kambuzian: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad released on April 6, 1984, by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation in spite of protests over security concerns and accusations of a payoff. Some suspected involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-Shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

Fyad H. Abdul Kamil: one of two male Lebanese hijackers of a South African Airways B727 flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Johannesburg, South Africa, on May 24, 1972. The duo threatened to blow up the plane. At a refueling stop in Salisbury, they let some of the passengers deplane. In Blantyre, Malawi, they demanded money from the Anglo-American Mining Company. The next day, all passengers and crew escaped. Troops fired on the jet, and the hijackers were captured. On September 18, 1972, they were sentenced to 11 years. They were released in Malawi in 1974. Some reports claimed they then went to Cairo, while others said they were deported to Zambia on May 21, 1974.

Abdel Rahman al-Kanadi: arrested August 29, 2000, in Pakistan for his role in the Egyptian Islamic Jihad bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan in 1995. He was carrying a Canadian passport and was chief of the Human Concern International office in Peshawar. Egypt considered requesting extradition.

Kang Chong-chol: senior at Hanyang University and one of five students charged on February 25, 1988, by Seoul police with breaking into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul, smashing three large glass windows, and illegally using explosives in an attack on February 24, 1988, in which they used 30 Molotov cocktails. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths who were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day.

Kang In-song: freshman in the Public Relations Department on the Ansan Campus of Hanyang University who was arrested November 30, 1991, after 70 university students threw 30 firebombs in front of the American Cultural Center in Ulchi-ro, Seoul.

Kang Myong-kun: one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others. Kang Myong-kun was indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982, found guilty, and sentenced on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. Kang Myong-kun attended classes on leftist ideology held at a Christian training camp in 1981. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict.

Yannie Kang: alias of L.S.F.

Mir Aimal Kansi: alias of Amal Kasi.

Tshimanga Kanydindu: on May 7, 1984, Kanydindu was sentenced to 20 years for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property in the March 27, 1984, bombing in Kinshasa of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Kao Chun: variant of Gao Jun.

Kao Tung-ping: girlfriend of Zhuo Changren, who joined five others to hijack Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai on May 5, 1983. Her four-year sentence was later commuted. (See also An Chien-wei.)

Toshiro Kaoshi: Japanese Red Army sniper alleged by *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan* on September 5, 1988, to be in town just before the Seoul Olympics.

Pravakaran Karatikalan: member of the Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers (probably the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) arrested May 19, 1982, by Indian police while attacking two fellow Sri Lankans.

Joseph Paul Karoma: imprisoned Sierra Leonean rebel leader whose release was demanded by the rebels who, on August 4, 1999, kidnapped 34 UN employees, aid workers, journalists, and West African peacekeepers during a meeting outside Freetown.

Azam Amir Kasab: variant Ajmal Amir Kasab; alias Muhammad Ajmal Kasab. Lone surviving Lashkar-i-Taiba gunman, age 22, in the November 26–28, 2008, attacks in Mumbai. He claimed to be from Faridkot, in Punjab Province, Pakistan. He said he dropped out of school after the fourth grade. His father owned a food stall. He joined Lashkar-i-Taiba in 2005. He trained with them in Muzaffarabad, Kashmir, Pakistan, where he received extensive Islamic religious training as well as instruction in weapons. He spoke Punjabi and Urdu. He attacked the Leopold Café, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus rail station, and the art deco Metro movie theater before his stolen police car was intercepted at Chowpatty, a beach on Mumbai's far west side. Police said that when he was injured and arrested, his backpack contained an AK-47, a pistol, magazines, six hand grenades, raisins, cashews, and the cash equivalent of $110. Police said he would be charged on 12 counts of murder, criminal conspiracy, and waging war against the state. Kasab claimed the attack began from Karachi, Pakistan, where the killers hijacked a fishing trawler.

Basr Kasemi: variant Kazemi; aliases Hammad Habadi Ariwi, Mohammet Hamadi. One of three Iranians arrested June 3, 1994, by police in Hat Yai, Thailand, in connection with the March 5, 1994, discovery of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed that the detainees planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy. On August 16, 1994, he was released for lack of evidence connecting him to the truck bomb.

Farooq Kashimiri: head of Kashmiri operations of the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin told reporters on February 4, 2000, that his group was not involved with the five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport. He said Islam forbids harming innocent civilians.

Mohammed Rizwan Kashmiri: leader of the Harkat-e-Jihad-e-Islami (variant Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami), a Kashmiri separatist group with bases in Bangladesh, in January 2002.

Amal Kasi: alias Mir Aimal Kansi. Pakistani who shot two people to death and wounded three

others outside CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, on January 25, 1993. A search of his room on February 8, 1993, found two semiautomatic pistols, a bulletproof vest, and 550 rounds of ammunition in addition to the AK-47-type assault rifle used in the killings. On February 9, 1993, he was charged with capital murder, first-degree murder, three counts of malicious wounding, five weapons charges, and federal charges of fleeing prosecution. He was described as five feet five inches tall and weighing 150 pounds, with black hair and brown eyes. He was issued a business visa in Karachi, Pakistan, on December 4, 1990, with a birth date of October 22, 1964. He had entered the United States via JFK Airport on March 3, 1991. He also filed an application for asylum in Arlington, Virginia, on February 3, 1992. He hailed from Baluchistan, where he went into hiding in Quetta.

Kasi was the son of a well-known Quetta building contractor who died in 1989. His father founded Pakistan Particle Board in Karachi in the early 1970s. His father's will left 20 million rupees ($500,000) for the construction of the Kasi Ward, a medical general ward in Civil Hospital, Quetta. His father sent him to a prestigious private grammar school. Kasi graduated from Baluchistan University in Quetta with a Master of Arts in English literature and inherited $100,000 after his father's death. In 1988, he became close to students affiliated with the Pashtun Students Organization, the student wing of Mahmood Khan Achakzai's Pakhtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party. Kasi fired shots during a 1989 demonstration against an American professor. He frequently carried a weapon.

On August 23, 1993, the FBI announced a $100,000 reward for information leading to his arrest. On February 18, 1995, the FBI placed him on the 10 Most Wanted List. The reward was increased to two million dollars on October 2, 1995.

On November 11, 1997, Kasi was convicted of the murders of the CIA staffers. The next day, the previously unknown Aimal Secret Committee claimed credit for shooting to death four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan, and threatened to kill more Americans if Kasi was sentenced to death. On August 15, 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit rejected his appeal of his death sentence. The U.S. Supreme Court and Virginia governor Mark R. Warner also rejected his appeals.

He was executed by lethal injection on November 14, 2002.

Hayashi Kasinori: alias of Yoshimi Tanaka.

Mas Selemat bin Kastari: Singaporean member of Jemaah Islamiah (JI) who was believed to have fled Thailand in January 2002. He was suspected of planning to hijack a U.S., U.K., or Singaporean jet flying out of Indonesia, Malaysia, or Thailand and fly it into Singapore's Changi Airport. He was also believed to be involved in plans to bomb the U.S. Embassy and a government building. On February 3, 2003, Indonesian police announced the arrest of Kastari for the hijacking plot. Kastari was picked up on February 2 on the island of Bintan on immigration violations. He had fled Singapore in December 2001. He was deported to Singapore in 2006. He was held under Singapore's Internal Security Act, which permits indefinite detention without trial. On February 28, 2008, Kastari, JI's chief of operations in Singapore, fled from the Whitley Road Detention Center in Singapore after asking to use the restroom. As of March 14, 2008, Kastari, age 47, remained at large. Police described him as five feet two inches tall; weighing 139 pounds; and having a limp.

The JI leader was captured on April 1, 2009, in Johor, Malaysia, in a joint operation involving the security agencies of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore.

Germain Katanga: lieutenant in the Nationalist and Integrationist Front in the Ituri region of the Congo who was placed under house arrest in Kinshasa's Grand Hotel on February 27, 2005, in connection with the February 24, 2005, shooting to death of nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part

of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast.

Ameril Umbra Kato: one of two Philippine rebel leaders whose surrender was demanded by the Philippine government on August 21, 2008, as part of the peace deal. The rebels balked.

Hisayuki Kawasaki: one of two Aso Red Army commandos who hijacked a Nagasaki bus on October 15, 1977, and held 24 hostages. Police stormed the bus and killed Kawasaki, who had been arrested previously on theft and kidnapping charges. The men were criminals who had used the terrorist ploy to give credibility to their demand to talk to justice minister Mitsuo Setoyama.

Jean Mena Kay: hijacked a Pakistani International Airlines 720B flying from Paris to Karachi, Pakistan, on December 3, 1971. He threatened to blow up the plane if he was not given 20 tons of medicine and flown to Bangladesh. A policeman overpowered him. During the scuffle, another policeman was slightly wounded. Kay was given a five-year suspended sentence in October 1972.

Robert Joseph Keesee: hijacker of a Bira Air Transport general aviation Cessna 182 flying in northern Thailand on September 18, 1970, and diverted to Dong Hoi, North Vietnam. The plane was fired upon while landing on the beach. Keesee was released to U.S. authorities with a group of American prisoners of war on March 14, 1973. He next showed up in the kidnapping and murder of U.S. vice-consul John S. Patterson in Mexico on March 22, 1974. On May 28, 1974, Keesee was arrested in San Diego on U.S. federal charges of planning and participating in the kidnapping. On April 29, 1975, Keesee was sentenced to 20 years for conspiracy to kidnap a diplomat. He and his partner had claimed to be the fictitious People's Liberation Army of Mexico.

Vuyo Kekani: Khayelitha teacher and Pan Africanist Congress member, age 52, detained by South African police in August 1993 in connection with the July 25, 1993, attack by five black gunmen who burst into the St. James Church of England in Kenilworth, a Cape Town suburb, firing AK-47 and R5 rifles and throwing two hand grenades at the congregation, killing 12 and wounding 56.

Harold Keke: Solomon Islands warlord who ordered the kidnapping and murder of Anglican missionaries in April 2003. Keke apparently used the group as human shields, and they were killed by one of his lieutenants.

Kembissila: sentenced to 20 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court for the detonation of two bombs on March 20, 1982, that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Robert Keouane: Central African Republic national tried in absentia and sentenced to 20 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court for the detonation of two bombs on March 20, 1982, that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Amanullah Kha: arrested September 5, 1985, in the United Kingdom in connection with the Kashmir Liberation Army (KLA)'s kidnapping of Ravindra Hareshma Mhatre, assistant commissioner of the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, United Kingdom, on February 3, 1984. The kidnappers killed Mhatre. Kha was the leader of the KLA.

C. Abdul Khadar: named by the *Hindustan Times* as being a Punjabi terrorist involved in a 1993 meeting to plan a campaign with underworld boss Dawood Ibrahim to undertake stabbings, killings, arson, and looting in Bombay and other parts of Gujarat.

Ahmed Said Khadr: Canadian investigated as a terrorism financier in March 2005. He was suspected of sending money to a terrorist group via a charity he ran; he died in an October 2003 gun battle in Pakistan.

Mehmooh Khalib: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. He was believed to be a would-be suicide bomber who came to Barcelona from Pakistan between October 2007 and mid-January 2008.

Khalid: accomplice of Ahmad Saeed, director of Human Concern International Peshawar, who was arrested by Pakistani authorities on the Afghanistan frontier on December 3, 1995, on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. Police were searching for Khalid, the Egyptian fiancé of Saeed's daughter, as of December 11, 1995. He reportedly was in Saudi Arabia.

Kazi Parvez Khalid: one of six Pakistani passport holders who were among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. The six were introduced to the media on January 2, 1996, as among those arrested in Makati.

Saad Khalid: son, age 19, of a Pakistani technologist who was one of 17 people arrested June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They were planning to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto stock exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesperson denied the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. The group also planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead prime minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan. They also planned to demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They had talked about using remote-controlled toys to carry explosives into police stations.

The next day in court they were charged under antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. They had Arabic names and ranged in age from 15 to 43. Most were believed to be Canadian citizens, but they also included people from Somalia, Egypt, and Pakistan. Most were born in Canada or arrived as young children. Police said the group had trained outside Toronto and were "adherents of a virulent ideology inspired by al Qaeda." Most were to be charged with planning to set off large explosions and receiving terrorist training. Canadian authorities spotted the 17 via Internet chat rooms, e-mail, and telephone communications. They had communicated with fellow militants in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, the *Toronto Star* reported the government had provided the terrorists with three tons of explosives in a sting operation. They had intercepted the ammonium nitrate and substituted harmless powder before the arrests. Once the group paid the $4,000 for the materials, they were arrested. More arrests outside Canada were expected. Authorities were looking into whether the detainees had links to Islamists held in the United States, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Denmark, and Sweden. Police said 10 of the men had gathered in a wooded area near Washago, 90 miles north of Toronto, for terrorism training.

Khalid reportedly set up the Religious Awareness Club at Meadowvale Secondary School to preach Islam. His father had lived in Saudi Arabia before immigrating to Canada a decade before the arrests. Khalid spent time with Fahim Ahmad, 21, and Zakaria Amara. Khalid was represented by attorney Arif Raza.

Al-'Arabi Khalifah: named by Cairo's *MENA* on May 16, 1996, as one of three men who confessed to the Ethiopians for involvement in the June 26, 1995, attempted assassination of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. The three said they had visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Sudan.

Muhammad Jamal A. Khalifah: brother-in-law of Osama bin Laden and financier of the Abu Sayyaf Group in 1991 to 1994 and the Jordan-based Islamist group Mohammed's Army. Earlier, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Khalifah had lived in the Philippines where he ran a Muslim religious center for several years and arranged for recruits for Afghanistan. He was sentenced to death in absentia with a group of Jordanian Afghans on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists bombed cinemas on January 26, 1994, and February 1, 1994, wounding nine people. The group had been seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel. Khalifah was arrested in December 1994 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco on immigration law violations and was investigated for links with terrorists. He had lied on his visa application, denying criminal charges pending against him. He had entered the United States two weeks earlier on a visa issued by the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Authorities found a bomb-making manual among his possessions. He was a member of the International Islamic Relief Organization, a Saudi-financed charity that sent money to Hamas. He was deported to Jordan and retried on terrorism charges. He was acquitted and moved to Saudi Arabia.

On January 31, 2007, Khalifah was assassinated in Madagascar.

Rabi' 'Abd-al-Ghani Khalifah: on August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution named him as one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Abdullah Khalil: one of the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, the Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100 others. Khadil was arrested at the scene. On September 8, he was charged with hijacking an aircraft, murder, attempted murder, and several other crimes. He carried a Bahraini passport. The United States filed a protection arrest warrant against the four so it could request extradition in case Pakistan decided not to prosecute. On January 5, 1988, during their trial in a courtroom at the Adiyala prison, the five accused hijackers admitted taking over the plane with the intention of blowing it up over Israel after securing the release of 1,500 Palestinians from Israeli prisons.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Radi Khalil: alias Ihab. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme

State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Hafiz Abdul Khaliq: al Qaeda suspect arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 31, 2004, at the Matla-ul-Uloom-ul-Arabiyya (Horizon of Arabic Knowledge) school in Quetta run by Hafiz Hussain Ahmed, deputy parliamentary leader of Pakistani's main Islamic bloc, the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal. He was visiting India with a parliamentary delegation when the raid occurred.

Mohminder Singh Khalsa: one of three men charged with a bombing campaign in mid-May 1985 that left 84 people dead and 100 injured throughout India. He died of a heart attack after 24 hours in police custody.

Sukhbir Singh Khalsa: one of two Sikh activists arrested in February 1984 who admitted to carrying out a grenade attack against the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi in August 1983.

Salmin Mohammed Khamis: arrested June 17, 2003, by Kenyan police for involvement in the November 2002 al Qaeda bombing of a hotel north of Mombasa. On October 24, 2003, the press reported that he told investigators that al Qaeda was going to destroy the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi in June with a truck bomb and an explosives-laden hijacked plane. The embassy was closed June 20 to 24. Kenya had banned flights to and from Somalia from June 20 to July 8. Khamis mentioned a coded e-mail from Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, an at-large suspect in the hotel bombing, who had invited Khamis to participate in "al Qaeda activities." Khamis had attended a meeting of al Qaeda terrorists in May in Malindi, a coastal venue, where he met with Nabhan, two Somalis, and an Arab.

On June 27, 2005, Nairobi chief magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said the evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggar, Ahmed, and Khamis to the hotel bombing or the following attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In summer 2003, the trio was charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. On May 10, 2005, the prosecution dropped two other counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. Embassy.

Abdul Qudoos Khan: Pakistani member of the Jamaat-e-Islami, Pakistan's largest religious party, who provided safe haven to Khalid Sheik Mohammed. He was arrested with Mohammed on March 1, 2003, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Abdullah Khan: Toronto-born son of an Egyptian terrorist killed in a shootout with Pakistani police. On December 2, 2005, Khan returned to Canada following 14 months in a Pakistani prison. He was arrested on an extradition warrant from the United States for conspiracy to murder Americans abroad. He was suspected by the United States of being a weapons supplier for al Qaeda and part of the plot to assassinate Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf in December 2003. His brother Omar, age 19, was held in Guantánamo Bay for throwing a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic in Afghanistan.

Aga Khan: Indian who was one of four people detained on January 19, 1999, and charged with involvement in a plot by Osama bin Laden to bomb the U.S. Embassy and two consular offices in Madras and Calcutta. The attacks were to take place before the January 26 anniversary of the Indian constitution. Police recovered two kilograms of RDX explosives and five detonators when they arrested them in Siliguri, in West Bengal State.

Ahmed Ali Khan: variant of Ali Ahmed Khan.

Ali Ahmed Khan: variant Ahmed Ali Khan; alias Abdulla Ahmed Ali. Arrested by British authorities on August 20, 2006, as a key facilitator in a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. He took direction from Rashid Rauf. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. Khan lived in Walthamstow, United Kingdom. On his martyrdom video, he claimed to be the leader of the "blessed operation," observing that "sheik Osama has warned you many times to leave our lands or you will be destroyed, and now the time has come for you to be destroyed." The West should "stop meddling in our affairs. Otherwise, expect floods of martyr operations against you. We will take our revenge, [leaving] your people's body parts decorating the streets."

On June 2, 2008, Khan, age 27, told the jury that he was not involved in an airliner plot but had looked into setting off a nonlethal bomb at the British Parliament to protest U.K. participation in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He said he and fellow defendant Assad Sarwar went to Pakistan to work with Afghan refugees and that they had considered bombing the Bank of England and the Canary Wharf financial district.

Khan's family had moved to the United Kingdom from Pakistan in the 1960s.

Amanula Khan: variant Amanullah Khan. Leader of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front in India in June 1991. On July 1, 1991, he demanded to hand over an Israeli hostage to the UN in Srinagar.

On October 18, 1993, Belgian police arrested him when he arrived in Brussels at the invitation of the Socialist Group of the European Parliament. Brussels turned down India's extradition request. Khan was expelled to Pakistan in late December. He had a legitimate visa, but it had been issued without consulting the central list of wanted persons.

Amanullah Khan: variant of Amanula Khan.

Ayub Ali Khan: one of two Indian Muslims arrested September 12, 2001, by police in Texas who pulled them from an Amtrak train. They had hair dye, box cutters, and $5,000 in cash. The Indian duo boarded TWA Flight 679 on September 11, which left Newark at 6:10 A.M. The plane was grounded in St. Louis after the terrorist attacks, at which point the duo boarded the train. Khan had two Indian passports with different names for his parents and different addresses. Mohammed Jaweed Azmath had two passports that included fake names for his parents and different dates of birth. As of December 8, Khan was being investigating for possessing a false passport and fraudulently obtaining a work permit. Indian officials said they came from lower-middle-class families in Hyderabad. The duo lived in a Jersey City apartment, where the *Wall Street Journal* found stories about bioterrorism. Investigators conducted anthrax tests. The duo's former roommate, Mohammad Aslam Pervez, was indicted in mid-October on charges of lying to the FBI about financial transactions. Pervez was held without bond. Police were investigating how the two sent $64,000 to relatives. By mid-December, the government was backing away from suggesting they were part of the 9/11 plot. Khan was represented in New York by attorney Lawrence Feitell. The duo faced new charges on December 13 that they ran up $470,000 on fraudulent credit cards.

Azfat Khan: one of three Pakistani sailors arrested May 2, 1995, in Rosario, Argentina, while taking photos of the Argentine Zionist Union building at 2555 Salta Street in the old Pichincha District. They were placed at the disposal of Federal Judge Galeano. The trio worked on the Cypriot

ship *Mastrogiorgis B*, moored in Rosario. Police were investigating whether they were involved in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israel Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231.

Ishtiaq Ahmed Khan: one of 35 suspected foreign terrorists arrested by Philippine government agents on December 20, 1995, in Ermita, Manila. On January 11, 1996, the chief of the Bureau of Immigration ordered the Pakistani's release, along with three other Pakistanis, as there was no basis for filing criminal charges.

Ismail Khan: leader, age 26, of the 10 terrorists who attacked Mumbai, India, on November 26–28, 2008. Khan was from Pakistan's Dera Ismail Khan city. He died in the attacks.

Khalid Khan: Dutch national of Indian origin arrested October 3, 1981, in New Delhi in connection with the September 29, 1981, hijacking by the Dal Khalsa of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Majid Khan: Guantánamo Bay Pakistani detainee, age 27, selected by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed to bomb gas stations in the United States per the U.S. government.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On April 15, 2007, in his Combatant Status Review Tribunal hearing, Khan, who had graduated from a Baltimore area high school in 1999, said he tried to commit suicide and lost 30 pounds during a 27-day hunger strike. He claimed he helped the FBI detain an illegal Pakistani immigrant in 2002. Prosecutors said he took orders from Khalid Sheik Mohammed and was asked to determine how to poison U.S. reservoirs and blow up U.S. gas stations. He was also considered for membership in a team involved in an assassination attempt on Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Khan had been detained in March 2003 while staying with his brother in Pakistan. He was represented by attorney Gitanjali Gutierrez.

Masoud Ahmad Khan: Khan, age 31, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, was one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. There was no evidence they intended attacks within the United States, although Khan had downloaded an Internet photo of FBI Headquarters. On September 25, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants. Khan was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda and the Taliban.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, claiming that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. Seifullah Chapman, Hammad Abdur-Raheem, Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem, and Masoud Ahmad Khan (represented by Bernard Grimm and Jonathan Shapiro, who defended now-convicted Washington-area sniper John Allen Muhammad) were scheduled for a February 9 bench trial in front of Judge Brinkema.

On March 4, 2004, Judge Brinkema found three of the defendants guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar-i-Taiba and weapons charges. She rejected the charge against Masoud Khan that he conspired to provide material support to al Qaeda. Khan was the only defendant convicted of conspiracy to wage war against the United States and assist the Taliban. On June 15, 2004, Judge Brinkema imposed a life sentence on Khan. On July 29, 2005, Judge Brinkema reduced the sentence by 20 years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Mohammad Ahmad Khan: Pakistani who surrendered to police in Manila on December 17, 1995, in connection with the arrests of five Pakistanis from Karachi on December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement. Khan was a cousin of Mohammad Nubin Khan, also arrested. On January 11, 1996, the chief of the Bureau of Immigration ordered the Pakistani's release, along with three other Pakistanis, as there was no basis for filing criminal charges.

Mohammad Mubi Khan: variant of Mohammad Nubin Khan.

Mohammad Nubin Khan: variant Mohammad Mubi Khan. Arrested in Manila in connection with the arrests of five Pakistanis from Karachi on December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement. Khan was a cousin of Mohammad Ahmed Khan, also arrested. On January 11, 1996, the chief of the Bureau of Immigration ordered the Pakistani's release, along with three other Pakistanis, as there was no basis for filing criminal charges.

Mohammad Rashid Khan: gambling kingpin and Muslim owner of a three-story residential building in which a bomb exploded on March 17, 1993, at Bow Bazaar Street in central Calcutta's Muslim district, killing 86 people and wounding 125. Police believed the blast was caused by carelessly handled explosives stockpiled for bomb making. Police found 25 live bombs at the blast site. Khan was arrested.

Dr. Mohammed Khan: wanted by the FBI for questioning regarding terrorism. He claims to have been born in Pakistan on March 4, 1970. He is considered armed and dangerous.

Mohammed Sher Mohammad Khan: the FBI announced on February 7, 2003, that it wanted to question the Pakistani in connection with terrorist threats against the United States. Khan may have entered the United States illegally after 9/11. The FBI said his name and birth date could be fictitious.

Mohammed Sidique Khan: variant of Sidique Khan.

Mohd Aslam bin Yar Ali Khan: one of a group of suspects—17 Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and 1 Moro Islamic Liberation Front—arrested in August 2002 by Singaporean authorities for planning terrorist attacks against Western sites. Senior JI member Mohd Aslam bin Yar Ali Khan took over Ab Wahab bin Ahmad's magazine delivery route so he could videotape the Singapore Ministry of Defense, which was on the route. (See also Ab Wahab bin Ahmad.)

Mufti Mohammed Khan: Osama bin Laden associate from Pakistan arrested hours after the 9/11 attacks when he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport from New York. The *Sunday Telegraph* said he was to meet with bin Laden allies in

London and Birmingham. The *Telegraph* claimed he was sent back to New York for questioning by the FBI.

Muhajid Khan: one of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested December 16, 1995, by Pakistani police in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The suspects were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement. The *Manila Bulletin* on December 20, 1995, said Khan was "the most wanted person in Karachi for murder and terroristic activities."

Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan: alias Abu Talha. British Pakistani, age 25, arrested in Pakistan on July 13, 2004, on suspicion of involvement in the 2004 al Qaeda threat to U.S. and U.K. financial centers. He had been sending coded e-mails to other al Qaeda operatives planning attacks in the United States, United Kingdom, and South Africa. Data on Khan's computers led 12 days later to Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, a Tanzanian al Qaeda terrorist arrested July 25 (his detention was announced in early August) for his role in the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was also linked to terror plots in the United States and United Kingdom, where 12 of his colleagues, including Dhiren Barot, were arrested. Information from those captures, including maps and photos found on their computers, led to a U.S. government warning about possible al Qaeda attacks on financial institutions in the United States and Washington, D.C.

He was released on August 20, 2007, after three years in custody and returned to his Karachi home. He was represented by attorney Babar Awan, who said his client was never charged or brought before any court.

Muzafar Khan: Pakistani who was one of three people arrested April 2, 2000, in Torkham, a Pakistani border crossing at the foot of the Khyber Pass, as they were trying to enter Afghanistan. The two Pakistanis were suspected of affiliation with the Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, which sends fighters to Indian Kashmir. Their Yemeni companion reportedly had ties to Osama bin Laden.

Nayeem Khan: member of the outlawed Indian group the People's League, which opposes Kashmir's 1947 accession to India. On April 5, 1991, the separatist Muslim Janbaz Force demanded his release, as well as that of his parents, in exchange for the two Swedish engineers kidnapped on March 31, 1991, between Tangmarg and Gulmarg in Kashmir in northern India.

Parviz Khan: arrested January 31, 2007, as the leader, age 36, of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading. Khan had planned to kidnap the serviceman in the Broad Street entertainment area of Birmingham. He was charged with providing equipment and funding for the plan. He was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. In mid-January 2008, Khan pleaded guilty to sending night-vision equipment, sleeping bags, walkie-talkies, computer equipment, and other gear to Pakistan to be used by extremists. The shipments had been made in 2005 and 2006. His plea was made public on January 29 at the opening of the trial of two codefendants. Khan had been stopped by U.K. authorities on his return from Pakistan in July 2006 when they found him carrying a notebook of "a shopping list from terrorist contacts of materials they wanted sent back in the next delivery." He was under surveillance until his arrest.

Piloo Khan: variant Tilu Khan. Charged by Indian police on March 15, 1993, of direct involve-

ment in planting several bombs that went off during the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250. He and fellow defendant Mangeshkar Gajanand Pawar had been arrested or convicted 18 times on charges of murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, extortion, and narcotics trafficking and had been linked to some of Bombay's many crime networks. The duo escaped the afternoon of March 15 in north Bombay during a shootout with police who were attempting to arrest them.

Raza Nasir Khan: Pakistani detained circa November 2001 after a New Jersey official became suspicious when Khan asked for maps of a hunting area near a nuclear power plant and had a handheld global positioning device. Khan said he had videotaped the World Trade Center days before the attacks. He was charged with illegal possession of firearms.

Roshan Jamal Khan: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell who were arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Saifullah Khan: Pakistani member of Harkat ul-Ansar arrested November 2, 1994, by Delhi police. He admitted his involvement in the October 19, 1994, kidnapping of three British tourists by Kashmiri militants. He said he had received weapons training in Afghanistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Sher Khan: Indian Muslim separatist guerrilla shot dead on December 19, 1995, by Indian police in Srinagar, Kashmir, during a gun battle. He was believed to have shot to death U.S. tourist Stephen Paul Austerley Obuka in Habbakadal or Srinagar on July 19, 1994. Khan was wanted for several other murders and crimes in the area.

Sidique Khan: variant Mohammed Sidique Khan. Teaching assistant, age 30, at a Leeds public school who, on July 7, 2005, at 9:17 A.M., placed a bomb on the floor of the second carriage of London Underground Circle Line train 216 leaving Edgeware Road Station for Paddington Station. The explosion ripped through a wall, damaged two other trains, and killed seven people. Khan was born in the United Kingdom to Pakistani parents. He was married and had an 8-month-old girl. He had recently moved to Dewsbury. He had earned a degree in education from Leeds University. He traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, with Shehzad Tanweer on November 16, 2004, on a Turkish Airlines flight and flew home with him on February 7, 2005. They had stayed at separate addresses near Lahore. Khan was in Israel for a day in the spring of 2003. The *Sunday Telegraph* said that in Pakistan in fall 2004, Khan, the leader of the team that set off four bombs that day, met with Mohammed Yasin (alias Ustad Osama), an explosives expert who manufactured "suicide jackets" for Harkat-e-Jihad.

On April 24, 2008, the prosecution played a video Khan made in November 2004 in which Khan bounces his baby girl on his knee and says, "Sweetheart, not long to go now. And I'm going to really, really miss you a lot. I'm thinking about it already. Look, I absolutely love you to bits and you have been the happiest thing in my life." He said he was "doing what I'm doing for the sake of Islam. I just wish I could have been part of your life. I just so much wanted to be with you. But I have to do this thing for our future and it will be best … in the long run. That's the most important thing." In another video made in October 2004, Khan introduced her to her "uncles," including Waheed Ali, one of the defendants.

Tilu Khan: variant of Piloo Khan.

Omar Elmi Khareh: sentenced to life in prison in France in 1968 for attempting to assassinate French Territory of Afars and Issas political leader Ali Aref. His release was demanded by the Somali

Coast Liberation Front kidnappers of French ambassador Jean Gueury on March 23, 1975, in Somalia. France agreed to the group's demands.

Joe Khatide: one of three members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa who were arrested May 19, 1988, in a house in Manzini, Swaziland, during a raid by police, who confiscated an AK-47 automatic rifle, a fully loaded AK-47 magazine, a hand grenade, and 57 rounds of ammunition. They were charged with illegal possession of arms of war and ammunition. On June 7, 1988, Khatide was freed in the Manzani Magistrates Court by Magistrate Tim Busenga after accused ANC member Nomsa Mavuso admitted she brought the hidden weapons without the knowledge of her codefendants.

Ahmad Javed Khawaja: gastroenterologist who was one of nine family members arrested by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen was a former resident of Florida. On March 5, 2003, he remained in jail awaiting trial. On May 31, 2003, the three-judge panel of the Lahore bench of the Supreme Court ordered his release. The decision cannot be appealed. The decision came a few days after he was found not guilty of multiple charges; prosecutors had sought to hold the two men despite their acquittal.

Ahmad Naveed Khawaja: Canadian who was one of nine family members arrested by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. He was a former resident of Florida. On March 5, 2003, he remained in jail awaiting trial. On May 31, 2003, the three-judge panel of the Lahore bench of the Supreme Court ordered his release. The decision cannot be appealed. The decision came a few days after he was found not guilty of multiple charges; prosecutors had sought to hold the two men despite their acquittal.

Omar Karar Khawaja: variant Umar Karar Khawaja. One of nine family members arrested by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen was a former resident of Florida. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Umar Karar Khawaja: variant of Omar Karar Khawaja.

Usman Ali Khawaja: Canadian arrested with eight other family members by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Santokh Singh Khela: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. Each suspect was initially charged with conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to injure. On December 24, 1986, he was found guilty of conspiring to blow up an airplane and was sentenced to life in prison.

Michael Khumalo: one of two members of the African National Congress of South Africa arrested October 17, 1987, in Mbabane, Swaziland. Police seized large trunks of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

S. S. Khurana: one of three suspected Sikh militants arrested by Nepalese police at Tribhuvan International Airport on May 22, 1985, as they were boarding Indian Airlines Flight 404 bound for New Delhi. Police found they were carrying bombs in transistor radios and suspected they intended to hijack the plane.

Omar Khyam: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot.

Mohammed Junaid Babar, who had pleaded guilty to terrorism charges in a federal court in New York in 2004, was the government's key witness. In June 2003, Khyam met Babar in Pakistan to say that the United Kingdom was "unscathed and needed to be hit because of its support for the United States." Judge Michael Astill issued a life sentence to Omar Khyam, age 26, for conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. (See also Jawad Akbar.)

Ki Ung-yol: Hanyang University junior hospitalized with a head injury sustained on October 18, 1990, in a skirmish with riot police when 11 radical students were arrested as they tried to seize the U.S. Embassy in South Korea to protest against the Uruguay Round negotiations. The members of the National Alliance of Student Representatives were armed with 4 homemade bombs, 20 firebombs, and 7 metal clubs.

Tetsuya Kibe: senior Aum Shin Rikyo member sentenced on October 12, 1995, to a year in jail for trespassing. Tokyo judge Hironobu Takezaki said he had "caused anxiety to society" by transferring gun parts between two cars in a private parking lot in Tokyo to escape a police search.

Haji Musa Kigango: chief administrator of territory held by the Ugandan rebel group National Resistance Army. On November 13, 1985, Kigango claimed credit for an ongoing hijacking.

Sipho Kikaya: Pan Africanist Congress member detained by South African police in connection with the July 25, 1993, attack by five black gunmen who burst into the St. James Church of England in Kenilworth, a Cape Town suburb, firing AK-47 and R5 rifles and throwing two hand grenades at the congregation, killing 12 and wounding 56.

Naoko Kikuchi: Aum Shin Rikyo member wanted by Japanese police in connection with the May 16, 1995, parcel bomb attack on Tokyo governor Yukio Aoshima. On February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for him in connection with a plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

Shunsuke Kikuchi: Japanese who reported his passport had been lost in September 1984 while visiting India. On May 14, 1986, homemade rockets were fired at the U.S. and Japanese embassies in Jakarta from room 827 in the President Hotel. The room had been rented to a man with Kikuchi's passport later identified as Japanese Red Army terrorist Tsutomu Shirozaki.

Yu Kikumura: Japanese citizen arrested at Amsterdam's Schipol Airport on May 1, 1986, as he claimed his luggage, which contained a one-kilogram bomb, detonators, six fuses, and a false passport. He had arrived on a flight from Athens. He said he intended to use the bomb on an Israeli or U.S. target. He was charged with smuggling explosives. He had ties with Arab terrorist organizations. He was deported to Japan but was acquitted by Japanese courts after three months because of questions about the initial search.

On April 12, 1988, Hackensack police arrested Kikumura at the Vine Lombardi rest station in Ridgefield off the New Jersey Turnpike. He had three powerful homemade bombs and empty gunpowder boxes in the back seat of his 1980 Mazda. He was ordered held without bail for possession of the bombs and entering the United States at JFK International Airport on March 8 with a fraudulent three-month visa obtained in Paris on February 23 by using a stolen Japanese passport issued to Masatoshi Kishizono, an Osaka hospital worker. He faced charges that carried penalties of up to 90 years in prison and $260,000 in fines. He was remanded to federal custody at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Manhattan. He pleaded not guilty to federal charges on April 29 on advice of his lawyers, William Kunstler and Ronald Kuby. Kikumura was believed to have joined the Japanese Red Army in 1974, when he ran a bookstore in Athens. Police were investigating whether he was involved with

Junzo Okudaira, who was sought for renting the car that exploded in front of a Naples, Italy, USO club on April 16 in which five people were killed. Kikumura had been in Italy six weeks before the bombing. On November 29, 1988, U.S. District Court Judge Alfred Lechner declared him guilty. On January 23, 1989, he was to be sentenced to a maximum of 100 years or life in prison.

Kim Chi-hi: arrested in the arson attack against the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, that killed a Korean student and injured three others. Indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdicts.

Kim Chin-ha: one of three radical students charged with attempting to break into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) American Cultural Center in Taegu, Samdok-dong, South Korea, after they threw three firebombs and two tear gas grenades at the facility on June 13, 1988. Kim was a senior math major and chairman of the student body at Taegu Teacher's College. On June 8, he and two others had formed a secret society called the Shock Brigade of Students in Taegu Regions for Saving the Nation.

Kim Chol: Seoul police reported that Chol provided an explosive to An Nae-sang, who planted it in a bookshelf in the library of the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju on February 24, 1988

Comrade Kim: spokesperson on June 26, 1990, for the New People's Army of the Philippines kidnappers of Fumio Mizuno, a Japanese citizen working as an overseer for development projects in Central Negros Occidental Province on May 29, 1990.

Kim Ho Ryon: leader of the Chosen Soren in Japan in 1974. He was identified by Mun Se Kwang, the would-be assassin of South Korean president Park Chung Hee on August 15, 1974, as having ordered the hit. Kwang said he received funds from Kim and worked out the assassination plan with him.

Kim Hwa-ok: arrested April 8, 1982, by South Cholla Province police as one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others.

Kim Hyon-chang: arrested April 8, 1982, by Wonju police as one of the leaders of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others. Kim was indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982, found guilty, and sentenced to death on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. Kim attended classes on leftist ideology held at a Christian training camp in 1981. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict. On March 15, 1983, president Chun Doo-Hwan commuted his death sentence to life in prison.

Kim Hyon Hee: variant of Kim Hyon Hui.

Kim Hyon Hui: variant Kim Hyon Hee. Claimed in a January 15, 1988, press conference that she was directed by Kim Jong Il to bomb Korean Air Lines Flight 858 on November 29, 1987, in Abu Dhabi. She claimed Kim Hyon Hui was her real name and that she was the eldest daughter of Kim Won-sok, a North Korean diplomat stationed in Angola as a fishing attaché. On February 3, 1989, she was formally indicted for the deaths of all 115 aboard the plane. She faced the death penalty for violating the National Security Law and Aviation Law. Her trial opened on March 7, 1989, by which time she had received dozens of marriage proposals from South Korean men. On April 24, 1989, the Seoul District Court convicted her and sentenced her to death. On May 1, 1989, her court-appointed attorneys persuaded her to appeal. On July 22, 1989, the Seoul Appellate Court

upheld the death sentence, but she was pardoned in April 1990 on the grounds that she had been brainwashed by the North Korean government. On January 21, 1993, she was barred from entering the United States. She wanted to go to New York to attend a party to celebrate the publication of the English-language version of her autobiography, *The Tears of My Soul.*

Kim Il Su: alias of Yoshimi Tanaka.

Kim Min-sok: the chairman of the Seoul National University Student Council and one of 72 demonstrators who attacked the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul on May 23, 1985. On October 2, 1985, he was sentenced to five years in prison.

Kim Mun-su: medical student arrested October 27, 1988, after 20 college students threw dozens of firebombs at a branch of the KorAm Bank in southern Seoul.

Kim Myong-hui: one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others. Kim Myong-hui was indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982, found guilty, and sentenced on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. Kim Myong-hui attended classes on leftist ideology held at a Christian training camp in 1981. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict.

Kim Pong-chin: head of a branch temple of the Won Buddhist Church in Yongsan who was indicted for offering a hiding place to one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others.

Richard Kiri Kim: Oregon resident, age 51, and member of the California-based anticommunist Cambodian Freedom Fighters, who, on November 24, 2000, claimed credit for a midnight shootout at a police station and government buildings in Phnom Penh in which seven died and a dozen were wounded. On June 22, 2001, a Cambodian court accused Kim of being a key planner of the attack.

Kim Si-yol: senior student at Korea University and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Kim Sok-kyu: on July 26, 1989, Seoul police put the geography education senior at Seoul National University on a wanted list as being one of six South Korean college students who failed to seize the U.S. Information Service (USIS) building in Seoul on July 24, 1989.

Steve Kim: Korean American, age 57, who protested against North Korea on October 3, 2002, by firing seven shots from a .357 pistol in front of the United Nations headquarters, hitting several offices but causing no injuries. The naturalized U.S. citizen, a postal worker in Des Plaines, Illinois, was born in Korea. At the time of the shooting, the UN Security Council was meeting on Iraq. U.S. Secret Service agents, in the area to protect Cyprus president Glafcos Clerides, grabbed Kim just outside the building. Kim threw anti–North Korean leaflets in the area. He was expected to be arraigned in federal court in Manhattan for violation of the Protection of Foreign Officials Act. On April 3, 2003, he pleaded guilty to a single charge of making a violent attack on a foreign official. He said he did not intend to hurt anyone. He faced three years in prison.

Kim Ui-chung: junior majoring in civil engineering at Hanyang University and one of several South Korean students who, on October 13, 1989, forced their way into U.S. ambassador Donald Gregg's residence and set off explosives. The six students threw homemade bombs and

Molotov cocktails at local guards, demanding that Washington stop pressuring Seoul to open its markets to U.S. agricultural and fishery products. The group was arrested while staging a sit-in in the residence's reception room. They claimed to be members of an anti-U.S. national salvation shock brigade struggling to attain national sovereignty. Police took homemade bombs, a tear gas canister, Molotov cocktails, and six steel pipes from the students. The six were charged with violating the anti-firebomb law and the law governing assault and battery. On November 10, 1989, prosecutors indicted the six students and ordered a nationwide manhunt for four others.

Kim Un-suk: arrested April 1, 1982, by Wonju police in the arson attack against the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, that killed a Korean student and injured three others. She was the companion of the suspected mastermind of the attack, Mun Pu-Sik. Kim Un-suk was indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982, found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict.

Kim Yong-hui: one of 14 students armed with incendiary devices who occupied the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Seoul for 2½ hours before being overpowered and arrested by police on November 5, 1985.

Kim Yong-Hwan: demonstrator from Choson University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea. On February 22, 1990, a district criminal court sentenced three of the students, including Kim Yong-Hwan, to suspended prison terms of 2½ years for the firebombing; his sentence was suspended for four years. The trio was charged with blocking official duties, resulting in injuries and fire.

A. Kimihiro: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Yosida Kimtaro: one of nine Japanese United Red Army (JURA) hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. On January 12, 1988, one of the remaining JURA hijackers said in a media interview that Kimtaro had died from illness in 1985.

Romulo "Rolly" Kintanar: senior New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member in 1989 who was married to Gloria Jopson, former wife of former NPA leader Edgar Jopson. Kintanar and Gloria escaped from the Camp Crame stockade in November 1988, six months after they were captured in San Juan. Kintanar was out of his confined area in order to present a birthday cake to his prison warden. Near Gloria's parents' home, police found the getaway car used by NPA's sparrow hit team in the April 21, 1989, assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Kintanar, chief of staff of NPA's general command, claimed credit for the attack on April 22, 1989. The government offered a $36,000 reward for his capture. He and his wife were captured by police on August 5, 1991.

Akira Kitagawa: expelled from France for his involvement in the Japanese Red Army's Operation Translation. On September 3, 1975, he was deported to Japan under Sweden's Anti-Terrorism Act. Japanese police arrested him upon his arrival at Tokyo International Airport. He was held for violation of the passport law.

Kouichi Kitamura: on February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for Kitamura in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

Kittu: one of three Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam gunmen who set off a truck bomb on January 31, 1996, at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka building in Colombo, killing 90 and wounding 1,400. The trio crashed an Isuzu truck into the security barricade at the front of the bank. Two gunmen fired automatic weapons at the guards, some of whom returned fire while others fled. The terrorist fired a grenade in front of a nearby office building. For several minutes, the driver attempted to crash the truck through the security barriers and finally rammed his vehicle into the building, causing the first two floors to collapse. The gunmen were grabbed by local citizens as they were fleeing a bakery after dropping off grenades, a suicide kit, two bombs, and two walkie-talkies.

Gaspard Kivouna: sentenced to 20 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court in the March 20, 1982, detonation of two bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Javed Akhter Kiyani: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes.

Ko Cahe-song: sophomore in trade at Chonnam National University arrested August 6, 1988, after 300 radical South Korean students demanding unification talks threw 120 firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju.

Ko Yong-chu: demonstrator from Chonnam National University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea. On February 22, 1990, a district criminal court sentenced three of the students, including Ko Yong-chu, to suspended prison terms of 2½ years for the firebombing. His sentence was suspended for four years. The trio was charged with blocking official duties, resulting in injuries and fire.

Saburo Kobayashi: alias of Fumio Kutsumi.

Shogo Kodama: alias of Tang Cheang Tong.

Daniel Yudas Kogoya: member of the Nduga tribe of Irian Jaya, Indonesia. On January 8, 1996, some 200 members of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) kidnapped 26 people, including 13 wildlife researchers from the 1995–1996 Lorentz expedition in Mapenduma village in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Seven of the hostages were Europeans. Kelly Kwalik apparently took over leadership of the Aceh Security Disturbance Movement, which took credit for the kidnappings.

Vinay Kohly: one of two Indian Spanish citizens who were charged on March 19, 2004, in Spain with aiding a terrorist organization and falsifying documents. They were ordered held without bail and were placed in isolation for five days at Soto del Real Prison.

Hikaru Koishi: one of three Maruseido members who attacked the U.S. consulate in Fukuoka by setting off an incendiary device on November 22, 1974. On February 25, 1976, the former university student was sentenced to six years by the Fukuoka District Court.

Komarudin: forest ranger in Tenggulun arrested November 11, 2002, by Indonesian police on suspicion of storing weapons and explosives for his friend, Amrozi, who was behind the October 12, 2002, bombing of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202. Police found canisters with two M-16s and an AK-47.

Mumba Konga: sentenced on May 7, 1984, to 20 years for the murder of two people and the destruction of public property in the March 27,

1984, bombing in Kinshasa of the national radio station Voice of Zaire and the central post office.

Takahiro Konishi: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. On May 19, 1988, in a 30-minute Tokyo-Pyongyang telephone interview with *Kyodo,* he said his group was not affiliated with the Japanese Red Army. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JURA member was at large.

Joseph Kony: Acholi leader of the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army from 1986 to 2007. The United Nation's International Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant in July 2005 for him, his deputy Vincent Otti, and three other members of the group for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The group kidnapped hundreds of children, forcing them to become soldiers. He is believed to have hideouts in southern Sudan and northeastern Congo. He led a group that kidnapped a Spanish Catholic priest and three Ugandan nuns in the northern Lira District on February 28, 1994. In March 2008, he demanded that the court drop 33 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

On August 28, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department added Kony to its list of specially designated global terrorists, which imposes financial sanctions.

Abdelrazak Ibrahim Koshim: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Kponton: (Kponton and Kuvaye may be the same person.) Owner of a home in the Nukafu District of Togo where light weapons, explosives, bombs, heavy weapons, and transmission and logistic equipment were found following the January 5–6, 1994, terrorist attack on the presidential residence in which 67 people were killed and 28 others wounded.

Francois Krake: one of three Hutu-led Army for the Liberation of Rwanda rebels charged on March 3, 2003, by U.S. attorney Roscow Hoard of the District of Columbia with bludgeoning to death U.S. tourists Rob Haubner and his wife, Susan Miller, in Uganda in 1999. The terrorists also killed four British and two New Zealand tourists on a trip to see mountain gorillas in an attempt to weaken U.S. and U.K. support for the new Rwandan government. The rebels were charged with murder, conspiracy, and other counts.

Da-o Krongpinang: senior member of the Pattani United Liberation Organization arrested in September 1994 by Thai authorities. He had graduated from Yala Teachers College and had received higher education in Saudi Arabia. He then went to Syria for sabotage training and resided in Thailand for 10 years. *Naeo Na* said he was behind almost every major sabotage event in the south, including a bomb attack at the Hat Yai train station that resulted in many casualties and the sabotage of trains in the Chana and Na Mom districts in Songkhla Province.

Mohamed Kubwa: trader charged by the Kenyan government on June 23, 2003, in the November 28, 2002, suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured. Kubwa's father—Kubwa Mohamed, a Lamu County councilman—and he own property in Siyu, Kenya, a center of Islamic scholarship near the Somali border. Fazul Abdullah Mohammed is married to Mohamed Kubwa's half-sister, Amina. A court appearance was scheduled for July 8.

Anoja Kugenthirarasah: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam suicide bomber who gained access to a military compound by pretending to be preg-

nant and attending prenatal classes at the hospital. She failed an assassination attempt against Lt. Gen. Sarath Fonseka, commander of the Sri Lankan Army.

Bertha Kumalo: one of three members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa arrested May 19, 1988, in a house in Manzani, Swaziland, during a raid by police, who confiscated an AK-47 automatic rifle, a fully loaded AK-47 magazine, a hand grenade, and 57 rounds of ammunition. They were charged with illegal possession of arms of war and ammunition. On June 7, 1988, she was freed in the Manzani Magistrates Court by Magistrate Tim Busenga after accused ANC member Nomsa Mavuso admitted she had brought the hidden weapons without the knowledge of her codefendants.

Sureh Kumar: one of two Indian Spanish citizens who were charged on March 19, 2004, in Spain with aiding a terrorist organization and falsifying documents. They were ordered held without bail and were placed in isolation for five days at Soto del Real Prison.

Ajith Kumara: lecturer of the proscribed Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna and the chief suspect in the throwing of two hand grenades into a 140-person governmental parliamentary group meeting in Sri Lanka's Parliament House on August 18, 1987, killing 1 and injuring 15, including the prime minister. On October 28, 1987, the government said that Kumara, his wife, and his child had been missing from their Ganemulla home since the attack. On April 8, 1988, he was arrested by police.

Eiki Kurosawa: alias Yong Ki Chung. Would-be hijacker of an All Nippon Airways YS11 flying from Tokyo to Sendai. He threatened to blow up the plane if not flown to North Korea. The pilot returned to Tokyo, where the hijacker offered no resistance and was arrested.

Fumio Kutsumi: hijacker on June 21, 1995, of All Nippon Airways Flight 857, a B747 flying from Tokyo to Hakodate Airport on Hokkaido. He identified himself as Saburo Kobayashi and claimed he was acting on behalf of Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo. Riot police raided Hakodate Airport on June 22, seizing the hijacker. He was on a year's leave of absence from his job at a small Tokyo bank. He apparently had no relation to the Aum cult.

Kuvaye: (May be the same as Kponton.) Owner of a home in the Nukafu District of Togo where light weapons, explosives, bombs, heavy weapons, and transmission and logistic equipment were found following the January 5–6, 1994, terrorist attack on the presidential residence in which 67 people were killed and 28 others wounded.

Kelly Kwalik: member of the Amungme tribe and leader of the Aceh Security Disturbance Movement (GPK), he apparently took over from Daniel Yudas Kogoya of the Nduga tribe. On January 8, 1996, some 200 members of the Free Papua Movement (OPM) kidnapped 26 people, including 13 wildlife researchers in the 1995–1996 Lorentz expedition in Mapenduma village in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Seven of the hostages were Europeans.

Kyaw Ya: leader of the Burmese dissident students from the All Burma Students Democratic Front who, on December 29, 1990, hijacked the *Daengsiri-udom*, a Thai fishing trawler, as it was steaming into Ranong, Thailand. On January 3, 1991, the students destroyed the trawler after the owner refused to pay a ransom.

Kwon Kyong-kong: threw a beer bottle filled with flaming gasoline on the roof of the American Cultural Center in Kwangju on November 20, 1982. Kwon, age 22, surrendered to Suwon police on November 25.

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Emmanuel B. Labordo: suspected member of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Alex Boncayao Brigade who lived in Purok I, Barangay Anunas. He was arrested in connection with four separate attacks on October 28, 1987, by NPA sparrow units that killed two active duty U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force soldier, and a retired Filipino member of the U.S. Air Force near Clark Air Base north of Manila. Labordo was arrested while trying to escape on a tricycle in Barangay Pampanga.

Antonio Lacaba: New People's Army (NPA) intelligence chief arrested July 29, 1991, by Philippine military authorities in suburban Manila for the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila. Authorities had set a 250,000-peso ($9,000) reward for his arrest. Lacaba was also held for involvement in NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Lacaba was identified by a detained NPA member in February 1991 as planning, in cooperation with the Japanese Red Army, the kidnappings of five Japanese executives for ransom. He was married to Nanette Lacaba, who was arrested with him. She was a top official of the intelligence section's Research and Documentation Staff.

Nanette Lacaba: member of the Philippines New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade and top official of the intelligence section's Research and Documentation Staff arrested August 5, 1991. She was the wife of Antonio Lacaba, the intelligence chief.

Mufti Rashid Ahmad Ladehyanoy: Karachi religious leader who heads the nation's pro-Taliban party. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Osama bin Laden: variant Usama bin Ladin; aliases Usama bin Muhammadbin Awad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, the Prince, the Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, the Director, the Teacher. Founder of al Qaeda and member of a Saudi family that made millions in construction, he studied at King 'Abd-al-Aziz University, where he was influenced by two members of the Muslim Brotherhood—'Abdallah 'Azzam, a Jordanian Palestinian, and Muhammad Qutb, brother of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's most extremist militant, Sayyid Qutb, who was executed by Egypt in 1966. Bin Laden was born on July 30, 1957, in Saudi Arabia. He is left-handed and walks with a cane. He is circa six feet five inches tall and weighs circa 160 pounds. On November 27, 1996, he said his followers were responsible for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. On February 24, 1998, he issued a fatwa that allows attacks on Americans worldwide. He was placed on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List in June 1999. The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program offered up to $25 million for his apprehension; the U.S. Senate voted 87 to 1 on July 13, 2007, to double it to

$50 million. An additional $2 million is available via the Air Transport Association and the Airline Pilots Association.

As of October 2001, his cells were believed to be operating in the United States, Canada, Ecuador, Uruguay, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Qatar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Albania, Bosnia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and the Philippines. As of July 2008, he was believed to be hiding in either Afghanistan or Pakistan.

Filemon Lagman: former leader of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade. On July 21, 1996, Philippine police reported that they had discovered a communist terrorist plot to attack the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit. The faction, led by Lagman, was planning bombings, murders, and hostage taking.

Lai Ming-lieh: individual from Chiayi, Taiwan, who was one of three members of the People's Liberation Front arrested November 5, 1977, in Taiwan for sending threatening letters to foreign-owned factories and businesses in January, saying the group would take violent measures unless they withdrew by June.

Hemant Lakhani: British arms dealer of Indian descent, age 68, arrested August 12, 2003, by federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, who charged him with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. Police in New York also arrested Muslim and Malaysian resident Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed and Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yehuda Abraham, age 76, who ran a *hawala* to wire Lakhani the funds for the Grouse/Igla missiles. Lakhani had approached Russian criminals for an SA-18 as part of what would have been a longer-term deal for 50 more for five million dollars and a separate deal for tons of C-4 plastique. The Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) alerted the United States of the purchase attempt and provided an inert SA-18 for the sting operation. The trio was initially held without bail. Lakhani was charged with providing material support to terrorists and illegal weapons dealing. The FBI taped 150 conversations Lakhani had with undercover agents, include his praise of Osama bin Laden and the 9/11 attacks. In January 2002, when an FBI informant claiming to be part of a Somali group seeking antiaircraft guns and missiles talked to Lakhani, the arms dealer said bin Laden "straightened them all out" and "did a good thing." In April 2002, the informant said he represented a buyer who needed missiles for jihad against planes; Lakhani observed, "The Americans are bastards."

On September 4, Lakhani's bail hearing was postponed to September 11 so prosecutors could present a witness to bolster their case.

On December 18, prosecutors said Lakhani also offered to deliver tanks, antiaircraft guns, and a radioactive dirty bomb. He was represented by attorney Henry E. Klingeman, who said his client was not a terrorist and had no history of illegal arms trafficking.

On April 27, 2005, a federal jury in Newark, New Jersey, convicted Lakhani of five counts of trying to sell shoulder-launched missiles to what he believed was a terrorist group planning to down airliners. Lakhani was convicted of attempting to provide material support to terrorists, money laundering, and other charges. On September 12, 2005, he was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi: variant Lakhwi. Chief of operations of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba. On May 27, 2008, the United States imposed financial sanctions against him. He was alleged by Indian authorities to have directed the November 26–28, 2008, Mumbai attacks. The surviving terrorist from those attacks said that Lakhvi spoke with the hit squads as they moved from Karachi to Mumbai and may have contacted

them during the attacks. Azam Amir Kasab, the sole survivor of the Mumbai terrorist hit team, said Lakhvi indoctrinated the 10 terrorists. India requested extradition from Pakistan.

Iddi Lala: leader of the Central African National Liberation Movement in the early 1980s.

Ram Bulchand Lalwani: member of the Dalit Panthers, an untouchable group modeled on the American Black Panthers, who threw a switchblade knife at prime minister Indira Gandhi on April 14, 1980. On April 18, 1980, fellow prisoner Khalias Parmar stabbed Lalwani in the stomach.

Ka Lando: alias of Medel Manalo.

Avelino Langilao: alias Billy Jack. Muslim rebel charged on April 2, 1979, by the Philippine military in the city court in Marawi with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although the MNLF denied responsibility.

Bashir bin Lap: alias Lillie (variant Lilie). Senior associate of Jemaah Islamiyah leader Hambali who provided information that led to the capture of Hambali in Thailand. On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Nasrullah Largyal: imprisoned member of Harkat ul-Ansar (the Movement of Friends, an Islamic group) whose release was demanded by the Kashmiri rebels of the Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors) Muslim group who kidnapped five foreign tourists in the Indian Himalayas on July 4, 1995. Largyal was believed to be a Pakistani or Afghan founder of the group.

Frank Lynge Larsen: Zimbabwean psychologist and father of John Terence Larsen. Frank and John Larsen, together with Jonathan Richard Wheatley, a U.K. citizen, were arrested by London police on July 11, 1987, for conspiracy to kidnap members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Searches of their residence in Aldershot, Hampshire, uncovered a list of ANC members, bogus passports, and other forged identity papers. The *Johannesburg Business Day* speculated that the group planned to kidnap Solly Smith, head of ANC's London office, and ANC executive member Francis Melli.

John Terence Larsen: Zimbabwean computer technician and son of Frank Lynge Larsen. Frank and John Larsen, together with Jonathan Richard Wheatley, a U.K. citizen, were arrested by London police on July 11, 1987, for conspiracy to kidnap members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Searches of their residence in Aldershot, Hampshire, uncovered a list of ANC members, bogus passports, and other forged identity papers. The *Johannesburg Business Day* speculated that the group planned to kidnap Solly Smith, head of ANC's London office, and ANC executive member Francis Melli.

Omar Opik Lasal: escaped along with two other suspected Jemaah Islamiyah extremists from police intelligence custody in Manila on July 14, 2003. On October 8, 2003, he was arrested by soldiers at a checkpoint in Zamboanga del Sur. He was carrying a pistol but did not resist arrest.

Abdul Latif: Indian member of Harkat ul-Mujaheddin arrested by India on January 6, 2000, for providing support to hijackers for two months before five Kashmiri took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, and diverted it to

Kandahar Airport. India said Latif was recruited by Pakistan's military intelligence service and had trained at guerrilla camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan, according to home minister L. K. Advani. Advani claimed India had intercepted conversations between the hijackers and their Pakistani handlers via an accomplice in Pakistan. The accomplice in turn contacted Latif. Pakistan and the guerrilla group denied involvement.

Vinceslas Lavelloi: one of the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who conducted an April 22, 1988, gun and machete attack on a French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea Island in New Caledonia, killing 3 policemen and injuring 5 before taking 15 hostage. He was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988.

Jorge Lebombo: one of five Mozambicans sentenced to death by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) sabotage of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

August McCormick Lehman: American arrested September 23, 1972, and charged with working with three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos after admitting to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government. On February 10, 1977, he was sentenced to six years in prison and fined $1,333.

Abraham Lentswane: one of three alleged members of the African National Congress who were indicted June 27, 1986, in a plot to shoot down a South African Air Force plane with a SAM-7 missile.

Alfredo de Leon: aliases Ka Benjie, Ka Rommel. Head of the Red Scorpion Group of the Philippine New People's Army rebels who kidnapped Michael Lynn Barnes, an American, on January 17, 1992, in the Philippines. De Leon had been arrested in November 1991 on charges of kidnapping Chinese Filipino businessmen but had escaped. He was believed to be the leader of a 100-member splinter group of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, which issued a shoot-to-kill order against him on March 13, 1992.

Li Zianyu: one of two hijackers of a China Northern Airlines MD82 on the Changchun–Foochow route that was diverted to Taiwan on November 12, 1993. (It was hijacked again on December 8, 1993, on its Tsingtao–Foochow run.) On January 4, 1994, Taiwan prosecutors indicted him for violating Taiwan's aviation law. *Xinhua* said he was a divorced former studio employee in Jilin's Tongyu County who lived by himself. It claimed he hijacked the plane to evade a debt of 22,000 yuan.

Liang Wei-Chiang: Hong Kong Chinese who hijacked British Airways 003 en route from Hong Kong to Beijing on March 22, 1984, and diverted it to Taipei, Taiwan. The anticommunist hijacker surrendered to authorities. He demanded the release of six Chinese imprisoned in South Korea for the hijacking of a Chinese domestic flight in May 1983. On July 12, 1984, he was charged by the Taipei District Procurator's Office with threatening the safety of civil aviation, which carries a seven-year sentence. He was not charged with skyjacking; the indictment said he had neither the intent nor the action of hijacking the flight. On September 1, 1984, he was sentenced to an 18-month suspended sentence and put on three months probation. The court said it viewed his actions as motivated by his hatred of communism.

Noli Libertad: spokesperson for the Philippine New People's Army Lt. Crispin Tagamolila Command on February 1, 1992, who said his group was holding U.S. citizen Arvey Duane Drown, who had been kidnapped on October 20, 1990.

Abu Faraj Farj al-Libi: variant al-Liby; alias Dr. Taufeeq. On April 30, 2005 (or May 2), Pakistani authorities, with the assistance of U.S. intelligence, arrested the Libyan citizen, age 42, the third in command of al Qaeda; he was wanted for two assassination attempts against president Gen. Pervez Musharraf and was also believed to be a key planner of the 9/11 attacks. At first, Pakistan said it would try him for the assassination attempts rather than hand him over to the United States. Pakistan had offered a $350,000 reward for his capture. He was arrested in the town of Mardan in the North West Frontier Province with three other men following a shootout. He ran from his hideout and jumped over a cemetery wall and into a guesthouse, where he was found hiding. Police fired tear gas into the building, and al-Libi emerged. In follow-up raids, Pakistani authorities grabbed 20 other suspects, including 8 in Lahore. Among them were three Uzbeks, an Afghan, and seven Pakistanis. Al-Libi was also linked to terrorist plans to conduct attacks before the 2004 U.S. elections. In 2003, he had succeeded the arrested Khalid Sheikh Muhammad as al Qaeda's operational planner. On May 11, 2005, Pakistani's interior minister said al-Libi was involved in a plot to kill prime minister Shaukat Aziz in a suicide bombing on July 30, 2004, near Islamabad. The suicide bomber killed eight others, including Aziz's driver. On June 6, 2005, Pakistan said it had surrendered al-Libi to the Americans a few days earlier.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi: suspected al Qaeda commander captured in Pakistan on November 11, 2002. President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen on September 24, 2001. He was a senior trainer for al Qaeda and had close contacts with Abu Zubaydah. He headed paramilitary training at Afghanistan's Khaldan camp.

Abu Anas al-Liby: variant Anas al-Libi; aliases Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Ragie. Libyan indicted in 2000 in New York in connection with the August 7, 1988, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, murder, and destroy U.S. buildings, property, and the national defense infrastructure. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He claims a March 30, 1964, or May 14, 1964, birth date in Tripoli, Libya. He is circa six feet tall. He joined al Qaeda in the 1980s or early 1990s. The computer specialist was a member of the group's ruling council, the *shura*. He left Sudan before Osama bin Laden left for Afghanistan in 1996 and showed up in Qatar and then Manchester, United Kingdom, where he was given political asylum. In 2000, U.K. arresting authorities found he had fled, leaving a 180-page terrorist manual on a computer disk. He apparently led the early al Qaeda resistance to U.S. operations in Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks, then fled to Sudan.

On March 18, 2002, the United States announced al-Libi's capture in Sudan but the next day claimed the person in custody was a "moderately high up" al Qaeda member wanted by a country other than the United States.

Lilie: variant Lillie; alias of Bashir bin Lap.

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Lin Wenqiang: on February 18, 1994, hijacked China Southwest Airlines Flight 4567, a B737/2599 flying from Guiyang to Changsha and Fuzhou, and diverted it to Taiwan's Chiang Kai-Shek Airport, where he was arrested and

subsequently requested political asylum. Chinese media said he was born in June 1958 as a peasant in Huangshi Village, Baizhong Township, Minqing County, Fujian Province. He had mismanaged the Wufengqiao ceramic tile factory and owed banks 7,470 yuan and the workers 70,000 yuan in back wages. Taiwanese prosecutors said they would demand "heavy punishment."

Tamsil Linrung: Indonesian arrested at Manila International Airport on March 13, 2002, for membership in a group with al Qaeda connections. He was held for possession of explosives components. Linrung and companions were attempting to board a plane for Bangkok during the night. Police said their luggage held "components for improvised explosives." He was released in April because Philippine prosecutors did not have enough evidence to charge him.

Liu Baocai: one of two hijackers of China South (Nanfang) Airline Company Flight CZ3157 scheduled to fly from Shenzhen to Beijing and diverted to Taipei's Taoyuan (Chiang Kai-Shek) Airport on April 6, 1993. Taiwanese authorities detained the duo 20 minutes after the plane landed. He was from Lu County, Hebei, and was involved in fish culture. Police found 52,000 renminbi ($10,600) and 800 Hong Kong dollars in their possession. The hijackers did not understand that hijacking is a serious criminal offense in Taiwan and asked prosecutors why they were detained. Beijing requested extradition, which Taiwan initially rejected, saying it would try the hijackers. Beijing said Liu was involved in gambling and illicitly storing and selling firearms.

On June 3, the Taoyuan prosecutor indicted the hijackers, accusing them of violating Taiwan's Civil Aviation Law, National Security Law, and rules restricting weapons. He asked the judge to show leniency as the two had surrendered peacefully and had not exhibited violence toward the crew and passengers.

On June 5, 1993, Beijing reiterated the extradition request, saying that the duo had embezzled public funds and illegally held and sold guns. They had hijacked the plane to avoid legal punishment for their crimes.

The duo was sentenced to 10 years in jail by the Taoyuan Local Court. On October 16, 1993, a Civil Aviation Administration of China spokesperson said that the lenient treatment of these two hijackers led to a spate of Chinese hijackings to Taiwan later in the year. On May 19, 1994, the Taiwan High Court cut their jail terms to seven years. Their 10-year sentence had been upheld by a senior court. The Supreme Court returned the case to the Taiwan High Court for retrial. The lower court determined they deserved leniency. Judge Wang His-pao of the Taiwan High Court said they could be paroled after serving slightly less than two years in jail. The hijackers said they would appeal the decision.

Liu Kuo-chi: originally from Taichung, Taiwan, Liu was one of three members of the People's Liberation Front arrested November 5, 1977, in Taiwan for sending threatening letters to foreign-owned factories and businesses in January, saying the group would take violent measures unless they withdrew by June.

Liu Shang-chun: on March 10, 1997, the disgruntled Taiwanese journalist forced a Far East Air Transport B757 flying 150 passengers and 8 crew members on a domestic flight to land in Xiamen, China. He doused himself with gasoline and threatened to set himself on fire. Chinese police arrested him. No injuries were reported. The hijacker had recently been fired from a job in Hualien, Taiwan. He said his colleagues had harassed him because he was born in China and could not speak the Taiwanese dialect. On May 14, China permitted 15 Taiwanese officials and policemen into Xiamen to take him into custody after having first refused to repatriate the hijacker.

Mustafa Lo: government employee who tried to shoot at the car of Senegalese president Leopold S.

Senghor on March 22, 1967. Lo was overpowered by police. The government said he was part of a plot by supporters of ex-premier Mamadou Dia.

Faheem Khalid Lodhi: Pakistani-born Australian architect, age 36, charged with four counts of planning to bomb either the nation's electricity grid or defense installations in Sydney. His trial began April 24, 2006, in Sydney. He immigrated to Australia in 1996 and had worked at three Sydney defense installations. Intelligence agents searching his home in October 2003 found "a terrorism manual," according to prosecutors. On June 19, 2006, a New South Wales Supreme Court jury found him guilty of three charges—collecting maps of Sydney's electricity grid, acting in preparation for a terrorist act by gathering information about bomb making, and possessing documents with information about how to manufacture poisons—making him the first man convicted of plotting attacks under new antiterrorism legislation. The first and third charges carry 15-year sentences; the second carries a life sentence. Judge Anthony Whealy announced that Lodhi had been acquitted on the fourth charge of downloading aerial photographs of defense facilities from the Internet. The sentencing hearing was set for June 29.

Ka (Comrade) Lodring: alias of Rodrigo Cinco. One of two suspected members of the New People's Army working inside the Subic Bay Naval Base as scavengers who were arrested by Philippine police on December 6, 1988. The two were from Barangay Cabalan of Olongapo City.

Etienne Lona: leader of the militia believed responsible for the February 24, 2005, shooting to death of nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast. On March 1, 2005, he turned himself in to UN peacekeepers.

Eugenio Lopez Jr.: former newspaper publisher accused on February 11, 1977, of plotting to kill Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and take over the government.

Daniel Lotibana: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Johanna Lourens: student and fiancé of Carl Niehaus, a member of the African National Congress (ANC) who was sentenced to 15 years on November 24, 1983, for his ANC connections. He had photographed the Johannesburg municipal gasworks in a plan to sabotage the plant. Lourens was sentenced to four years for helping him and acting as a messenger.

Dang Y. Lu: Chinese immigrant, age 28, to Brooklyn, New York, who tried to hijack American Eagle Flight 4959 on January 10, 2004, as it left New York's LaGuardia Airport. He wanted to go to Australia. The plane landed safely at Dulles Airport, where he surrendered to the FBI. On January 12, he was arraigned before Magistrate Judge Theresa Carroll Buchanan in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of air piracy. Court documents said he had been treated for mental illness. He faced 20 years if convicted on the charge of trying to take control of an aircraft in the "special aircraft jurisdiction" around Washington.

Jojo Lucero: one of two factory workers carrying a bagful of dynamite when arrested by Philippine police on September 26, 1990, after a bomb exploded in a deep well at the Pepsi Cola Bottling

Company's warehouse on Aurora Boulevard in Quezon City. Another bomb went off a few minutes later inside the Coca Cola Bottling Company plant on Otis Street in Pandacan, Manila. The bombers were from Samar and worked in a wire factory. They said they were to be paid 200 pesos each to deliver the dynamite to a man who would be waiting for them at the Del Monte Bakery. Police believed the attacks were conducted by rightist rebels or the Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

Jamil Lucman: former Moro National Liberation Front commander who surrendered to the Philippine government and served as intermediary with the four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988. One of the kidnappers was Lucman's niece, Commander Annie.

Lung Guiyun: variant Lung Kui-yun. One of two Chinese citizens who, on May 12, 1988, hijacked a Xiamen Civil Aviation Administration B737 passenger plane from Amoy to Qingquangang Air Force Base in central Taiwan. The duo was sentenced to 3½ years in prison. The mainland press claimed their sentences were reduced on two occasions, that they were later released after a little over a year, and that they were permitted to settle in Taiwan.

Lung Kui-yun: variant of Lung Guiyun.

Luo Changhua: trading company manager who, along with his wife, Wang I-yin, hijacked Fujian Airlines Flight FC-518, flying from Ganzhou to Xiamen, and diverted it to Taiwan on December 28, 1993, where they requested asylum. He was born in 1955 in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province. On February 24, 1994, the Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office indicted him for violations of the Civil Aviation Law and recommended a 12-year sentence.

Thomas A. Lyimo: Tanzanian owner of the Tommy Spades Manufacturing Company plant in Kimara, Tanzania, possibly the site that manufactured the bomb used in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tanzania. It might also have been where the bomb was welded to the chassis of the water truck used in the bombing. The truck was reportedly at the plant for repairs shortly before the explosion. Lyimo was jailed with four others. Investigators found some of the same chemicals at the plant that were found in the bomb crater. He was released by Tanzanian authorities on September 21, 1998.

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A.R.M.: alias Leal Oskiki. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army alleged by *La Mañana* on April 1, 1995, to have entered Uruguay using false passports within the previous two weeks. The paper speculated that they planned to carry out a bombing in neighboring Brazil or Argentina. They were believed to be in the River Plate area. Oskiki used a Paraguayan passport.

Leopoldo Mabilangan: aliases Comrade Hector, Ka Hector, Ka Che. Member of the Philippine New People's Arm (NPA) Banahaw Command in 1991 who demanded a five-million-peso ransom for Michael Lynn Barnes, an American kidnapped by the Red Scorpion Group of NPA rebels on January 17, 1992.

Theo Mabusela: one of two senior members of the South African Western Cape Pan Africanist Congress who were arrested by South African police on January 4, 1994, and held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the December 30, 1993, attack on the Heidelberg Pub and Restaurant Tavern in Station Road, Observatory, Cape Town, that killed three women and a man and injured seven others.

Abdullah Macapaar: one of two Philippine rebel leaders whose surrender was demanded by the Philippine government on August 21, 2008, as part of the peace deal. The rebels balked.

Taha Macapodi: one of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988.

Virgilio Maceda: on July 29, 1991, police arrested the top official of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Special Operations Department and charged him with involvement in NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. There had been a 250,000-peso ($9,000) reward for Maceda's capture.

Muhammadyalludin Mading: Thai whose trial for colluding with Indonesian al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah terrorist Hambali to attack the U.K. and U.S. embassies in 2002 began in Cambodia on December 28, 2004. On December 29, 2004, the court sentenced Mading, a second Thai Muslim, and a Cambodian to life.

Iman al-Madnhom: one of seven Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists Philippine Angeles Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base were searching for on April 30, 1988; the terrorists had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and attack nightclubs frequented by U.S. servicemen. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the Capcom information booth. The PLO denied involvement.

Mohammad Abdullah Madni: Saudi, age 22, arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 17, 1998, as he was attempting to enter Afghanistan at the Towr Kham border post in the North West Frontier Province. He claimed to be an Osama bin Laden associate, but authorities said he was not involved with the bombings of the two U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He was to be handed over to Saudi security agents.

Muhammad Saad Iqbal Madni: al Qaeda operative, age 24, who had worked with would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid. He was arrested January 9, 2002, by Indonesian authorities. Egypt requested extradition as the stocky, bearded man was wanted on terrorism charges in Egypt. Madni held Egyptian and Pakistani passports. Indonesia quietly sent him to Egypt on January 11 without a court hearing or lawyer. His name appeared on al Qaeda documents found in Afghanistan. Indonesian officials told the media that he had been sent to Egypt because of visa violations. He had arrived in Jakarta on November 17, 2001 and had visited Solo, in central Java, believed to be a base for the al Qaeda–affiliated Jemaah Islamiyah.

Kamaruding Maeprommit: one of the Islamic militants who conducted several coordinated attacks against 11 police posts in three Thai provinces, leaving 112 people dead—107 of them militants—on April 28, 2004. At Pattani's 450-year-old Krue Se Mosque, 32 militants died when police fired assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades at the terrorists holed up inside, who said they would never surrender. Twelve members of the T. R. Sport soccer team in Suso, plus seven friends, died in one of the police post attacks. Among the dead was Maeprommit, a midfielder from Songkhla Province, whose T. R. team won the local tournament before the attacks.

Camilo Magmente: Philippine constable second class identified on August 27, 1989, by the self-proclaimed shooter, Juanito Itaas, as being involved in the New People's Army sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe on April 21, 1989.

Ropah Mahama: one of two members of Thailand's Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) who died on August 5, 1994, when a grenade they were carrying while on their way to extort money accidentally exploded. They were motorcycling to the Nara Parawood Company in Narathiwat Province to demand three million baht in protection fees. The duo had been on the police's criminal list as followers of Haji Daoh Thanam, a southern terrorist leader of a new PULO faction. They had been involved in several crimes in the south, including an arson attack on a gas station and demanding protection money from rubber plantation owners in Narathiwat.

Wirot Mahamad: arrested in a warehouse in the La-Ngu district on November 28, 1990, by officials from the Southern Bangkok Metropolitan Police and the Satun Provincial Police for involvement in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok. Mahamad was brought to Bangkok the next day for further investigation.

Ishwari Mahato: leader of the Maoist Communist Center rebels killed in India on December 18, 2002.

Adurahmin Mohammed Mahdi: London-based spokesperson in mid-2007 for the Ogaden National Liberation Front, a separatist movement in the remote eastern area of Ethiopia.

Mahendiran: senior Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) leader arrested July 19, 1991, by Indian police near Cuddalore. He was suspected of being a friend of Sivarasan, the LTTE intelligence chief who masterminded the May 22, 1991, murder of former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Abdul Basit Mahmood: aliases Arbali Forlani, Abdul Karim. Identified on January 29, 1995, by the Philippine National Police as the leader of an international terrorist group mostly composed of 30 Muslim extremists. The police said he was on the December 11, 1994, Philippine Airlines Flight 434 that was bombed by Abu Sayyaf on its way to Tokyo. His group also aimed to kill the pope when he visited the Philippines in January 1995. He was later identified as Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Mian Abid Mahmud: one of six Pakistani passport holders among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila. The six were introduced to the media on January 2, 1996, as among those arrested in Makati. They were released on bail. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against Mahmud appeared faked and ordered his release.

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Abdullah Mahsud: variant Mehsud. After his release in March 2004 from Guantánamo Bay, he kidnapped two Chinese engineers in Pakistan in October 2004. One of them died during a rescue operation. He blew himself up in July 2007 when Pakistani police tried to arrest him.

Hasan Mahsum: leader of the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM), which seeks independence for China's Xinjiang Province. On August 26, 2002, the United States added ETIM to the terrorist group list that triggers financial sanctions and immigration control.

Ibrahim Maiden: condominium manager, age 52, who trained in Afghanistan in 1993 and was the head of a Malaysian cell of Jemaah Islamiyah whose members were arrested in December 2001 and January 2002 by Singaporean and Malaysian authorities.

Cassius Make: senior member of Spear of the Nation (Umkhonto we Sizwe), the military wing of the African National Congress of South Africa, who was shot to death on July 9, 1987, in Swaziland by three white men as they were taking a taxi from Matsapha Airport in Mbabane.

Hassan Makhsum: leader of the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (a small Islamic extremist group based in China's western Xinjiang Province and a militant ethnic Uighur separatist group)

who was killed in October 2003 by Pakistani soldiers during raids on al Qaeda–associated compounds in western Pakistan.

Omar Abdullah Makki: leader of the terrorist group Lashkar-i-Taiba who was killed on June 20, 2001, near Srinagar, Kashmir.

Makoto Maemura: member of the rightist Asia Corps arrested April 15, 1982, after he threw a smoke bomb into the Tokyo theater Mrs. François Mitterrand, the French president's wife, had just left after a concert.

Guy Malamba: one of three alleged members of the African National Congress who were indicted June 27, 1986, for a plot to shoot down a South African Air Force plane with a SAM-7 missile.

Carolina "Bobby" Malay: on July 27, 1989, members of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary arrested a Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) central committee member and her husband, Saturnino Ocampo, a member of the politburo of the CPP, in Manila's Makati financial district. The arrest came four days after the military offered rewards of $50,000 each for the arrest of 35 CPP members. Some observers suggested that the Malays, leaders of the pragmatic faction of the CPP, were turned in by rivals.

Daniel Joseph Maldonado: alias Daniel Aljughaifi. Flown to the United States on February 12, 2007, after being arrested by Kenyan police. On February 13, 2007, he appeared before Magistrate Judge Calvin Botley in Houston and was accused of joining al Qaeda in Somalia to fight the internationally recognized government there and establish an Islamic state. He was ordered held without bail on federal charges of undergoing military training with a terrorist organization and conspiracy to use a destructive device. He was the first U.S. citizen to be prosecuted on suspicion of joining terrorists in Somalia. The complaint said he had flown from Houston to Cairo in November 2005. In November 2006, he flew to Mogadishu and joined the Islamic Courts and elements of al Qaeda. He said he was given an AK-47 assault rifle, fatigues, and combat boots and attended military training camps with al Qaeda members. A bomb maker taught him assembly techniques. He wanted to go into combat but contracted malaria. On February 21, 2007, Judge Botley ordered Maldonado jailed without bail. On April 20, 2007, Maldonado pleaded guilty to training with al Qaeda.

Nomad Maliala: Moro National Liberation Front commander with ties to the Abu Sayyaf Group in the Philippines in late 1994.

Abdul Malik: on March 26, 2007, the Pentagon announced that Abdul Malik, who had been arrested in East Africa earlier in 2007 and who had admitted involvement in the November 2002 Kenyan hotel bombing and attempted downing of an airplane, had been transferred to the Guantánamo Bay military prison camp. *Reuters* reported he was captured in Kenya. He was believed connected to al Qaeda suspect Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in the hotel attack.

Farhan Malik: leader of the criminal Reza Commando Force (variant Asif Raza Commandoes) who phoned Calcutta police on January 22, 2002, to claim credit after four gunmen on two motorcycles fired AK-47 automatic weapons at the guard post of the American Center, a U.S. cultural center on Jawaharlal Nehru Road in downtown Calcutta, at 6:30 A.M., killing 5 policemen and wounding 20 people, including police officers, pedestrians, and a private security guard hired by the U.S. government.

Mohammad Abass Malik: Pakistani arrested August 18, 2000, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles for being in the United States without proper documentation. He was wanted for questioning in the bombings of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1992 and

the Argentine–Israel Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in 1994.

Qadeer Malik: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Ripudaman Singh Malik: millionaire owner of a Vancouver radio station, age 54, who was captured on October 27, 2000, in connection with the June 23, 1985, bombing of Air India Flight 182, a B747 flying from Montreal to London that crashed off Ireland, killing 329 people. He faced eight charges, including first-degree murder, conspiracy, and attempted murder. He was also charged with the attempted murder of the passengers and crew of Air India Flight 301, in which two baggage handlers were killed in a bombing in 1991 at Tokyo's Narita International Airport. According to prosecutors, Malik was retaliating against an Indian forces raid of Harmandir Sahib (Punjabi for "Temple of God" and also known as the Golden Temple), a Sikh holy site located in Amritsar and completed in 1601 C.E. His trial began April 28, 2003. On March 16, 2005, after a four-year trial, British Columbia Supreme Court justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri, age 55 (a preacher and sawmill worker), of all charges for both Air India flights. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible.

Sher Mohammad Malikkheil: alias Sheroo. Pashtun tribesman with known links to Islamists. On February 28, 2008, a missile strike leveled his home near Kaloosha village in South Waziristan, Pakistan, killing 10 suspected al Qaeda and Taliban members and wounding another seven. He was a member of the Yargulkhel subtribe of the Wazir tribe.

Omar Ben Mamoud: Sudanese terrorist and alleged chairman of the International Mollah Force suspected by Philippine National Police on November 14, 1995, of entering the country to train Abu Sayyaf Muslim extremists in Mindanao. He was linked to Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf and Hadji Murad.

Daimal Mamud: local chairman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Philippines in December 1988.

Medel Manalo: aliases Ka Andres, Ka Lando. New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines political assassination team leader sought by the military as of July 10, 1989, in connection with NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe. Manalo's wife, Ressureccion, was also believed involved in the murder.

Ressureccion Manalo: wife of Medel Manalo. The Manalos were believed involved with the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters.

Ahmed Mandela: treasurer of the SC Villa soccer team in Uganda, he was among 20 suspects arrested September 15, 1998, while attempting to enter Uganda from Kenya. The *Washington Post* claimed the police had been tipped off that Islamic extremists planned to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Kampala. All but four of the suspects were released on October 5. .

Imran Mandhai: Pakistani immigrant, age 19, who—along with his accomplice, Shueyb Mossa Jokhan, both of Hollywood, Florida—pleaded guilty on July 25, 2002, to a federal indictment that they conspired to destroy power stations, a National Guard armory, Jewish businesses, and Mount Rushmore. Mandhai told Judge William Dimitrouleas in Fort Lauderdale that they scouted

targets in Broward and Miami-Dade counties in pursuit of their jihad. Jokhan agreed to turn state's evidence in the August 12 trial of Mandhai and received 4 years and 10 months on October 4. Mandhai was scheduled for sentencing on October 17.

Jershum Manlinong: Philippines studies student and student activist at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, who went into hiding after the June 16, 1989, arrest of Donato Continente in connection with the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Manlinong and five other students were linked by Continente to the slaying. The military filed charges of murder and frustrated murder against seven student suspects before the office of Quezon City prosecutor Juarlito Galisanao. Manlinong was listed as the gunman.

Surjit Singh Mann: unified Akali Dal president who, on August 19, 1989, was charged by the chief metropolitan magistrate in Delhi with conspiracy to kill prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, and wage war against the state. The trial was to begin on September 2, 1989. On November 29, 1989, Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered the government to drop the charges. Mann had won a parliamentary seat while campaigning from his prison cell and had sworn allegiance to the constitution. He was a former Sikh police officer who had deserted the force.

Ka (Comrade) Manny: alias of Eduard Corpus. His release was demanded by the 50 New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of a Filipino engineer, a Filipino soldier, and two South Korean engineers in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province, Philippines, on October 22, 1986. NPA killed the Filipino soldier on November 19, 1986.

Kumander Manny: Moro Islamic Liberation Front leader in the Philippines whose followers caused two million Philippine pesos worth of damage to Morrison Knudsen Corporation equipment in March 1993.

Mongesi Manqina: sympathizer of the South African Pan Africanist Congress who was sentenced to 18 years in prison by Cape Town Supreme Court Judge Gerald Friedman on October 26, 1994, for the August 25, 1993, murder by stabbing of U.S. citizen Amy Biehl, a white Fulbright exchange student from Newport Beach, California, who was studying at the black University of the Western Cape. On April 28, 1997, Manquina applied for amnesty from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa. On July 28, 1998, the Commission freed all four men who had killed Biehl. The Commission said the killing was political and that the four had told the complete truth.

Abdullah Mansour: spokesman on August 8, 2008, for the Turkistan Islamic Party, which released a third video threatening attacks and calling on Muslims to avoid travel in the area. Mansour said, "We oppose implementing the Chinese Communist system in our homeland of East Turkistan because this system is based on atheism."

Mansur: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Ahmad Jabir al-Mansur: one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines Flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. He had arrived in Bangkok on March 30, 1988, with a forged Bahraini passport.

Baut Manut: one of four individuals identified by the Philippine Army as members of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Liberation Organization, a splinter of the Moro National Liberation Front, which, on May 5, 1987, kidnapped two Swiss nationals—Alex Braunwalder of St. Gallen and Jacky Sudan of Fribourg—five Filipino nurses, and three others returning from a general food distribution and medical relief assistance mission for the International Red Cross in Dalaman village, Mulonlo Town, 477 miles southeast of Manila.

Ahmad 'Abd-al-Maqsud: one of three Jemaah Islamiyah extremists who threw petrol bombs at three South Korean tourists on a bus outside their hotel near the Egyptian pyramids on February 4, 1993. He was arrested at the scene and told police that he agreed to attack the bus with Hasan al-Sakran.

Domingo Maray: suspected communist New People's Army sparrow unit assassin arrested by Philippine authorities on April 5, 1987. He was armed with a pistol and hand grenade and was stopped 45 meters from a stage where president Corazon Aquino sat at a rally in Tacloban. Maray was charged with the March 18, 1987, murder of a government militiaman in La Paz near Tacloban.

Jamal Alawi Mari: Yemeni captured a few weeks after 9/11 at his Karachi home by Pakistani and U.S. authorities on suspicion of working for charities that funded al Qaeda. He claimed he was imprisoned in Jordan and then taken to Guantánamo Bay.

Maria: alias of Mariko Yamamoto.

W. Mariaki: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Ernesto Mariano: suspected member of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Alex Boncayao Brigade who lived in Purok I, Barangay Anunas. He was arrested in connection with four separate attacks by NPA sparrow units on October 28, 1987, that killed two active duty U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force soldier, and a retired Filipino member of the U.S. Air Force near Clark Air Base north of Manila. Police seized a document describing a terrorist "Amerto plan," which could stand for American Targets of Opportunity.

Daniel Marsa: one of four Ethiopians who, on September 4, 1992, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET555, a B727 flying from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa, and diverted it to Djibouti, where they surrendered after being told they would be permitted to request exile. The hijackers wanted to flee an undemocratic regime in Ethiopia. Marsa was a captain in the former Dergue regime's Ninth Army Division.

Martin: name given by Amrozi as one of the plotters who met with him and Samudra in Solo, Java, to discuss their plan to set off car bombs at two Bali nightclubs on October 12, 2002.

Raul Martinez: name of one of two factory workers who were carrying a bagful of dynamite when they were arrested by Philippine police on September 26, 1990, after a bomb exploded in a deep well at the Pepsi Cola Bottling Company's warehouse on Aurora Boulevard in Quezon City. Another bomb went off a few minutes later inside the Coca Cola Bottling Company plant on Otis Street in Pandacan, Manila. They said they were to be paid 200 pesos each to deliver the dynamite to a man who would be waiting for them at the Del Monte Bakery. Police believed the attacks were conducted by rightist rebels or the Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

Joaquim Martino da Silva: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement's December 6, 1982, sabotage of a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

Osamu Maruoka: trained with the three Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who machine-gunned Lod Airport passengers on May 30, 1972. He was wanted as an accomplice in the incident. The student apparently had married JRA leader Fusako Shigenobu.

He was also one of five members of a JRA/Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) team that hijacked Japan Airlines Flight 404, a B707 flying from Paris to Anchorage to Tokyo that was seized after leaving Amsterdam on July 20, 1973. The leader of the hijackers, Katie George Thomas, accidentally killed herself when she pulled the pin on her grenade; she was the only member who knew Ali Hassan Salameh's plan for the hijacking. The terrorists identified themselves as the Organization of Sons of Occupied Territories, the Mount Carmel Martyrs, and the JRA acting for the People of Palestine. They might have been a PFLP splinter group. The group demanded the release of JRA terrorist Kozo Okamoto, who conducted the attack on Lod Airport, and five million dollars. The plane was denied landing privileges in Beirut, Bahrain, and Basra, Iraq, but refueled in Dubai. They eventually landed in Benghazi, Libya. All passengers and crew deplaned safely before the terrorists set off bombs that destroyed the $10 million plane. The group was initially accorded a hero's welcome, but Libya soon announced that they would be tried according to the Armed Robbery Law No. 148 of 1972. It does not appear that the hijackers were tried, although Maruoka was kept in prison for a year. Upon his release, he claimed he had been treated as a special political prisoner and had a cell equipped with color television. *Reuters* reported that the hijackers had been released and were at liberty in Damascus.

Maruoka was placed on an international wanted list and named as an accomplice by two JRA colleagues, Jun Nishikawa and Kazuo Tohira, who were arrested in Stockholm on March 5, 1975, while taking photographs and making sketches of a building housing the embassies of Lebanon, Austria, and four other countries. He was believed to have been one of the JRA terrorists who took over the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur on August 4, 1975, and held 53 hostages during a 79-hour siege. The terrorists obtained the release of several colleagues from Japanese prisons and flew with them to Libya. The Japanese decided to request extradition on August 26, 1975, but the Libyans denied it.

Maruoka led the JRA Hidaka Commando Unit that hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh, on September 28, 1977. (See also Kunio Bando.)

On September 9, 1988, Philippine authorities said he was involved in the JRA kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila on November 15, 1986.

Maruoka was arrested November 21, 1987, by city airport terminal police upon arriving from Hong Kong carrying a passport for Hideo Iraba and five million yen in cash (two million yen in Japanese bills, two million yen in U.S. bills, and one million yen in Southeast Asian currencies). Police believed he had returned to Japan to arrange an attack against the Seoul Olympics. He had a December 7, 1987, reservation on a Japan Airlines flight from Osaka to Seoul. A second police theory was that the JRA were planning a kidnapping to secure the release of radicals in Japan. Others believed the JRA would attack in Okinawa, where Maruoka had obtained his passport in July 18, 1987. He had traveled to nine countries in Southeast Asia since leaving Japan on August 3, 1987. The Public Security Division of the Tokyo

Metropolitan Police Department rearrested him on suspicion of involvement in the 1977 Japan Airlines Flight 472 hijacking.

On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JRA member was at large.

On December 7, 1993, the Tokyo District Court sentenced him to life for hijacking two Japan Airlines planes in the 1970s.

Suding Maseng: one of two members of Thailand's Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) who died on August 5, 1994, when a grenade they were carrying while on their way to extort money accidentally exploded. They were motorcycling to the Nara Parawood Company in Narathiwat Province to demand three million baht in protection fees. The duo had been on the police's criminal list as followers of Haji Daoh Thanam, a southern terrorist leader of a new PULO faction. They had been involved in several crimes in the south, including an arson attack on a gas station and demanding protection money from rubber plantation owners in Narathiwat.

Abu Khabab al-Masri: alias of Midhat Mursi.

Abu Obaidah al-Masri: variant Abu Ubaida al-Masri. Egyptian explosives expert who was the external operations chief for al Qaeda and allegedly masterminded the July 7, 2005, bombings of the London Underground, the August 2006 plan to bomb 10 U.S.-bound planes from the United Kingdom, and a failed plot in Copenhagen in the fall of 2007. He was believed to be hiding in Pakistan, where the government believed he was behind the November 1995 suicide bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad that killed 17 people. Reports of his demise in air strikes in January 2006 and October 2006 proved unreliable. He did lose two fingers, however. He was in his mid-forties at the time. He had fought in Bosnia in the early 1990s and was wounded in Chechnya. He also spent time in the United Kingdom. He had requested asylum—a request denied in 1999—in alias in Munich, where he dealt with a Moroccan computer scientist (the son-in-law of Ayman al-Zawahiri) and Jordanians who plotted in 2002 to shoot Jews. He had been jailed in Germany pending deportation but was later released. He surfaced in 2000 at a training camp near Kabul, where he taught explosives, artillery, and topography. He was five feet seven inches tall, with gray-black hair. He was part of the 055 Brigade, a paramilitary unit that fought against the U.S. incursion in 2001. He was believed to have trained recruits from Denmark and Germany in spring 2007 at a compound in North Waziristan, Pakistan. On April 9, 2008, the United States announced that he had died of hepatitis C in Pakistan a few months earlier, probably December 2007. He had succeeded Abu Hamza Rabia, an Egyptian killed in a missile strike in 2005 in Pakistan. He was replaced as al Qaeda's No. 3 by Shaykh Sayed al Masri ("the Egyptian"), who had been head of the group's finances. Others believe he was replaced by Khalid Habib, Hamza al Jawfi, or Midhat Mursi.

Abu Saeed al-Masri: senior al Qaeda commander in Pakistan who was close to Ayman al-Zawahiri. A Pakistani official claimed he was killed in clashes with authorities in Bajaur in August 2008.

Abu Ubaida al-Masri: variant of Abu Obaidah al-Masri.

Maher al-Masti: one of seven Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) terrorists Philippine Angeles Metropolitan District Command and Clark Air Base were searching for on April 30, 1988; the terrorists had arrived from Manila earlier in the week to conduct sabotage and bombing missions and attack nightclubs frequented by U.S. servicemen. The terrorists reportedly arrived on a bus and carried black bags containing explosives to set off at the Sweet Apple Club and the Capcom information booth. The PLO denied involvement.

Wan Min Wan Mat: former university lecturer arrested September 27, 2002, by Malaysian police in northern Kelantan state as a threat to national

security. He was identified as one of the leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah in Malaysia. The group is linked to al Qaeda and had planned to bomb U.S. and other targets. On January 28, 2003, Indonesian national police chief Dai Bachtiar said Hambali had provided $35,000 to finance the October 12, 2002, Bali nightclub bombings that killed 202 people, giving the money to Malaysian operative Wan Min Wan Mat, who forwarded the funds to JI operative Mukhlas.

'Abdol Matin: variant A. Mateen. Persian-speaking Afghan refugee residing in Abbottabad, Pakistan, who was arrested December 25, 1995, in connection with the December 21, 1995, car bombing in Peshawar's shopping center that killed 42 people and injured 125. He came to Peshawar the day of the bombing and was also wanted for other bombs. Police said he and his accomplices purchased the brown Toyota Corolla used in the bombing from a bargain center in Peshawar. The group then fled in a gray double-cabin 1989 Toyota pickup.

Abdul Matin: alias of Dulmatin.

Hisahi Matsuda: bank robber freed during the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, when five Japanese Red Army (JRA) members held 53 hostages in a 79-hour siege. He was flown with the JRA terrorists to Libya, where they surrendered. The Japanese decided to request extradition on August 26, 1975, but the Libyans denied it on October 29, 1975. On February 15, 1997, Matsuda was one of six JRA members arrested by Lebanese authorities in Bekaa Valley and West Beirut.

Chizuo Matsumoto: true name of Shoko Asahara.

Takeshi Matsumoto: Aum Shin Rikyo strategist arrested by Japanese police on May 18, 1995, on kidnapping charges. He had undergone plastic surgery. He admitted receiving one million yen from Ikuo Hayashi, Aum's plastic surgeon, to cover expenses while on the run.

Tomoko Matsumoto: wife of Aum Shin Rikyo leader Shoko Asahara, she served as the group's acting leader when he was arrested in mid-1995. She herself was charged on June 26, 1995, with ordering the 1994 strangling of Aum pharmacist Kotaro Ochida, who had rebelled against internal discipline.

Satoshi Matsushita: on February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for Matsushita in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

Junich Matsuura: bank robber whose release was demanded during the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, when five Japanese Red Army members held 53 hostages in a 79-hour siege. Matsuura refused to be released because he was in poor health and was soon to be paroled.

Edgardo Mausisa: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Noma Mavuso: one of three members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa who were arrested May 19, 1988, in a house in Manzini, Swaziland, during a raid by police, who confiscated an AK-47 automatic rifle, a fully loaded AK-47 magazine, a hand grenade, and 57 rounds of ammunition. They were charged with

illegal possession of arms of war and ammunition. On June 7, 1988, the other two ANC members were freed in the Manzani Magistrates Court by Magistrate Tim Busenga after Mavuso admitted she brought the hidden weapons without the knowledge of her codefendants.

Rorry McGuire: white Zimbabwean owner of a Bulawayo garage arrested in connection with the January 11, 1988, car bombing of the home of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo. McGuire's wife, Julia, was also arrested.

Chuon Mean: alias Phan Mean. Former Khmer Rouge guerilla who, on June 26, 1995, told Indochine Productions, a Cambodian television company, that he was part of a Khmer Rouge group that kidnapped and killed two Britons and an Australian traveling in a taxi from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville on April 11, 1994.

Phan Mean: alias of Chuon Mean.

Rajindar Singh Meha: secretary of the All-India Sikh Students Federation whose release from prison was demanded on July 5, 1984, by the hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Baitullah Mehsud: Taliban commander in South Waziristan, Pakistan, sought by Pakistani authorities for the December 27, 2007, assassination of Prime Minster Benazir Bhutto. Mehsud was formally charged on March 1, 2008. He remained at large, denying involvement.

Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon: on April 21, 1993, Indian home minister S. B. Chavan told the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India, that he had played a pivotal role in the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250. He was arrested August 25, 1994, along with three of his sons—Isa, Yusuf, and Suleiman.

Isa Memon: one of three sons of Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon arrested with their father on August 25, 1994, for their involvement in the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250.

Saud Memon: Pakistani who owned the property where Daniel Pearl was held, killed, and buried in January 2002. The *Wall Street Journal* quoted rights groups on November 12, 2007, as claiming that a suspect in the case who died earlier in the year, Saud Memon, had been questioned by Pakistani authorities regarding his role in the kidnapping and murder as well as his financing and facilitating of al Qaeda's anthrax program. On May 3, 2007, Memon appeared in a wheelchair before the Pakistani Supreme Court. Rights groups said Memon, then age 44, died on May 18, 2007, from meningitis and tuberculosis. Memon had been a textiles merchant with an export business and owned the nursery compound where Pearl had been held and killed. Witnesses claimed he had driven three of the killers to the compound. In 2003, the U.S. Department of the Treasury said he was a financier of the al-Akhtar Trust, a Karachi-based Islamic charity believed to finance al Qaeda in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Treasury froze the group's U.S. assets. Memon's home, in Karachi's Nazimabad district, is in Harkat-ul-Mujaheddin turf. Investigators believed he used a false passport to flee to Mozambique after Pearl's death. He then moved to South Africa.

Mohammed Abass Mensah: on January 31, 1985, the Ghanaian government said it had thwarted an assassination attempt by Mensah against head of state Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings in a sports stadium in Kumasi during an Ashanti cultural ceremony. The would-be assassins aborted the attempt because of the large crowd.

Rodrigo H. Mercado: suspected member of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Alex

Boncayao Brigade who lived in Purok I, Barangay Anunas. He was arrested in connection with four separate attacks by NPA sparrow units on October 28, 1987, that killed two active duty U.S. servicemen, a retired U.S. Air Force soldier, and a retired Filipino member of the U.S. Air Force near Clark Air Base north of Manila. He was arrested while trying to escape on a tricycle in Barangay Pampanga.

Romualdo Mercado: arrested by Philippine authorities for plotting to assassinate president Corazon Aquino during a March 2, 1986, rally. Mercado revealed his plan to police after being arrested for an unrelated crime. He said he had been offered $24,000 for the hit. He had attended the rally and carried a hidden gun but had a change of heart when he approached Aquino.

Zwaye Mfeya: spokesperson for the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the armed wing of the South African Pan Africanist Congress, in December 1993.

Michael: one of four Eritrean Liberation Front hijackers of an Ethiopian Airlines DC3 flying from Bahr Dar to Gondar, Ethiopia, on January 22, 1971. The plane refueled in Khartoum and then flew on to Benghazi, Libya.

Jennie Kang Midei: true name of Jente Kai Midei.

Jente Kai Midei: Japanese Red Army member, age 51, who was carrying a British passport when arrested in Ciudad del Este, the capital of Alto Paraña Department, Paraguay, on June 12, 1995. The Japanese Embassy said the individual's true name was Jennie Kang Midei.

Mike: alias of Fathur Rahman Ghozi.

Zahed Ahmed Mir: Fairfax, Virginia, roommate of Amal Kasi, a Pakistani who shot to death two people and wounded three others outside CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, on January 25, 1993. Mir had a temporary work permit and planned to leave the United States the week of February 10, 1993, but changed his ticket to February 9, leading police to suspect he was planning to flee. That night, a General District Court judge held a hearing; Mir was required to surrender his passport, stay in Virginia, and wear an electronic monitoring device. Two weeks later, he remained in jail. He had worked at airport newsstands for two years. Late in 1992, he had begun working as a security guard at Dulles Airport, handling metal detectors and x-ray video screens for Argent Bright International Services. Kasi had used Mir's credit card to buy a mail-order bulletproof vest. Mir had used a fake name of Zahed Mohamood Khawaja. He had also accompanied Kasi to purchase an AK-47. Federal prosecutors in Alexandria filed a criminal complaint charging Mir with a single count of filing a fraudulent resident application and lying to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials about his identity and U.S. work history. He was held under a rarely used Virginia law that allows police to detain material witnesses if it is impossible to ensure their appearance in court. On April 26, 1993, he was convicted in Alexandria of perjury and filing false statements when he lied to Immigration and Naturalization Service officials to obtain residence and work permits in 1988.

On January 24, 1994, he requested political asylum in the United States.

Maroof Ahmaed Mirza: imam, age 38, and a legal resident of Spain and a Pakistani national, Mirza was one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Saulat Mirza: member of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement arrested December 10, 1998, by

Karachi Airport police as the prime suspect in the 1995 murder of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent Shahnawaz Toor. On September 18, 1999, Pakistani judge Javed Alam said Mirza would be acquitted and the case dismissed for lack of evidence in the March 8, 1995, murders of U.S. diplomats in Pakistan. However, he was not to be released because he was wanted in other criminal cases.

Abdul Sattar Sharif ul Misri: one of two al Qaeda operatives arrested August 30, 2004, at a rented mud house in Quetta, Baluchistan, by Pakistani authorities. The Egyptian had a bounty on his head.

Abu Obaidah Misri: al Qaeda's chief of operations in Afghanistan's eastern Konar Province, Misri was killed January 13, 2006, when a Predator drone fired a missile in Damadola, a village 120 miles northwest of Islamabad near the Afghan border.

Nur Misuari: chairman in the 1990s of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the Philippines. On November 24, 2001, he was arrested by Malaysian authorities on suspicion of connections to Abu Sayyaf while serving as a southern governor. He was grabbed in Malaysian waters fleeing a manhunt in the Philippines. He had lost the leadership of the MNLF earlier in the year and was about to lose the governorship.

Dedy Mizwar: seen fleeing in a white Suzuki minivan from the scene of Jemaah Islamiyah's October 1, 2005, triple suicide bombings at Bali restaurants that killed 25 and injured 100.

Mobutu: alias of the spokesperson of the Azanian National Liberation Army, the armed wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, in December 1993

Thelle Mogoerane: member of the African National Congress of South Africa who, on June 9, 1983, was hanged for the murder of four policemen during armed attacks against police stations between 1979 and 1981.

Binyam Mohamed: Ethiopian detainee and U.K. resident held at Guantánamo Bay, Mohamed was believed to be a member of a "North American support cell" that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in global jihad. Mohamed lived in the United States as a teen for a few years before moving to the United Kingdom in 1994. In May 2001, unemployed, he turned up in Afghanistan, hoping the Taliban's antidrug policy would end his drug habit. Prosecutors said he trained at al Qaeda camps. He was detained at Karachi Airport in Pakistan in April 2002 while attempting to fly back to the United Kingdom on a false U.K. passport. At his 2004 hearing before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo, he said he had received paramilitary training in Afghanistan on how to falsify documents and encode phone numbers in preparation for going to fight in Chechnya. Prosecutors said he agreed to rent apartments inside large buildings in the United States, fill them with natural gas, and set them off with timers. He and Jose Padilla were alleged to have been trained by Khalid Sheikh Muhammad in how to spray nightclubs with cyanide. In December 2005, he was referred to the military commission in Guantánamo on accusation of conspiring with Jose Padilla to set off a radioactive device in the United States. The charge sheet said he and Padilla had met in Pakistan after 9/11 to study how to build a dirty bomb, had discussed such an attack with al Qaeda leaders, and had agreed to blow up buildings. The charges against Mohamed, age 26, were dismissed after the June 2006 Supreme Court ruling that the current system of military commissions was unconstitutional. Pentagon prosecutors linked him to Abu Zubaydah and Khalid Sheikh Muhammad. On June 5, 2008, a U.K. judge ordered a hearing as to whether the British government had to turn over evidence to the defense. On February 23, 2009, Mohamed was released to the United Kingdom.

Khalfan Khamis Mohamed: alias Zahran Nassor Maulid. Tanzanian, age 24, and subject of a December 16, 1998, 238-count indictment issued by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan in the August 7, 1998, truck bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. Mohamed met with three coconspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan the bombing and took photos of the embassy from a nearby Suzuki Samurai after the bombing. The charges carried the death penalty. The State Department announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture and circulated posters printed in English, Arabic, French, Dhari, and Baluchi at all of its diplomatic facilities. The State Department also announced it would advertise the reward on the Internet.

On October 8, 1999, Mohamed, whose house was used as a bomb factory and who was arrested in South Africa on October 5, 1999, was charged in federal court in New York on charges of murder and conspiracy in the two bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He pleaded not guilty. He had been living in Cape Town since a few days after the bombings. Mary Jo White, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, said he was the first person in custody believed to have had "direct operational responsibility" in the Tanzanian bombing as his rented house was used as the bomb factory and base of operations. He was also charged with purchasing the white Suzuki Samurai that was used as a utility vehicle by the killers.

On November 2, 2000, he and Mamdouh Mahmud Salim stabbed a guard, age 43, in the eye with a sharp object at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in New York. The guard lost his eye and the implement penetrated his brain.

On May 29, 2001, the jury found the defendants guilty of all 302 counts. He was found guilty of conspiracy and murder and faced the death penalty.

Sofia Kadir Mohamed: one of two or four Ethiopians (reports differ) who, on March 8, 1994, hijacked a Saudi Arabian Airlines A300 Airbus on a flight between Addis Ababa and Jeddah and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya. One report stated that of the 139 passengers, 130 were Ethiopians placed on board by Saudi officials for deportation. The captain and crew were threatened by what was later found to be a plastic gun. One female hijacker disembarked with the passengers but was arrested. Kenyan troops stormed the plane, shooting an Ethiopian hijacker lured out of the plane and overpowering his female accomplice. Police said they would be tried in Kenya.

Abu Qasim son of Mohammad: one of five Libyans arrested March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency in their vehicle.

Akhtar Mohammad: arrested in Quetta, Pakistan, in March 1995 for associating with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf. Mohammad was released on April 2, 1995.

Bunia Mohammad: identified by Thai police on July 24, 1991, as one of three Pakistani suspects in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok. Mohammad was the suspected leader of the killers and was married to a Thai woman who resides in Chachoengsao. He was arrested in Pakistan by Interpol on October 9, 1991.

Khalid son of Mohammad: one of five Libyans arrested March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency in their vehicle.

Mohammad son of Raj Mohammad: one of two Indian terrorists arrested by Pakistani troops on May 4, 1994, after the duo crossed the Line of Control in the Nakyal subsector of Azad Kashmir.

Authorities found 18 kilograms of explosives along with accessories and two tubes of rocket launchers. The duo hailed from the Neka Panchggaran village of Indian-held Kashmir. They said they had been trained in handling explosives by a Burka Rifle Unit of the Indian Army. They were forcibly recruited by a Research and Analysis Wing (Indian intelligence) agent.

Mohammad Yusuf son of Sain Mohammad: one of two Indian terrorists arrested by Pakistani troops on May 4, 1994, after the duo crossed the Line of Control in the Nakyal subsector of Azad Kashmir. Authorities found 18 kilograms of explosives along with accessories and 2 tubes of rocket launchers. The duo hailed from the Neka Panchggaran village of Indian-held Kashmir. They said they had been trained in handling explosives at a Burka Rifle Unit of the Indian Army. They were forcibly recruited by a Research and Analysis Wing (Indian intelligence) agent.

Abdi Ismail Mohammed: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Aboud Rogo Mohammed: Kenyan Islamic preacher and cousin of two Kubwa family members who were charged with him on June 23, 2003, by the Kenyan government in the November 28, 2002, suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured. A court appearance was scheduled for July 8.

Ahmed Mohammed: senior army soldier who resigned his commission in a dispute with the Comoran president and, on November 26, 1989, shot to death president Ahmed Abdallah and bodyguard Lt. Jassar in an attack by army rebels on the president's palace in Moroni. The coup attempt failed.

Ahmed Abdi Mohammed: one of four Ethiopians who, on September 4, 1992, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET555, a B727 flying from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa, and diverted it to Djibouti, where they surrendered after being told they would be permitted to request exile. The hijackers wanted to flee an undemocratic regime in Ethiopia.

Bashe Musa Mohammed: Somali Army member who was one of three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They demanded the release of 7 Somali youths sentenced to death for political activities and the release of 14 other political prisoners. The hijackers surrendered on November 27 after being granted a news conference. They received political asylum in Ethiopia. On December 4, the Somali government demanded the return of the hijackers.

Binyam Mohammed: variant of Binyam Mohamed.

Faqir Mohammed: deputy leader of Pakistan's Taliban movement in May 2008.

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed: aliases Fouad Mohammed, Abdul Karim. Charged with planning the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, and listed in October 2001 as one of the FBI's 22 Most Wanted Terrorists. Mohammed, a Comoran aged late twenties in 2001, is circa five feet four inches tall and weighs 130 pounds. He was the leader of the al Qaeda branch in Kenya and trained with Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. He was linked to four people charged by the Kenyan government on June 23, 2003, in the November 28, 2002, suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured. He speaks

French, Arabic, and English and carries a Kenyan passport. He taught at an Islamic school in Lamu, Kenya, under the Karim alias. He is married to Mohamed Kubwa's half-sister, Amina. Kubwa was charged in the November 28, 2002, attacks and Kubwa was believed to have been killed on January 8, 2007, when the United States conducted an air strike on Badmadow Island off southern Somalia.

On August 3, 2008, Mohammed escaped a Kenyan police raid. He was seeking treatment for a kidney problem. The 1998 al Qaeda attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania killed 225 and wounded 5,000.

Hafiz Dur Mohammed: one of two accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested in March 1995 by Karachi, Pakistan, police. He was implicated by Yusuf associate Ibrahim Rasul in terrorist activities in Karachi.

Khalfan Khamis Mohammed: arrested by South African authorities in October 1999. He was turned over to the FBI, indicted, and convicted on May 29, 2001, of involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tanzania. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Khalid Mohammed: on August 21, 1998, the *Nairobi Daily News* reported that Mohammed was identified as the man who threw a grenade at guards at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi during the August 7, 1998, bombing. He escaped. Witnesses later picked him out of a police lineup.

Mian Mohamood: variant Mian Abid Mahmud. One of six Pakistanis arrested December 29, 1995, in the Philippines. On January 11, 1996, Makati Regional Trial Court set January 17 for the arraignment of five of the Pakistanis to be charged with illegal possession of explosives. They were released on bail. On July 16, 1996, Judge Josefina Guevara-Salonga acquitted six Pakistanis of the charges in Manila, saying the police evidence was weak. She said testimony against Mohamood appeared faked and ordered his release.

Abdul Mohsin: Egyptian arrested in April 2000 in a police raid on a Peshawar, Pakistan, apartment. Mohsin had spent three months in jail in Canada on suspicion of involvement with Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda group. Police found several forged passports in the apartment. The police had raided the place on a tip that bin Laden's son was living in the apartment with Mohsen and an Algerian, who was also detained.

David Moise: member of the African National Congress of South Africa convicted of aiding others in laying mines at the South African Coal and Oil Company (SASOL) complex on June 2, 1980. He had received military training in Angola. On August 19, 1981, Johannesburg judge Charl Theron sentenced Moise to death. On June 9, 1983, his sentence was commuted to life in prison by state president Marais Viljoen.

Ta Mok: one-legged Khmer Rouge leader believed to have ordered the March 26, 1996, kidnapping of 26 Cambodian mine removers and their British supervisor, Christopher Malone Howes, as they were clearing a road in Gradow village, Angkor Thom District, near the Angkor Wat temple.

Abdullah Omar Mokhtar: spokesperson for the International Muslim Brotherhood organization who claimed credit for the January 12, 1983, shooting of several bullets through windows of the Soviet Embassy in Malaysia.

Zondi Roland Molapa: South Africa's most wanted African National Congress terrorist, Molapa was killed on July 26, 1986, when he attacked security forces approaching his parked car alongside the road to Katlehong. He was

wanted for three midday bombings in Johannesburg that injured 30 people as well as for 17 other attacks.

Ismail "Tiger" Momen: along with his brother Yaqub, Momen was believed to be the mastermind of the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250. India requested extradition from Dubai, which observed that India had turned down extradition requests from Dubai.

Suleiman Momen: one of three sons of Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon who were arrested with their father on August 25, 1994, for their involvement in the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250.

Yaqub Momen: Muslim who owned an abandoned brown van containing seven AK-56 rifles and four grenades found by Indian police investigating the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250. He and his brother Ismail "Tiger" Momen were believed to be the masterminds of the attacks. India requested extradition from Dubai, which observed that India had turned down extradition requests from Dubai.

Yusuf Momen: one of three sons of Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon who were arrested with their father on August 25, 1994, for their involvement in the March 12, 1993, multiple bombings in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250.

Abdul Monan: leader of a group of Indonesian Muslim extremists who had participated in the Afghan conflict. He was arrested following a police raid on their Jakarta stronghold on July 31, 1993, during which 4 terrorists were killed and 22 wounded. The group had attacked tourist buses and hotels and had tried to terrorize villagers living near the capital. On August 5, 1993, London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* said he had been killed in a second police raid.

Tullio Moneta: South African born in Yugoslavia of Italian parents and member of the Wild Geese of the Congo Wars of the 1960s who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Moneta was charged by South Africa with kidnapping rather than hijacking and was released on bail on December 1, 1981. On July 26, 1982, he was found guilty of jeopardizing the Air India plane and passengers.

Armando Montemayor: alias Ka Melvin. New People's Army (NPA) commander identified on May 12, 1989, by Col. Victor Tiangco, chief of Task Force Rowe, as a principal suspect in NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe.

Florencio Montera: captured Philippine New People's Army rebel who, on January 4, 1991, confessed to involvement in the November 15, 1986, kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila.

Basilio Montojo: one of three young Filipino hijackers of a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Davao to Manila and Bacolod on October 11, 1973. The plane landed in Hong Kong. President Ferdinand Marcos granted them amnesty in the Philippines. The hijackers agreed and surrendered their weapons.

Jalandoni Moohombsar: alias Commander Allan. Muslim rebel charged by the Philippine military in the city court in Marawi on April 2,

1979, with involvement in the March 9, 1979, kidnapping of Reverend Lloyd G. Van Vactor, an American missionary for the United Church of Christ at Dansalan College. The group was believed to be from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), although the MNLF denied responsibility.

Mophete Mophete: phoned a Johannesburg news agency to claim credit for the Lesotho Liberation Army for the December 20, 1985, armed attack on a Christmas party in Lesotho that killed four women and three men, all black refugees from South Africa, six of whom were members of the African National Congress.

Yasuo Morioka: one of three Maruseido members who attacked the U.S. Consulate in Fukuoka by setting off an incendiary device on November 22, 1974. On February 26, 1976, the former university student was sentenced by the Fukuoka District Court to four years.

Jerry Mosololi: member of the African National Congress of South Africa who, on June 9, 1983, was hanged for the murder of four policemen during armed attacks against police stations between 1979 and 1981.

Marcus Motaung: member of the African National Congress of South Africa who, on June 9, 1983, was hanged for the murder of four policemen during armed attacks against police stations between 1979 and 1981.

Jason Moyo: director of military operations for Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). Moyo was killed on January 22, 1977, when a mail bomb exploded in his Lusaka office. The bomb, mailed in Botswana, injured four others. ZAPU claimed the parcel was mailed by Rhodesian racists.

Austin Mphofu: one of the Zimbabwe African People's Union kidnappers of two U.S., two U.K., and two Australian tourists on July 23, 1982. The tourists were strangled. On November 22, 1984, High Court Judge Wilson Sandura sentenced Mphofu to death. He was hanged on April 7, 1986.

Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam: variant Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam; aliases Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam, Fahid Mohammed Ally, Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam, Usama al-Kini. Fugitive Kenyan who, on December 16, 1998, was indicted by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan on 238 counts in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. The charges carried the death penalty. The State Department announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture. Msalam met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in July and August 1998 to plan the bombing. He was charged with helping buy the truck used in the Tanzania bombing. He packed it with explosives and transported it to the embassy. Charges include murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He is circa five feet seven inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He was born in Mombasa, Kenya, on February 19, 1976. He speaks Swahili, Arabic, and English. He has worked as a clothing vendor.

After the 9/11 attacks, Msalam became al Qaeda's emir for Afghanistan's Zabul Province. He traveled between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and East Africa to plan suicide missions, train terrorists, and raise money. He became the group's operations chief in Pakistan in 2007 and directed at least seven suicide attacks, including a failed assassination attempt on Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto in October 2007. He also directed the September 16, 2008, car bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad that killed 53 people.

On January 1, 2009, Msalam was killed in a U.S. Predator missile strike on a Karikot, South Waziristan, Pakistan, building used for explosives training.

Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam: variant of Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam, Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam.

Mubarok: alias of Hutomo Pamungkas.

Mohammad Mubeen: Pakistani, age 28, who renewed his driver's license 23 minutes before a suspected 9/11 hijacker at the same Florida Department of Motor Vehicles location. As of November 2001, he was held in federal custody in connection with the FBI's and Immigration and Naturalization Service's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Mohammad Yusuf Mughal: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes. Mughal was a member of the al-Zulfikar organization.

Lieutenant Mugisa: Uganda Army officer who escaped from Luzira Maximum Security Prison and, on November 10, 1985, hijacked a twin-engine turboprop Fokker Friendship en route from Entebbe Airport to Arua. The National Resistance Army claimed credit.

'Abd-al-Hadi Muhammad: alias Hamzah. Egyptian Islamic Group terrorist injured during the failed June 26, 1995, assassination attempt against Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Muhammad later died of his wounds.

'Abdallah Idris Muhammad: chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front in 1989.

'Ali 'Id Muhammad: Egyptian terrorist arrested by Pakistani authorities on May 14, 1994, and deported to Egypt. He was detained by Cairo International Airport authorities upon arrival on May 14. He had left Cairo in 1990 and settled in Peshawar until he was arrested in Karachi. The arrest fell within Interpol's jurisdiction to arrest Arab Afghans after the expiration of the Afghan government's deadline for them to leave the country. He was wanted in a case involving the Vanguards of Conquest, a jihad group responsible for the 1981 assassination of Anwar Sadat and working to replace the Egyptian government with an extremist Islamic state.

Al-Arab Sadiq Hafiz Muhammad: alias Khalifah. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine of forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate a state figure, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Fazul Abdallah Muhammad: variant Fazul Abdallah Mohammed; aliases Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed Fazul, Fazul Abdilahi Mohammed, Fazul Abdallah, Fazul Abdalla, Fazul Mohammed, Haroon, Harun, Haroon Fazul, Harun Fazul, Fadil Abdallah Muhamad, Fadhil Haroun, Abu Seif al Sudani, Abu Aisha, Abu Luqman, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali, Fouad Mohammed, Abu al Fazul al-Qamari, 'Abdallah Fazul, Abu Sayf al-Sudani. Indicted September 17, 1998, in the Southern District of New York court for involvement in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998, and the attacks on Mombasa, Kenya, on November 28, 2002. Muhammad was seen in Mogadishu after the bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa. He was wanted for

murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He has used August 25, 1972, and December 25, 1974, as his birth date and claims to have been born in Moroni on the Comoros Islands. He is circa five feet four inches tall and weighs 130 pounds. He claims Comoran and Kenyan citizenship.

On May 14, 2003, he was reported to be in Kenya. On May 15, the United Kingdom suspended flights to and from Kenya. The U.K. government warned of a "clear terrorist threat" in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. On May 16, U.S. and U.K. marines searched the borders with Somalia and Sudan because of heightened fears of an al Qaeda attack.

Khalid Sheikh Muhammad (KSM): aliases Muktar Balucci, The Brain. Planned the Bojinka plan to bomb a dozen American planes in the 1990s and planned the 9/11 attacks. An ethnic Pakistani born in 1965, his parents were Baluchistan immigrants who moved to Kuwait, where he grew up. One of his brothers joined the Muslim Brotherhood in the 1980s and invited KSM to join. In 1983, he obtained a visa to study at Chowan College in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. He graduated from North Carolina State Agricultural and Technical State University in 1986. He later turned up in Afghanistan and moved on to Peshawar, where he met Osama bin Laden. He was arrested March 1, 2003, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

In March 2003, Tunis issued a warrant for his arrest for his role in the April 11, 2002, truck bombing that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

At the beginning of his trial with 13 other detainees in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, on March 10, 2007, he said he was responsible for 30 planned and actual terrorist attacks, including 9/11. "I was responsible for the 9/11 operation from A to Z." He also claimed credit for the following:

- 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, which was carried out by his nephew, Ramzi Yousef
- November 2003 attacks in Istanbul against U.K. and Israeli targets that killed 57 and wounded 700
- Would-be downing of a trans-Atlantic aircraft by shoe bomber Richard Reid
- 2002 bombing of a Kenya beach resort frequented by Israelis
- Failed 2002 missile attack on an Israeli passenger jet at Mombasa, Kenya
- 2002 bombing of two nightclubs in Bali, Indonesia, that killed 202
- 2002 shooting to death of a U.S. Marine in Kuwait's Fikla Island
- Planned attacks against U.S. nuclear power plants; suspension bridges in New York; U.S. embassies in Indonesia, Australia, and Japan; Israeli embassies in India, Azerbaijan, the Philippines, and Australia; U.S. naval vessels and oil tankers around the world; an oil company on Sumatra, Indonesia, he claimed was owned by former secretary of state Henry Kissinger; the Sears Tower in Chicago, the Empire State Building, the New York Stock Exchange, the Library Tower (now known as the U.S. Bank building) in Los Angeles, and the Plaza Bank in Washington State; the Panama Canal; and Big Ben and London's Heathrow Airport
- Planned assassination attempts against former presidents Carter and Clinton
- Assassination attempts against Pope John Paul II and Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf
- Supervising the "cell for the production of biological weapons, such as anthrax and others, and following up on dirty-bomb operations on American soil"

- Personally beheading *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl in February 2002: "I decapitated with my blessed right hand the head of the American Jew Daniel Pearl in the city of Karachi, Pakistan. For those who would like to confirm, there are pictures of me on the Internet holding his head."
- Plot to blow up a dozen airliners heading from the Philippines and other locations in Asia to the United States
- Plot to blow up a flight from London to the United States
- Planned attacks on U.S. military vessels in the straits of Hormuz and Gibraltar and the Port of Singapore
- Planned hijackings of planes leaving Saudi Arabia that would be crashed into buildings in Eilat, Israel
- Sending fighters into Israel to conduct surveillance
- Surveilling U.S. nuclear power plants
- Planned attack against North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) headquarters in Brussels, Belgium
- Planned attacks against Israeli passenger jets at Bangkok Airport
- Planned attacks against U.S. military bases and nightclubs in South Korea

He did not claim credit for the August 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the USS *Cole* bombing in October 2000 in Yemen, or the attack on a U.S. Consulate in Pakistan in June 2002. Many observers doubted he was this active, suggesting his confessions would deflect attention away from the true planners.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared KSM an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali (alias Ammar al-Baluchi), Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash (alias Khallad). The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. KSM, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. His defense team included Navy Reserve Judge Advocate Gen. Prescott L. Prince, Army Lt. Col. Michael Acuff, and civilian attorneys Scott McKay and David Nevin.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself and wanted to become a martyr. The formal opening of his trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Khamal Muhammad: Pakistani, age 23, arrested in San Francisco in January 2004 for overstaying his visa by eight months. He was deported in Pakistan in mid-May 2005. He told authorities he was an armed guard and cook for Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, which is on the State Department's terrorist group list.

Mahmud Muhammad: one of two Iraqi terrorists arrested January 21, 1991, in Bangkok, Thailand, who were part of an international terrorist

network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but he was arrested by Nepalese police upon arrival. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, the two terrorists were deported to Athens.

Mahmud Hasab Muhammad: member of the Eritrean Liberation Front Executive Committee and deputy commander and chief of staff of the Eritrean Liberation Army, Muhammad was assassinated during the night of September 3, 1989, in Kassala, Sudan.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad: alias al-Turki. Identified by the Ethiopian government as one of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. On August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution charged the nine with forming a terrorist organization to destabilize the country, possessing arms and explosives, communicating with a foreign state to undermine the country's security, attempting to assassinate state figures, and attempting to blow up vital establishments.

Noor Uthman Muhammed: Sudanese captured at an al Qaeda safe house with Abu Zubaydah on March 28, 2002. Muhammed had trained at the Khaldan terrorist training camp in Afghanistan and later become a weapons instructor there for hundreds of terrorists. From 1996 to 2000, he was the facility's deputy commander. On May 23, 2008, U.S. military prosecutors at Guantánamo Bay charged him with war crimes, including conspiracy and providing support to terrorism. The defendant was five feet two inches tall and faced life in prison.

Uskar Mukawata: Indonesian arrested by Philippine police on September 14, 2002, in connection with the April 21, 2002, bombings in General Santos City after an Abu Sayyaf warning call. A bomb outside a department store killed 15 people, 4 of them children. Less than 40 minutes later, bombs went off near a radio station and a bus terminal. Some 71 people were injured in the bombings. A separate cell phone text message warned that 18 bombs would start exploding after lunch. On September 18, officials said he would be charged with planning the bomb attacks. Police suggested that Jemaah Islamiyah had established a beachhead in Mindanao.

Mukhlas: alias Ali Ghufron. Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) operative wanted for the Bali bombings of October 12, 2002, in which 202 people were killed, many of them Australian tourists. Mukhlas was a brother of Amrozi, who was also arrested in the case. Police were seeking three other relatives, including two other brothers belonging to JI. Police believed Mukhlas was the Malaysia chief of JI and had been involved in a failed plot to blow up the pipelines that supply Malaysian water to Singapore. Mukhlas was arrested December 3, 2002, and confessed two days later to helping plan the Bali bombings. On February 5, 2007, police told Parliament that Mukhlas had used a cell phone in his jail cell to guide Muslim fighters in the Poso region.

On November 8, 2008, the Indonesian government executed Islamic militants Imam Samudra, Mukhlas, and his brother Amrozi Nurhasyim for helping plan and conduct the October 12, 2002, Bali bombings. None expressed remorse, taunting relatives of the victims during their trials. The terrorists told the media that they hoped their executions would spawn revenge attacks in the country.

Simban Singh Mukhpanch: press spokesperson of the Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Getachew Mulate: hijacker on January 23, 1994, of an Ethiopian Airlines B757 flying from Dakar,

Senegal, via Bamako to Addis Ababa and diverted to Italy's Ciampino Airport, where he surrendered and requested political asylum.

Bonnie Lou Muller: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send Muller to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Mun Chi-sik: on March 4, 1982, South Korean police announced they were investigating the Korean-born Canadian citizen and owner of a Toronto grocery store who was arrested in Seoul in September in connection with the North Korean–backed plot to assassinate South Korean president Chun Doo-Hwan in Canada in February 1982. Mun, a Seoul college dropout, reportedly bombed a Toronto restaurant in January 1980 to obtain insurance money.

Mun Pu-Sik: seminary dropout arrested April 1, 1982, by Wonju police in the arson attack against the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, that killed a Korean student and injured three others. Mun was believed to be the mastermind. He was indicted for arson in Pusan District Court on April 29, 1982, found guilty, and sentenced to death on August 11, 1982; defense lawyers appealed. On March 8, 1983, the Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's verdict. On March 15, 1983, president Chun Doo-Hwan commuted the death sentence to life in prison.

Mun Se Kwang: would-be assassin of South Korean president Park Chung Hee on August 15, 1974. Mun fatally wounded Park's wife and also killed a 17-year-old girl with a stray bullet during the National Day rally in Seoul. He was arrested after being wounded by security guards. South Korean investigators charged that the attack had been plotted by the North Korean government. Mun, a 22-year-old Korean who resided in Osaka, Japan, had been a member of the Osaka branch of the Korean Youth League, an anti-Park organization of Korean residents in Japan. He reportedly was recruited by North Korean agents in 1972 and was assigned to kill Park in November 1973. During his trial, he said he had been ordered to kill Park by Kim Ho Ryon, the leader of the Chosen Soren in Japan. He received funds from Kim and worked out the assassination plan with him.

Mohammed Ahmed Munawar: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Salip Abdullah Mundar: Philippine police arrested the key aide of Abu Sayyaf leader Khadafy Janjalani on May 2, 2002.

Mung Sang-hwa: demonstrator from Chonnam National University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea.

Mung Sang-pae: demonstrator from Chonnam National University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea. On February 22, 1990, a district criminal court sentenced three of the students, including Mung,

to suspended prison terms of 2½ years for the firebombing. But his sentence was suspended for four years. The trio was charged with blocking official duties, resulting in injuries and fire.

Julie Nyangugi Mungai: Kenyan wife of Khader Musa Hamide and one of nine members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine arrested January 26, 1987, by the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service on immigration law violations. On February 17, 1987, Immigration Judge Roy J. Daniels released five of the defendants on their recognizance and set bail for the others in amounts ranging from $500 to $3,000. A deportation hearing was continued to April 28, 1987. Judge Daniels refused to hear in-chambers testimony from two government witnesses about the defendants' danger to society. On May 11, 1987, charges were dismissed by Immigration Judge Ingrid Hrycenko after Immigration and Naturalization Service official Gilbert Reeves, who had signed the charges, failed to appear for testimony. The next day Immigration and Naturalization Service district director Ernest Gustafson reinstituted the charges. Two Jordanians were charged with belonging to a group that advocates the destruction of property. Five other Jordanians and Mungai were charged with visa violations ranging from overstaying a temporary visa to taking too few courses to qualify for a student visa. The case lasted almost 20 years.

Sirojul Munir: convicted of hiding two of the bombers in the October 12, 2002, bombing of two restaurants in Bali. On October 24, 2006, the government reduced 45 days from his five-year sentence.

Abdul Hakim Murad: alias Saeed Ahmed. Arrested January 6, 1995, in the Philippines on suspicion of plotting with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his visit to the Philippines. Murad was turned over to the United States by Philippine authorities on March 8, 1995. On April 13, 1995, federal officials in New York charged him with conspiring with others to plant bombs on numerous commercial U.S. aircraft in what is known as the Bojinka plot. He faced 45 years. On October 5, 1995, U.S. officials charged Yusuf with possessing a letter threatening to conduct additional terrorist attacks and demanding Murad's release. On February 23, 1996, Yusuf was indicted for the December 1, 1994, bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers. On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 World Trade Center attack and the Bojinka plot.

Al Haj Murad: military chief in 2003 of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the Philippines. On March 9, 2003, Murad was charged with the March 4, 2003, bombing by a MILF member of the main terminal of Davao Airport in which 21 people were killed and 149 injured. On July 13, 2003, the MILF central committee named him its chair.

Hideo Murai: Aum Shin Rikyo's minister for science and technology who, on April 23, 1995, was stabbed to death in front of the cult's Tokyo headquarters by a man who claimed to be a rightist. Murai had traveled from Japan to Russia in November 1993. Aum purchased a MIL-17 helicopter built in the Tartar region of Russia at a cost of 78 million yen. On October 13, 1995, the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office said he was part of the hit team involved in the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto, age 33; his wife Satoko, age 29; and their son Tatsuhiko, age 1. He also sprayed sarin gas in Matsumoto in June 1994.

Tatsuko Muraoka: acting leader of Aum Shin Rikyo following the arrest of Shoko Asahara. On

December 1, 1999, he said the group was responsible for a series of attacks and offered apologies.

Midhat Mursi: alias Abu Khabab al-Masri. Egyptian chemist in charge of al Qaeda's unconventional weapons program who may have become al Qaeda's external operations chief, succeeding Abu Ubaida al Masri in 2007. He attended a meeting with recruits from northern Europe who trained in Pakistan in spring 2007.

On August 3, 2008, al Qaeda announced that their senior explosives and poison expert had been killed in a U.S. air strike in Pakistan on July 28. He was believed to have trained the USS *Cole* bombers.

Tariq 'Ali Mursi: on November 8, 1998, the Egyptian fundamentalist and Osama bin Laden associate, who had been extradited the previous month by South Africa, refused to make any statements before the South African State Security High Court.

Murugan: alias Das. Sri Lankan suspected of involvement in the May 22, 1991, murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister. Murugan was arrested the night of June 14, 1991, on a State Transport Corporation bus between Villupuram and Madras. He was held under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act. He was remanded to police custody for 28 days. Police believed he was a member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Musa: alias of Zulkifli bin Hir.

Mustafa 'Abd-al-Hamid Mustafa: on August 7, 1995, Mustafa was identified by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution as one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Shibli Mustafa: alleged associate of Osama bin Laden arrested March 17, 1999, by Karachi Airport police, who also detained four of his associates from Turbat, Baluchistan. They were picked up following an Interpol report when they arrived at the Jinnah Terminal after being deported from Dubai. Mustafa was returning from London after having served five years in prison for involvement in arms smuggling.

Mut: alias of Adinan Songkoewala.

Alhabsi Rin Mutahib: served in November 1993 as the information officer of the Moro National Liberation Front of the Philippines.

Yusuf Muzammil: Lashkar-i-Taiba leader alleged by Indian police as having directed the November 26–28, 2008, Mumbai attacks. India requested extradition from Pakistan.

Muzzafar: one of four members of the al-Zulfikar organization arrested August 5, 1991, by Pakistani authorities for planning to assassinate the president, the prime minister, the Sindh chief minister, the leader of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, and other VIPs. Police seized 4 Kalashnikovs, 36 Soviet-made bombs, 2 pistols, 2 rifles, 3 revolvers, a Mauser, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Eskimo Mwasi: alias of Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya.

Mwenge: one of two former soldiers of the Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMO) of Uganda arrested January 13, 1988, by the National Resistance Army in connection with the January 11, 1988, incident in which grenades were thrown into the hall and down a stairway of a building that houses the French chancery; the embassies of Libya, West Germany, and Sudan; and several firms. A Libyan diplomat and two

Ugandans were killed, and a French diplomat and three Ugandans were injured in the attack by the Uganda Federal Army and the Uganda Democratic Alliance.

Bo Mya: Karen strongman whose rebels kidnapped two French citizens and a dozen Burmese civilians on October 18, 1983. He threatened to put the French couple on trial.

Myrna: one of 20 members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo.

N

Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan: variant Salih 'Ali Salih Nabhan. Born on April 4, 1979, in Mombasa, Kenya, he is wanted in connection with the November 28, 2002, attacks in Mombasa against an aircraft and a hotel. He owned a Toyota sedan he traded in to buy the green Mitsubishi SUV used in the suicide attack on the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel in which 16 died and 80 were injured. The same day, two SA-7 missiles were fired at an Arkia Israel Airlines charter B757-300 flying from Mombasa to Tel Aviv. Some relatives thought he was going to South Africa; his wife was told he was going to Somalia. The Nabhans, their child, and another couple had lived in Mombasa for three years. The other couple was also suspected. The two families left Mombasa on November 27. Police detained his wife, Fatuma Nabhan, a 17-year-old Kenyan, for questioning in Lamu, an island north of Mombasa. Nabhan was seen in Lamu on November 26. On December 16, police found bomb-making materials in his home. At that time, police were still holding Jelani Abu Sheikh, who sold the car to Nabhan and another man two weeks before the attack. Nabhan was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006.

On January 8, 2007, the United States conducted an air strike in Badmadow Island off southern Somalia. The U.S. Navy fired missiles at Nabhan's location in Dhobley, Somalia, on March 3, 2008. Nabhan was believed killed on September 14, 2009, in a 1 P.M. raid by U.S. Special Operations soldiers on Baraawe, southern Somalia.

Salih 'Ali Salih Nabhan: variant of Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan.

Musa Nada: one of two leaders of the 11 Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who, on July 8, 1987, kidnapped Teofila Smith and Linda Madrid, two Filipinos working for the UN in Lanao del Sur, Philippines.

Sohail Nadeem: arrested April 17, 1995, in a police shootout in eastern Karachi in which Nadeem Riaz, a member of the Haqiqi faction of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, was killed. Riaz was a suspect in the March 8, 1995, lethal shooting of two U.S. Consulate officials and the wounding of a third in a morning ambush on a white Toyota Hiace minivan taking the diplomats to the consulate in Karachi, Pakistan.

Balasingham Nadesan: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) political leader who said in December 2008 that the LTTE would continue to fight on, despite reverses in the field.

'Abd-al-Karim al-Nadi: named by Cairo's *MENA* on May 16, 1996, as having confessed to the Ethiopians his involvement in the June 26, 1995, attempted assassination of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia. The three confessors said they had visited Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Sudan.

Abdullmer Nagh: alias of one of three terrorists allegedly working for Iraqi intelligence who made

threats against senior diplomats, according to the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Thailand in September 1991.

Muhammad Arif bin Naharudin: Al Ghuraba member, age 20, arrested in October 2003 by Singaporean authorities. He had received military training in Afghanistan or with a Pakistani militant group. Al Ghuraba was established in 1999 by Hambali. Naharudin was among 11 detainees who were being groomed as the next leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah.

Sam Sudin Naim: leader of an Al-Harkat-al-Islamia (AHAI) strike force who, in a clandestine interview with a Philippine newspaper, said his group did not know of the activities of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested by Pakistani police in a December 16, 1995, dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The arrested Pakistanis were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack delegates to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference in November 1995 and assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement. Naim claimed to have 70 AHAI members in Manila who were planning to "bomb and assassinate targets, including military and police intelligence officials." He was expecting shipments of arms from Syria and Pakistan.

Abdur Rahman Najdi: variant Abu Abdel-Rahman Najdi. Najdi, a Saudi-born al Qaeda terrorist sought by the United States, called on Muslims to join the fight in Iraq against the U.S.-led occupation and to overthrow the Saudi royal family, whom he termed "U.S. puppets," in an audiotape aired on August 18, 2003, on Pakistan's *al-Arabiya* television. He released another audio message on September 7, 2003.

Seiki Nakagawa: member of the Japanese Yamaguchi-gumi gangster group who, on December 23, 1986, was charged in Osaka with attempted murder and endangering an aircraft. On November 6, 1986, he admitted that on October 26, 1986, he accidentally trigged a grenade that exploded on a Thai Airways A300 flying from Bangkok to Osaka via Manila, injuring 62 people.

Tomomasa Nakagawa: the Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office filed charges against Nakagawa on October 13, 1995, for the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto, age 33; his wife Satoko, age 29; and their son Tatsuhiko, age 1. Nakagawa served as Aum Shin Rikyo leader Shoko Asahara's doctor. Nakagawa faced further charges in connection with the May 16, 1995, parcel bomb attack on Tokyo governor Yukio Aoshima. On October 24, 1995, Nakagawa told the Tokyo District Court that he made the nerve gas used in the March 20, 1995, attack on the Tokyo subway system and that he helped other Aum members strangle a colleague. On January 23, 1996, he testified that Asahara had ordered him to release sarin in Matsumoto in June 1994, killing 7 people and injuring 140 others, as a test run for the Tokyo subway attack.

Horikazu Nakajima: restaurant owner arrested in late 1987 by police in Okinawa in connection with the false passport charge against Japanese Red Army member Osamu Maruoka, who was detained on November 21, 1987, with a passport in the name of Hideo Iraba.

Shojo Nakanishi: Japanese Red Army terrorist alleged by Seoul newsmen on September 12, 1988, to have entered South Korea traveling under altered Japanese passports stolen in Spain

from Japanese tourists. The Seoul Olympics were approaching.

Tatsuji Nakaoka: hijacker of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka on November 6, 1972. The hijacker, armed with a gun and explosives, demanded two million dollars and a flight to Cuba. He allowed the passengers and crew to deplane in Tokyo and was overpowered while entering a DC8 by police who had hidden inside it. He was sentenced to 20 years on March 13, 1974.

Nalini: Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam woman suspected of involvement in the May 22, 1991, murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister. She was arrested the night of June 14, 1991, on a State Transport Corporation bus between Villupuram and Madras. She was held under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act and was remanded to police custody for 28 days.

Nam Chong-Hyon: leader of 40 workers at the Namil Machinery Company in Chinchon, Chungchongpuk-do, South Korea, who took two Japanese executives hostage on December 28, 1988, demanding that they make amends to the company for the poor quality machines they had sold them earlier. The workers threatened to harm the hostages if police stormed the building. They demanded that the Japanese firm pay 500 million won for losses to the workers' firm. Nam, the head of the Korean firm, had filed a lawsuit against the Japanese firm when nine can-producing machines he had purchased on December 31, 1987, proved defective.

Daisuke Namba: executed for the attempted assassination of Crown Prince Hirohito in 1923. His name was used on the passport of Kozo Okamoto, the surviving Japanese Red Army member in the May 30, 1972, attack on Lod Airport in which 28 people were killed.

Conceshu Napon: one of five New People's Army members arrested in connection with the explosion of three grenades during the April 19, 1981, Easter Sunday mass at the San Pedro Cathedral in Davao City that killed 13 and wounded 177. On April 30, 1981, police said the grenades were supplied by the Moro National Liberation Front.

Farhad Naseem: variant Faha. Owner of a laptop computer seized by Pakistani police that contained e-mails from Sheik Omar Saeed, a key suspect in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. On March 22, 2002, Naseem was charged in absentia by a Pakistani court with capital murder, kidnapping for ransom, and terrorism. He was accused of purchasing the scanner and digital camera used for the e-mails. On July 15, 2002, he was convicted and sentenced to 25 years.

Naseer: shot to death September 12, 2003, in a gunfight in central Bombay. He and another man were fleeing in a car containing hidden detonators, explosives, and guns. He was believed to have been the mastermind of two taxi bombs that went off in Bombay on August 25, 2003, killing 53 people and injuring another 160.

Sheikh Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri: aliases Abu Asim al Makki, Sheik Mohammed Omar al Harazi. Worked with Walid bin Attash in planning the October 12, 2000, bombing of the USS *Cole* in Yemen. He was believed to have given the order to three Saudi members of al Qaeda who were planning to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar in May 2002. He was mentioned by some of the defendants as having obtained funds for the October 6, 2002, al Qaeda bombing of the *Limburg*, a French supertanker, in the Arabian Sea five miles off the coast of Yemen. The news media reported that the Mecca-born al-Nashiri was arrested in November 2002. He fought against the Russians in Afghanistan and spent time in Yemen, where he owned Al Mur

Honey, a terrorist money laundry. He was detained in Saudi Arabia in 1998 and was deported the following year. He may have trained terrorists for the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. On July 7, 2004, a Yemeni court charged him and five other Yemenis in the USS *Cole* bombing. On September 29, 2004, Yemeni judge Najib al-Qaderi sentenced him to death.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced the transfer of the last 14 detainees from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 14, 2007, al-Nashiri told the Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo that he had been coerced into making false confessions about the USS *Cole* bombing and the attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He had been sentenced in absentia to death in Yemen for his role in the USS *Cole* case. He said he had merely been involved in a fishing business with the USS *Cole* bombers. He claimed to have become a millionaire at age 19 and to have met with bin Laden several times in Afghanistan.

On June 30, 2008, he was charged on eight counts—including conspiracy to violate the laws of war, treachery, destruction of property, intentionally causing serious bodily injury, murder, and terrorism—for the October 12, 2000, bombing of the USS *Cole* in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 47 wounded. He was also charged in the failed attack on the USS *The Sullivans* in Aden, Yemen, in January 2000 and the attack on the French supertanker SS *Limburg* in the Gulf of Aden in October 2002. Five charges carried the death penalty. He had been in U.S. custody since November 2002. He was to be represented by civilian attorneys Theresa Duncan and Nancy Hollander of Albuquerque.

Sayed Abu Nasir: Bangladeshi, age 27, arrested on January 19, 1999, in India as the ringleader of a group of four people involved in a plot by Osama bin Laden to bomb the U.S. Embassy and two consular offices in Madras and Calcutta. Police recovered two kilograms of RDX explosives and five detonators. His Indian accomplices, who were picked up in West Bengal State, were identified as Mohammed Gulab, Mohammed Nawab, and Aga Khan. Other at-large members of the terrorist group included four Egyptians, a Sudanese, and a Myanmar national. Police said Abu Nasir and his gang crossed the border between Bangladesh and West Bengal in October. They then traveled to Madras and Calcutta to surveil targets. Abu Nasir claimed to have met bin Laden at a terrorist training camp in Kunar, Afghanistan, in 1995.

Nasr: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Nasr, in his twenties, was from Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Ahmed Idris Nasreddin: in August 2002, the Ethiopian, age 78, was designated by the U.S. government as an Italian-based financier of terrorism. The United States listed him and a dozen of his financial companies and other holdings on an official blacklist on April 19, 2002; the United Nations soon followed. The U.S. Department of the Treasury cited his support for Youssef Nada and the Al Taqwa Bank, which had "long acted as financial advisors to al Qaeda." Nada and the bank had been designated by the United States and the United Nations as terrorism financiers in November 2001. Nasreddin later certified that he had terminated relations with Nada and the bank. In November 2007, Nasreddin did not appear on U.S. blacklists.

Athar Nassem: Pakistani, age 21, arrested with two associates on December 29, 1973, by Heathrow police for carrying five automatic pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition. On January 4, 1974, he and his accomplices were charged in the United

Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. He was sentenced to one year.

Najim Nasser: one of six Iraqis who were among the nine suspected terrorists, including the brother of Ramzi Yusuf, arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

Sajjad Nasser: variant Sajjad Naseer. One of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them, including Nasser, on bail. The FBI said three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Irfan Kamran and Sajjad Nasser were due to appear for an April 4 bail hearing. Prosecutors opposed their release on the grounds that they were flight risks. Prosecutors had appealed their initial release, and the duo was jailed pending the hearing.

On April 8, U.S. District Judge Lewis T. Babcock ruled that "the government has failed to establish" that Kamran and Nasser posed any danger and ordered them released. Kamran had already posted his $30,000 bail. Nasser was released on $100,000 bail but was detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement on a separate charge. Federal prosecutors said they still believed the two men were dangerous. The FBI had reported that Nasser had gone to a camp in Pakistan in summer 2001. The camp was run by the Army of Mohammed, which the United States lists as a terrorist organization. Nasser said he left early because he did not like the strenuous physical training.

Sayyid Abu-Nassir: Bangladeshi arrested by Indian police in January 1999 for connections to Osama bin Laden. He and three other men were planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and U.S. consulates in Calcutta and Madras.

Armando Naval: one of three young Filipino hijackers of a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Davao to Manila and Bacolod on October 11, 1973. The plane landed in Hong Kong. president Ferdinand Marcos granted them amnesty. The hijackers agreed and surrendered their weapons.

Raymundo Navarro: student activist at the University of the Philippines who went into hiding after the June 16, 1989, arrest of Donato Continente in connection with the New People's Army April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe. Navarro and five other students were linked by Continente to the slaying. The military filed charges of murder and frustrated murder against seven student suspects before the office of Quezon City prosecutor Juarlito Galisanao. A warrant was issued on July 9, 1989.

Mohammed Nawab: Indian who was one of four people detained on January 19, 1999, and charged with involvement in a plot by Osama bin Laden to bomb the U.S. Embassy and two U.S. consular offices in Madras and Calcutta. Police recovered two kilograms of RDX explosives and five detonators when they arrested the suspects in West Bengal State.

Ahmad Mustafa Nawawah: according to the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, Nawawah, a fugitive in Sudan, helped five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Ali Nawaz: administrative officer of Human Concern International arrested by Pakistani authorities on December 3, 1995, on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80.

Mohammed Nawaz: one of four Pakistanis arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992; the men were suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges had not been dropped.

Nazih: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Nazih, in his twenties, was from Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Osama Nazir: deputy chief of Jaish-i-Muhammad who was arrested by Pakistani authorities on November 17, 2004, for the March 17, 2002, attack on the Protestant International Church in Islamabad's diplomatic quarter. The terrorists threw hand grenades, killing 5 people and wounding 46 others. Nazir was found at a *madrassa* in Faisalabad, the city where al Qaeda leader Abu Zubaydah was captured in 2002. Nazir was believed involved in the failed assassination attempts on president Gen. Pervez Musharraf in December 2003 and prime minister Shaukat Aziz. Authorities confiscated cell phones, computer disks, documents, and other materials related to the organization. The Pakistani daily *Dawn* said Nazir had direct links with Osama bin Laden. Nazir also had met with July 7, 2005, London bomber Shahzad Tanweer in Pakistan in 2004.

Albert Sumbe Ncube: during his Rhodesian court hearing on December 5, 1976, the Zimbabwean guerrilla said he had killed a Roman Catholic bishop and two missionaries, all of whom were West Germans.

Claude-Ernest Ndalla: sentenced to death on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court for planting the two March 20, 1982, bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Yusuf Shamte Ndange: driver of the truck bomb that exploded at the U.S. Embassy in Tanzania on August 7, 1998, killing 10 Tanzanians and injuring 70 people.

Floribert Ndjabu: leader of the Nationalist and Integrationist Front in the Ituri region of the Congo who was arrested in Kinshasa on February 27, 2005, in connection with the February 24, 2005, shooting death of nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast.

Ndolo: Zairian tried in absentia and sentenced to 20 years of hard labor on August 17, 1986, by the Congolese Revolutionary Court in the March 20, 1982, detonation of two bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Dileep Nekit: one of five Mozambicans sentenced to death by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, which destroyed the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaged the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack. The local press said Nekit was the leader of 200 terrorists and had killed 45 people.

Ivo Nelson: in November 1977, he served in Denver as the spokesperson for the U.S. chapter of Ananda Marg.

Kay Nelson: in November 1977, she served as the spokeswoman for the Washington Ananda Marg.

Martin Nemadzivhanani: arrested by Australian federal police on October 17, 1988, and charged with being "knowingly concerned" in the April 10, 1988, firebombing of the car of the third secretary of the South African Embassy in Canberra.

Jean-Bosco Ngalina: Congolese or Zairian arrested in October 1990 and held in the Makala Central Prison in Kinshasa on suspicion of masterminding the United Transit Airlines Flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171. He was a native of President Mobutu's Zaire Equateur Province. The Zairian newspaper *Elima* said he had confessed to building the bomb.

Andreas Sono Ngcobo: on December 10, 1984, the African National Congress (ANC) member assassinated Swaziland superintendent Petros Shiba, deputy chief of security police, in Mbabane. Ngcobo apparently was wounded at the scene. On December 18, he was killed at Esicelwini in Manzini. He was also linked to the murder of Inspector Jabulane Dlamini during an ANC/police shootout in April 1984.

Thembinkosi Paulson Ngcobo: possible African National Congress of South Africa member arrested October 28, 1983, while carrying a powerful bomb outside a hall where South African prime minister P.W. Botha was speaking. On March 15, 1984, Ngcobo was sentenced to 20 years.

Sub-Lieutenant Fransico Bonifacio Mba Nguema: one of two men sentenced to death by an Equatorial Guinean court on September 16, 1988, for an assassination attempt against president Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. An exile group claimed the duo had been executed.

Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya: aliases Eskimo Mwasi, Ntjela. Leader of a group of Zimbabwe African People's Union rebels who kidnapped two U.S., two U.K., and two Australian tourists on July 23, 1982. On April 3, 1984, he claimed the six were still alive in Zambia. He was sentenced to death on November 22, 1984, by High Court Judge Wilson Sandura. On March 8, 1985, Ngwenya claimed the tourists had been strangled. He was hanged on April 7, 1986.

Sibusisa Ngwenya: one of three alleged members of the African National Congress who were indicted June 27, 1986, for a plot to shoot down a South African Air Force plane with a SAM-7 missile. A search of his Meadowland home turned up 27 hand grenades, 3 AK-47 assault rifles, 12 AK-47 magazines, 10 limpet mines, a Makarov pistol, 10 demolition charges, and timing devices.

Ahmed Khalifa Niasse: Senegalese fundamentalist Muslim known as the Ayatollah of Kaolack and a former opposition member arrested with two Libyans on the night of February 19, 1988, by Senegalese security officials as the men were attempting to illegally enter the country with explosives and weapons at Dakar-Yoff Airport. They had come from Cotonou via Abidjan. They were turned over to the State Security Court on April 8, 1988, and faced three to five years in prison for "acts and maneuvers likely to threaten public security." On May 25, 1988, Niasse was temporarily released by the government.

Prof. Hameedullah Khan Niazi: Faisalabad leader of the banned Lashkar-i-Taiba (Holy Army) arrested March 27, 2002, in Pakistan.

Carl Niehaus: white student and member of the African National Congress (ANC) who, on November 24, 1983, was sentenced to 15 years for his ANC connections. He had photographed the Johannesburg municipal gasworks in a plan to sabotage the plant. He was the fiancé of Johanna Lourens, who was sentenced to four years.

Balwinder Singh Nigah: arrested December 2, 1991, by Delhi police the day after a remote-controlled incendiary bomb was found in an Air India B747 bound for London and New York shortly before takeoff from New Delhi. An anonymous caller claimed credit for the Muslim Janbaz Force, a militant secessionist group from Jammu and Kashmir. Nigah was the duty officer of the flight catering unit of Air India and was believed to have planted the device.

Tomomitsu Nimii: variant Niimi. Home affairs minister of Aum Shin Rikyo arrested by Japanese police on April 13, 1995, on suspicion of kidnapping a nurse who had tried to leave the cult. On July 7, 1995, he said that he and other Aum members had parked a remodeled "sarin releasing" car in a nearby supermarket parking lot while on a scouting mission. They then moved the car and released the gas. The Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office filed charges against Nimii on October 13, 1995, for the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto and his family. Nimii was handed a warrant on December 2, 1995, for his involvement in the December 12, 1994, VX gas murder of Osaka businessman Tadahito Hamaguchi.

Jun Nishikawa: one of three Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who burst into the French Embassy in The Hague and took 11 hostages on September 13, 1974. The siege lasted for 101 hours. The terrorists demanded the release of JRA member Yoshiaki Yamada plus one million dollars, which the French refused to pay. The Dutch provided $300,000. The terrorists took off from Schipol Airport, but Lebanon refused permission to land. The plane refueled in Aden, Yemen, but was denied safe haven. The plane landed in Damascus, where the government agreed to grant the terrorists safe conduct in return for surrendering their weapons and the ransom money. Some reports indicated the terrorists were handed over to an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Nishikawa was arrested in Stockholm on March 5, 1975, while taking photographs and making sketches of a building housing the embassies of Lebanon, Austria, and four other countries.

He was deported from Sweden on March 13, 1975, and was arrested by Japanese police at Tokyo International Airport and indicted April 3, 1975, on charges of forging and using official documents. He confessed to Japanese police his involvement in a plot to kidnap Japanese businessmen in Europe. He was indicted May 2, 1975, on charges of attempted murder and unlawful arrest and confinement. Nishikawa, along with other terrorists in Japanese jails, were freed as a result of demands made in the JRA takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on August 4, 1975. They were flown to Libya. On August 26, 1975, the Japanese decided to request extradition, but the Libyans denied it.

On October 27, 1977, the Japanese government said Nishikawa might have been one of the JRA Hidaka Commando Unit members who hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh, on September 28, 1977. (See also Kunio Bando.) On June 13, 1988, the Philippine Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member.

Nixon: aliases Sugan, Charles. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) member arrested August 30, 1993, as a major accomplice to the LTTE suicide bomber who, on May 1, 1993, rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May Day parade in Colombo, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others.

James Mnuri Nnanda: Christian hotel manager who was arrested on August 18, 1998, by 15 FBI agents and 6 Kenyan detectives who raided the seedy Hilltop Hotel, a mile from the U.S. Embassy, and carried away several cartons of evidence. They were acting on information provided by Mohammed Saddiq Odeh, who had been arrested in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Dr. Takako Nobuhara: on December 18, 1989, the Tokyo District Court ruled against the Foreign Ministry's 1983 refusal to issue a passport to the alleged informer to Japanese Red Army (JRA) members in Lebanon. From 1971 to 1987, Nobuhara served as a medical volunteer in Beirut and Syria at hospitals of the Palestine Red Crescent and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. She admitted that she had visited the Beirut

apartment of JRA leader Fusako Shigenobu but denied involvement in JRA activities.

Mzikhona Nofemela: sympathizer of the South African Pan Africanist Congress who, on October 26, 1994, was sentenced to 18 years in prison by Cape Town Supreme Court Judge Gerald Friedman for the August 25, 1993, stabbing murder of U.S. citizen Amy Biehl, a Fulbright exchange student studying at the University of the Western Cape.

Issaya Nombo: Tanzanian, age 44, whose name was found on a computer printout in a cave in Afghanistan. On April 15, 2002, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials charged him with an immigration violation after U.S. intelligence reported the discovery. He had been living in North Carolina on an expired visa. His name was on a public Web site for Voyager Aviation of Titusville, Florida, where he received a commercial pilot's license. The home page said, "Congratulations Issaya Nombo on completing your ATP" (airline transport pilot license).

Kazumi Nomura: hijacker of a Japan Airlines DC10 flying from Osaka to Tokyo on November 23, 1979, and diverted to Narita International Airport in Tokyo for refueling. Nomura wanted to go to the USSR. He was overpowered by the crew.

Ka Nonoy: alias of Noel Etabag.

Noval: alias of Dulmatin.

Vusumzi Ntamo: sympathizer of the South African Pan Africanist Congress who, on October 26, 1994, was sentenced to 18 years in prison by Cape Town Supreme Court Judge Gerald Friedman for the August 25, 1993, stabbing murder of U.S. citizen Amy Biehl, a Fulbright exchange student studying at the University of the Western Cape.

Lungisa Ntintili: South African Pan Africanist Congress member linked by South African police with the July 25, 1993, attack by five black gunmen who burst into the St. James Church of England in Kenilworth, a Cape Town suburb, firing AK-47 and R5 rifles and throwing two hand grenades at the congregation, killing 12 and wounding 56. He was also wanted for questioning in an attack on the King William's Town Golf Club.

Ntjela: alias of Gilbert Sithela Ngwenya.

Genito Nueva: one of two factory workers who were carrying a bagful of dynamite when arrested by Philippine police on September 26, 1990, after a bomb exploded in a deep well at the Pepsi Cola Bottling Company's warehouse on Aurora Boulevard in Quezon City. Another bomb went off a few minutes later inside the Coca Cola Bottling Company plant on Otis Street in Pandacan, Manila. The men were from Samar and worked in a wire factory. They said they were to be paid 200 pesos each to deliver the dynamite to a man who would be waiting for them at the Del Monte Bakery. Police believed the attacks were conducted by rightist rebels or the Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

Abdel Nur: Guyanese citizen of Pakistani descent, age 57, who remained at large after the June 2, 2007, announcement of the foiling of a terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and a small segment of the 40-mile Buckeye Partners petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. The FBI had monitored the plotters for 18 months. The group was linked to the Sunni-oriented Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM).

Nur was born Compton Eversley on March 24, 1960, and stood five feet seven inches tall, with salt and pepper hair. He had been deported from the United States in the late 1980s following a drug violation.

The press reported that Nur, Kareem Ibrahim, and Abdul Kadir were associates of former po-

lice officer and JAM leader Yasin Abu Bakr and had met with him in May to discuss the plot. Authorities also believed JAM had contacts with al Qaeda and Hizballah but no operational relationship. Although Abu Bakr denied knowing the trio, Guyana's acting police chief told the press that Kadir, a Shi'ite cleric, and Abu Bakr had a lumber business together.

Nur surrendered to police in Trinidad on June 5.

On June 29, 2007, four suspects fighting extradition in Trinidad were indicted on five counts of conspiracy to "cause death, serious bodily injury and extensive destruction" at the airport.

He became one of three suspects whose extradition appeal was rejected by an appeals court in Trinidad. The trio was placed on an FBI plane on June 24, 2008. On June 26, they pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in New York on charges of conspiring to plant explosives to blow up JFK International Airport's major jet-fuel supply tankers and pipeline. The judge denied bond. A status hearing was scheduled for August 7, 2008.

Amrozi bin Nurhasyim: known as Amrozi.

Gregoire Nyaminami: one of three Hutu-led Army for the Liberation of Rwanda rebels charged on March 3, 2003, by U.S. Attorney Roscoe Hoard of the District of Columbia with bludgeoning to death U.S. tourists Rob Haubner and his wife, Susan Miller, in Uganda in 1999. The terrorists also killed four British and two New Zealand tourists on a trip to see mountain gorillas in an attempt to weaken U.S. and U.K. support for the new Rwandan government. They were charged with murder, conspiracy, and other counts.

Blaise Nzaladanda: colonel in the People's National Army who received a five-year suspended sentence by the Congolese Revolutionary Court on August 17, 1986, in the March 20, 1982, detonation of two bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Henriques Tiago Nzita: leader of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda, which, on April 27, 1990, kidnapped 23 individuals, including 13 Frenchmen and 10 Congolese, near Pointe-Noire, Congo. The hostages were quickly released.

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O Hyon-kyo: Seoul National University senior and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Mohinder Singh Oberoi: one of three men charged with a bombing campaign in mid-May 1985 that left 84 people dead and 100 injured throughout India.

Saturnino Ocampo: secretary general of the banned National Democratic Front in the Philippines in the 1980s. His release was demanded on December 29, 1981, by the New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of Tomas Manotoc, athlete celebrity and purported son-in-law of Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos. NPA denied involvement, saying it was a put-up job by Marcos.

In a November 3, 1987, press release, Ocampo declared war on U.S. personnel in the Philippines. On July 27, 1989, members of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary arrested Ocampo, a member of the politburo of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), and his wife, Carolina "Bobby" Malay, a CPP central committee member. The arrest came four days after the military offered rewards of $50,000 each for the arrest of 35 CPP members. Some observers suggested that the couple, leaders of the pragmatic faction of the CPP, were turned in by rivals. Ocampo had misgivings about the campaign of assassinations by CPP sparrow hit men controlled by NPA chief of staff Romulo Kintanar.

Hezekiah Ochuka: Kenya Air Force private who participated in a failed coup and joined a fellow coup participant in hijacking an Air Force plane to Tanzania, where they were granted political asylum on August 1, 1982. Tanzania rejected Kenya's extradition request.

Mohammed Sadiq Odeh: variants Mohammed Saddiq Odeh, Howeida. Pakistani (or Jordanian-born Palestinian) engineer arrested August 7, 1998, at Karachi Airport in connection with the al Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya on August 7, 1998. He was returned to Kenya on August 14 for traveling on a false Yemeni passport with a fake visa under the name Abdull Bast Awadah. An immigration official noted that the photograph in his passport was not of him. He had flown to Pakistan on August 6 on Pakistan International Airways Flight 943, departing Nairobi at 10 P.M. and arriving in Karachi at 8:25 A.M., on the day of the blast. He said his spiritual guide was Osama bin Laden and that he was attempting to seek refuge with him in Afghanistan. He claimed that the bomb from the U.S. Embassy bombing contained 1,760 pounds of TNT and had been assembled over several days at a hotel under his direction. Police held three others in connection with the attack. Two were identified as Mohammed Saleh and Abdullah. Odeh also claimed his group had taken part in the October 3–4, 1993, attack on U.S. forces in Mogadishu, Somalia, which killed 18 Americans. Former ambassador Robert Oakley and several journalists who had covered the attack said they were unaware of any foreign involvement in the Somalia killings. Islamabad's *The*

News claimed Odeh had confessed to conducting other missions for bin Laden in the Philippines, Cairo, and Jordan.

Odeh's Yemeni passport was stamped for entry into Mombasa, Kenya, on August 3. He apparently took a 10-hour bus ride to the capital.

On August 27, 1998, Odeh was brought out of Nairobi and arrived in New York City the next day to be arraigned. In the affidavit, federal prosecutors accused bin Laden's al Qaeda group of bombing the embassy in Kenya. On October 7, Odeh was indicted on 238 counts by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somalis. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

He was convicted for conspiracy on May 29, 2001, in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and was sentenced to life in prison.

Oh Young-Sik: imprisoned student militant leader charged with violating national security laws by organizing anti-government protests. On September 30, 1988, student militants threatened to disrupt Seoul Olympic events unless Young-Sik was released.

Henry Okah: member of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) in Nigeria arrested in 2008 on terrorism charges. MEND kidnapped two British oil workers in September 2008 and demanded his release. Okah requested the release of ill British hostage Robin Barry Hughes on compassionate grounds; Hughes was freed on April 19, 2009.

Kozo Okamoto: one of three members of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) on contract for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at passengers arriving on Air France Flight 132 in Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 and wounding 76. Among those killed were 16 Puerto Rican Catholic pilgrims on a visit to the Holy Land. Okamoto was the only terrorist to survive. He ran onto the tarmac outside the terminal in an attempt to blow up a Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) plane parked outside and was tackled with two grenades in his hands.

Okamoto's passport said he was Daisuke Namba, who had been executed for the attempted assassination of Crown Prince Hirohito in 1923.

He was charged with the military offense of political terrorism, which carried a death penalty under the 1945 British Emergency Regulations. Max Kritzman, a Chicago-born attorney, was appointed to be his lawyer. Okamoto was sentenced to life in prison. His release was demanded in the September 5, 1972, Olympics massacre; the December 28, 1972, takeover of the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok; the July 20, 1973, Japan Airlines hijacking; the April 11, 1974, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)-General Command massacre of 18 people at Kiryat Shmona, Israel; the May 15, 1974, PDFLP attack in Ma'alot, Israel; the June 13, 1974, PFLP-GC attack on Israel's Shamir village; the June 27, 1976, PFLP hijacking of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe; and the September 4, 1976, hijacking of a Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam. The Fatah terrorists of Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan—who entered Israel on March 11, 1978, seized a tour bus, and left 46 dead and 85 wounded—planned to demand his release. His release was demanded by four PFLP hijackers of an Egged Bus in Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984.

On May 20, 1985, Israel released Okamoto and 1,149 other prisoners for three Israeli soldiers held by Ahmad Jibril's organization. He was flown to Libya for asylum. The Public Security Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police issued a warrant for his arrest on murder charges.

On February 15, 1997, Okamoto was one of six JRA members arrested by Lebanese authorities in the Bekaa Valley and West Beirut. (See also Masao Adachi.)

On March 1, 2000, Lebanon refused Japan's request for extradition. Okamoto was granted asylum on health grounds.

Takeshi Okamoto: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Kazuaki Okazaki: Aum Shin Rikyo member arrested by Japanese police on suspicion of the November 4, 1989, strangulation murders of Yokohama attorney Tsutsumi Sakamoto and his family. The Tokyo District Public Prosecutor's Office filed charges on October 13, 1995. On October 23, 1998, Okazaki was convicted of the killings and sentenced to death. He was also blamed for involvement in the March 20, 1995, sarin attack on the Tokyo subway.

Takeshi Okidoro: variant of Takeshi Okudeira; alias Jiro Sugisaki. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army on contract for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at passengers arriving on Air France Flight 132 in Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 and wounding 76.

Junzo Okudaira: one of three Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who burst into the French Embassy in The Hague and took 11 hostages on September 13, 1974. The siege lasted for 101 hours. The terrorists demanded the release of JRA member Yoshiaki Yamada plus one million dollars, which the French refused to pay. The Dutch provided $300,000. The terrorists took off from Schipol Airport, but Lebanon refused permission to land. The plane refueled in Aden, Yemen, but was denied safe haven. The plane finally landed in Damascus, where the government agreed to grant the terrorists safe conduct in return for surrendering their weapons and the ransom money.

Okudaira was arrested in Jordan in 1976 for possessing a forged Japanese passport and was sent back to Japan, but he was released from prison with Yukiko Ekita and four other JRA members to meet the demands of the hijackers of a Japan Airlines plane in Dhaka in 1977.

He was suspected of setting off a car bomb in a street next to the U.S. Embassy and firing four rocket-propelled grenades onto the embassy compound in Rome on June 9, 1987. Fingerprints found on documents pertaining to the rented Ford used in the car bombing matched his Interpol prints. On December 4, 1987, an international arrest warrant was issued for him.

He was believed to have been involved in the April 14, 1988, car bombing at the USO building in Naples, Italy, that killed four Italians and a U.S. petty officer. He had rented the Fiat used as the car bomb using a passport stolen from Taiwanese citizen Liao Willy Liew. On April 9, 1993, a U.S. federal grand jury handed down a 10-count indictment against him for the attack.

In 1992, he was sentenced in absentia in Italy to life in prison.

Takeshi Okudeira: variants Takeshi Okidoro, Kinosni; alias Jiro Sugisaki. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army on contract for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at passengers arriving on Air France Flight 132 in Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 and wounding 76. Among those killed were 16 Puerto Rican Catholic pilgrims on a visit to the Holy Land. Okudeira was blown up by a grenade.

Pankras Oteyo Okumu: Kenya Air Force senior sergeant who participated in a failed coup and joined a fellow coup participant in hijacking an Air Force plane to Tanzania, where they were granted political asylum on August 1, 1982. Tanzania rejected Kenya's extradition request.

Yoko Okuyama: alias of Kazuo Yoshimura.

Abu Omar: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Amah Hi Omar: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Fazal Omar: Sudanese student at Peshawar's University of Engineering and Technology and one of

six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. He was held under the 14 Foreigners Act.

Yasin Hassan Omar: Somali, age 24, who immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1992. From then until his 2005 arrest, he had been collecting $500 monthly welfare payments. He was seen on a British surveillance photo running from the Warren Street station in an abortive copycat attack on the British subway system on July 21, 2005. On July 27, 2005, Birmingham police arrested him. On August 6, 2005, he was charged with conspiracy to murder and possession of explosives. On August 8, a London court charged Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, Hussain Osman, Manfo Asiedu, Adel Yahya, and Yasin Hassan Omar. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Omar, Yahya, and Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, who was convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On July 9, 2007, the jury convicted him of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He will be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Ahmed Ibechi Omer: Somali youth sentenced to death for political activities whose release was demanded by three Somali Salvation Democratic Front hijackers of a Somali Airlines B707 en route from Mogadishu, Somalia, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on November 24, 1984, and diverted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Katsuhisa Omori: Japanese anarchist sentenced to death in 1983 for the March 1976 bombing in Hokkaido that killed two persons. His release was demanded in a letter to *Agence France-Presse* after anarchists bombed the Sony laboratory in the Paris suburb of Clichy and the Sonauto building in the Paris suburb of Levallois on April 22, 1984. The group threatened further attacks on Japanese interests.

Toshio Omuru: jailed in Japan for detonating a bomb in a government office in 1969, his release was demanded on September 28, 1977, by the Japanese Red Army Hidaka Commando Unit hijackers of a Japan Airlines DC8. Omuru refused to go, saying he disagreed with their ideology.

Mario Onaindia: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for the shooting death of Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, Spain, in 1968. The death sentence was commuted, possibly due to an agreement between president Francisco Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, who was kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term. Onaindia was ordered to pay an indemnity to Manzanas's widow.

Ronnie Oseo: Red Scorpion Group intelligence and operations officer of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade killed in a February 1, 1993, shootout during a raid by Philippine National Police. He was involved in killing U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe on April 21, 1989.

H. Oshima: hijacker of an All Nippon Airways Lockheed Tristar L1011 flying from Tokyo to Hokkaido and Sapporo on July 28, 1975. The Japanese high school student claimed he had a knife and wanted to go to Hawaii or Okinawa. The pilot persuaded him to land in Tokyo, where everyone deplaned. Police overpowered the unarmed Oshima, who said he just wanted to get as far as possible from home.

Kazuo Oshima: would-be hijacker of a Japan Airlines B747 flying from Sapporo to Tokyo on April 9, 1975. He demanded two parachutes and

30 million yen ($100,000). The plane taxied to a parking area at Haneda Airport, where the passengers deplaned. Police entered the plane through a rear door and arrested the hijacker.

Leal Oskiki: alias of A.R.M.

Haniffa Bin Osman: Singaporean, age 55, arrested September 29, 2006, by the FBI for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorney's Office announced charges of conspiracy to export weapons and munitions and conspiracy to launder money with others with LTTE links.

Sergio Osmena Jr.: former senator and Philippine presidential candidate accused on February 11, 1977, of masterminding a plot to kill Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and take over the government.

Sergio Osmena III: accused on February 11, 1977, of plotting to kill Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos and take over the government. His father was accused of masterminding the plot.

Keijiro Ota: member, age 51, of the Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult who was arrested February 20, 1996, by Bangkok police. Police believed he was involved in a plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting. Japan was considering an extradition request.

Jean-Tony A. Oulai: Ivory Coast pilot stopped at Jacksonville International Airport in Florida on September 14, 2001, after an airline employee found a stun gun and old flight manuals in his checked luggage. Oulai was held in federal custody in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks and released in November 2002.

Mansour Oumrane: one of two Libyans arrested the night of February 19, 1988, by Senegalese security officials as the men were attempting to illegally enter the country with explosives and weapons at Dakar-Yoff Airport. They were turned over to the State Security Court on April 8, 1988, and faced three to five years in prison for "acts and maneuvers likely to threaten public security." On June 15, 1988, they were to be released without charges and were to leave the country the next day.

Katsuhito Owaki: hijacker of a Japan Airlines B747 flying between Tokyo and Naha, Okinana, on March 12, 1974. Upon landing in Naha, he demanded $55 million, 200 million yen, 15 parachutes, and mountain-climbing gear. After letting the passengers leave and requesting food, he was overpowered by police.

Mohamed Rashed Daoud al-Owhali: alias Khalid Salim Saleh bin Rashed. Yemeni who traveled from Lahore, Pakistan, to Nairobi, Kenya, on July 31, 1998; rode on the truck in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi; and threw a grenade at an embassy guard. He expected to die but was hospitalized with injuries to his hands, face, and back. He was questioned by Kenyan police two days later. On August 12, he initially told the FBI that he had been standing in a bank near the embassy when the bomb went off and claimed he was wearing the same clothing as on August 7. The affidavit doubted this claim because "his clothes bore no traces of blood." He later admitted lying. On August 20, al-Owhali confessed to the FBI that he had been trained in explosives, hijacking, and kidnapping in Afghan camps. Some were affiliated with al Qaeda, which, according to the affidavit, was "an international terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden, dedicated to opposing non-Islamic governments with force and violence." He was aware that bin Laden had issued a fatwa calling for the killing of Americans. Nairobi hospital staff found padlock keys and bullets connected with the bombing that al-Owhali had discarded. He was arrested, flown to the United States on August 26, 1998, and arraigned the next day in a Manhattan courthouse on 12 counts of

murder, 1 count of conspiracy, and 1 count of using weapons of mass destruction. He was ordered held without bail pending a September 28 court appearance. Al-Owhali, age 21 in 1998, applied for free legal services on the basis that he was single, unemployed, and had received $12,000 from his father in the past year. His only asset was a 1992 Chevrolet Caprice. On May 29, 2001, the jury found the defendants guilty on all 302 counts. He was found guilty of conspiracy and murder and faced the death penalty. He was sentenced to life in prison by a federal court in New York for his role in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya on August 7, 1998.

P

Padma: mother of Nalini, a Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam woman suspected of involvement in the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991. Padma was arrested by Indian authorities on June 11, 1991.

K. Padmanabhu: in early 1984, Padmanabhu was general secretary of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front in Sri Lanka. He publicly supported the May 10, 1984, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam separatists who kidnapped two Americans.

First Lieutenant Renato Padua: captured member of the Young Officers Union (YOU) of the Philippines who, on October 16, 1990, was identified by three Mandarin employees as one of the two people who conducted the September 23, 1990, bombing of the Nikko Manila Garden Hotel in Makati District and the nearby Mandarin Oriental Hotel. The employees said he entered the hotel with YOU official Captain Diosdado Valeroso before the explosion. Padua was a member of the Philippine Military Academy class of 1987 and was alleged to have been involved in the failed December 1989 coup.

Robert Paes: variant Payas. Arrested by Indian police on June 19, 1991, for sheltering a prime suspect in the bombing that killed former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. Paes was related to Jaikumar, who was arrested a few days later. Paes was in charge of passing messages between rebel leaders.

General Nuon Paet: leader of a 70-member Khmer Rouge "regiment" that, on March 31, 1994, kidnapped Melissa Himes, an American working for the Christian relief organization Food for the Hungry International. He was also behind the July 26, 1994, kidnapping of three Westerners from a train in southeast Cambodia near Phnom Voar; the hostages were killed on September 28, 2004. He was sentenced to life in December 2002.

Pak Chong-mi: arrested April 8, 1982, by South Cholla Province, South Korea, police for being one of the arsonists who attacked the U.S. International Communications Agency office in Pusan on March 18, 1982, killing a Korean student and injuring three others.

Pak Chong-yong: one of three radical students charged with attempting to break into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) American Cultural Center in Taegu, Samdok-dong, South Korea, after they threw three firebombs and two tear gas grenades at the facility on June 13, 1988. On June 8, he and two others formed a secret society called the Shock Brigade of Students in Taegu Regions for Saving the Nation. He had graduated earlier in 1988 with a degree in political science and was chairman of the student body at Kyongbuk University.

Pak Kil-man: fifty-nine-year-old passenger who, on January 23, 1993, threatened to blow up a Korean Air plane that had left Mokpo for Seoul. The plane made an emergency landing at Kwangju Airport. He was caught by the crewmen and was handed over to the Kwangsan police station in

Kwangju. He lives in Chegi 1-tong, Tongdaemun-ku, Seoul.

Pak Kyu-song: junior at Chonnam National University and one of 11 radical students arrested on October 18, 1990, as they tried to seize the U.S. Embassy in South Korea to protest against the Uruguay Round negotiations. The National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) members were armed with 4 homemade bombs, 20 firebombs, and 7 metal clubs. He said the group had been ordered to seize the embassy the previous month by Chondaehyop chairman Song Kap-sok.

Pak No-chan: international trade senior at Kunsan University and one of five college students arrested November 15, 1989, after throwing firebombs into the U.S. Air Base in Kunsan, Chollabuk-to, during the morning's anti-U.S. demonstration. On February 2, 1990, Judge Pang Kuk-song of the Kunsan Branch of the Chonju District Court convicted him of throwing firebombs at the base and staging illegal rallies to demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Korea. His one-year jail term was suspended for two years.

Pak Se-su: one of three radical students charged with attempting to break into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) American Cultural Center in Taegu, Samdok-dong, South Korea, after they threw three firebombs and two tear gas grenades at the facility on June 13, 1988. He was a junior law student at Yongnam University. On June 8, he and two others had formed a secret society called the Shock Brigade of Students in Taegu Regions for Saving the Nation.

Pak Si-paek: senior at Korea University and one of five students charged by Seoul police on February 25, 1988, with breaking into the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul, smashing three large glass windows, and illegally using explosives in an attack on February 24, 1988, in which they used 30 Molotov cocktails. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths, who were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day.

Pak Yong-ik: Kyung Hee University History Department junior and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Pak Yong-un: one of six South Korean college students who failed to seize the U.S. Information Service (USIS) building in Seoul on July 24, 1989. The Trade Department senior was seriously injured while climbing the building. He was arrested by police on July 26 for violating the National Security Law.

Aurora Pamintuan: spokesperson for the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade in March 1992.

Hutomo Pamungkas: alias Mubarok. On March 11, 2003, the Indonesian government announced that the August 1, 2000, car bombing of Philippine ambassador Leonides Caday's home in Jakarta was carried out by the same Jemaah Islamiyah terrorists accused in the October 12, 2002, Bali blasts. Mubarok distributed the money that financed the attacks and helped assemble the Jakarta bomb.

Bhola Nath Pandey: one of two members of the youth wing of Indira Gandhi's Congress Party who hijacked an Indian Airlines B737 flying from Calcutta to New Delhi via Ranchi, Patna, and Lucknow on December 21, 1978. They demanded the release from jail of former prime minister Indira Gandhi, the withdrawal of criminal charges against her son Sanjay Gandhi, and the resignation of the government of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The hijackers demanded a press conference. They were arrested.

Satish Pandey: resident of Sultanpur, India, who, on January 22, 1993, hijacked the evening Indian Airlines Flight 810 from Patna to Delhi, claiming he was carrying a bomb. He demanded a meeting with Atal Behari Vejpayee, the Bharatiya Janata Party leader. The plane returned to Lucknow, where the hijacker surrendered.

Virenda Pandey: one of two members of the youth wing of Indira Gandhi's Congress Party who hijacked an Indian Airlines B737 flying from Calcutta to New Delhi via Ranchi, Patna, and Lucknow on December 21, 1978. They demanded the release from jail of former prime minister Indira Gandhi, the withdrawal of criminal charges against her son Sanjay Gandhi, and the resignation of the government of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The hijackers demanded a press conference. They were arrested.

Noli Panesa: head of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines central district committee in Pampanga who, on May 20, 1990, was named by police as a planner of the May 13, 1990, NPA murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. He was charged with double murder and illegal possession of firearms.

Noli Paniza: alias Ka Jerome. Member of the Mariano Garcia Brigade and one of two New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines sparrow assassins sent to China for training in 1988. On September 28, 1989, he was named the leader of the six NPA gunmen who shot to death two retired U.S. Air Force officers as they drove from Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac Province near Clark Air Force Base on September 26, 1989.

Max Papilaya: leader of nine South Moluccan gunmen who took over a commuter train in the Netherlands between Assen and Groningen on May 23, 1977. They demanded the release of fellow South Moluccans arrested following attacks in December 1975 and the group that had conspired to kidnap Queen Juliana in July 1975. On June 11, commandos raided the train and a schoolhouse that had been simultaneously taken over by four South Moluccan terrorists. Six of the trainjackers were shot dead. Papilaya's release was demanded on March 13, 1978, by three South Moluccan gunmen who seized an Assen, Netherlands, government building and held 71 employees hostage.

Saifullah Paracha: father of Uzair Paracha. Saifullah was held at the Guantánamo Bay prison. He owns a New York clothing import firm and a Pakistani textile company that shipped large containers of clothes and other goods into Newark. Investigators suspected the family business was used to smuggle al Qaeda terrorists and weapons into the United States.

Uzair Paracha: Pakistani, age 23, detained on March 31, 2003, by federal authorities as a material witness in the New York clothing import firm offices owned by his father, Saifullah Paracha. He had ties to the shipping industry and senior al Qaeda leaders. Investigators suspected the family business was used to smuggle al Qaeda terrorists and weapons into the United States. Saifullah owns a Pakistani textile company that shipped large containers of clothes and other goods into Newark. Uzair was arrested by Karachi police while trying to board an airplane in Karachi in July; he was held incommunicado. Uzair was identified by jailed al Qaeda leader Khalid Sheik Mohammed and was linked to Ohio truck driver Iyman Faris, who pleaded guilty on May 1 to providing material support to a terrorist organization.

On August 8, federal authorities in Manhattan filed terrorism charges against Uzair, including conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, a 15-year sentence. The indictment said that for a $200,000 business investment, the younger Paracha agreed to pose as an unnamed al Qaeda associate (later revealed to be Majid Khan) while in the United States to secure immigration documents for him. Khan planned a series of bombings at gas stations. During a March interview with the

FBI and the New York Police Department, Paracha admitted to possession of a Maryland driver's license, an ATM card, a key to a post office box, and documents linked to the al Qaeda member. Prosecutors had earlier said that he could also be charged with helping obtain weapons of mass destruction and conspiracy. His attorney, Anthony Ricco of New York, denied the allegations.

On November 7, 2005, U.S. District Judge Sidney H. Stein ruled that Uzair Paracha could present statements made by captive al Qaeda operatives Majid Khan and Ammar Baluchi in his defense. The judge ruled that he could not use information from Khalid Sheik Mohammed or from Paracha's father, who was held in Guantánamo Bay prison.

The trial began on November 8. On November 23, a federal jury in New York convicted Paracha on five counts of conspiracy and providing material and financial support to al Qaeda. He faced 75 years in prison.

Hazaifa Parhat: variant of Hozaifa Parhat.

Hozaifa Parhat: variants Huzaifa, Hazaifa. Chinese national held for six years on terrorism charges at the U.S. military prison in Guantánamo Bay as of February 2008. The Muslim of Uighur descent was accused of attending a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan during the 9/11 attacks. The apparent affiliate of the East Turkistan Islamic Movement was captured in Afghanistan. On June 20, 2008, a Federal Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that he was improperly labeled an "enemy combatant" by the Pentagon, the first time a Guantánamo Bay detainee was given an opportunity to seek his release via a civilian court hearing. The court ordered military officials to either "release or transfer Parhat, or to expeditiously hold a new {military} tribunal." He was represented by attorney Susan Baker Manning.

Huzaifa Parhat: variant of Hozaifa Parhat.

Pa'tek: variant of Umar Patek.

Umar Patek: variants Umar, Pa'tek, Pak Taek; aliases Umar Kecil, Abu Syekh, Zacky. Assistant to the Jemaah Islamiyah field coordinator in 2002, Patek participated in the Bali, Indonesia, bombings that killed 202 people. He is a Javanese Indonesian Arabic man born in 1970; stands five feet five inches tall; and weighs 133 pounds. The United States offered a one-million-dollar reward for information leading to his arrest.

Selvarasa Pathmanathan: chief of international relations of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam at the time of the group's dissolution on May 18, 2009.

Dominique Marie Paul: French woman deported by South Korean immigration police on August 31, 1988, shortly after her arrival in Seoul's Kimpo International Airport from an undisclosed country. She identified herself as a reporter from a French monthly magazine but was suspected of links with Black September.

Mangeshkar Gajanand Pawar: charged by Indian police on March 15, 1993, of direct involvement in planting several bombs in Bombay that killed 317 people and wounded 1,250 on March 12, 1993. He and fellow defendant Piloo Khan had been arrested or convicted 18 times on charges of murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, extortion, and narcotics trafficking and were linked to some of Bombay's many crime networks. The duo escaped the afternoon of March 15 in north Bombay during a shootout with police who were attempting to arrest them.

Narong Penanam: Thai, age 47, arrested June 13, 2003, while attempting to smuggle 66 pounds of radioactive cesium-137 from Laos in a Bangkok hotel parking lot. Police believed the cesium originated in Russia and was destined for use in Muslim militant attacks. He was charged with illegal possession of a radioactive substance. As of November 2003, authorities were still searching for accomplices and additional caches of cesium.

Ntombeko Peni: sentenced to 18 years in prison on June 6, 1995, by Supreme Court Judge Braam Lategan for the August 25, 1993, stabbing murder of U.S. citizen Amy Biehl, a U.S. Fulbright exchange student studying at the University of the Western Cape.

Jolito Pepito: arrested April 5, 1987, by Philippine authorities as the driver of a car parked near the Tacloban stage where president Corazon Aquino addressed a rally. The car contained an M-16 rifle and a pistol.

R.S. Perera: name given by an individual claiming to represent the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front), who took credit for setting off a large bomb in a phone booth of the main office of the Sri Lankan Telecommunications Department on May 7, 1986, killing 12 and injuring 113.

Nu Pet: variant Nuon Pet; alias Ta Pet. Khmer Rouge commander believed involved with the July 26, 1994, attack on a train in Cambodia. Nine were killed and 200 abducted.

Nuon Pet: variant of Nu Pet.

Ta Pet: meaning *old man* or *grandfather;* alias of Nu Pet.

Prasong Pholthiphet: worked with Japanese United Red Army member Yoshimi Tanaka counterfeiting U.S. $100 bills in 1996, according to East Asian police.

Daeng Phommala: one of four Laotians arrested during the March 8, 1989, rescue of Yoshiaki Asao, the Japanese branch manager of Mitsui kidnapped March 1 from his home in Vientiane, Laos, and taken into Thailand. Laotian police said the kidnappers were exiled Lao reactionaries from the Thonglit Chokbengboun (name of a former rightist general) group. Phommala was from Saybouri Province.

Siddhartha Phukan: central publicity secretary of the United Assam Liberation Front in India, which, on July 1, 1991, kidnapped a Soviet engineer and 14 Indian employees in India.

Robert Pincus: Jericho, New York, resident accused by the Philippine government of assisting three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos; on February 11, 1977, the Filipinos admitted to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government.

Pitono: alias of Dulmatin.

Joko Pitono: alias of Dulmatin.

Joko Pitoyo: alias of Dulmatin.

Ka Popoy: alias of Jaime Fuentes.

Pottuamman: intelligence chief of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam included on the May 20, 1992, Madras Court charge sheet as connected with the murder of former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991.

Velupillai Prabhakaran: leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka from 1987 into the 2000s and included on the May 20, 1992, Madras Court charge sheet as connected with the murder of former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. On November 27, 2000, he said he was ready for unconditional peace talks with the government and offered a pre-talks ceasefire.

Often referred to as Sri Lanka's Osama bin Laden, Prabhakaran died on May 18, 2009, on a tiny spit of land formerly held by the group. The circumstances of his death were unclear, and the government issued several accounts. His death, at age 54, ended the decades-long terrorist campaign by the group. His group had pioneered the terrorist tactic of suicide bombing and had invented the suicide belt, which LTTE women often used to assassinate government leaders. He had created

a rebel state that ruled hundreds of thousands of people in the north; the state had its own flag, police force, and courts. At its height, the group made $300 million annually on drug and arms smuggling, fake charities, and donations from Tamils. In January 1984, he met and married college student and hunger striker Mathivathani Erambu. They had a daughter and a son; the latter died in LTTE's last battle with government troops. LTTE Web sites insist Prabhakaran has not died.

Prachanda: alias of Pushpa Kamal Dahal.

Ricardo Prestosa: aliases Ka (Comrade) Josel, Ka Bukol. New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla arrested May 11, 1989, by Philippine paramilitary constabulary forces at his mother's house in the town of Dinalupihan in Barangay Magsaysay, Bataan Province, in connection with NPA's sparrow hit team that assassinated U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe on April 21, 1989, as he drove to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Authorities believed Prestosa was one of the planners but not a hit man. He was a political officer of the Communist Party of the NPA Northwest Revolutionary Committee in Pampanga. He joined the NPA in August 1982. He was first arrested in October 1983, but the subversion charges against him were dropped two months later. He was caught and detained at Camp Tolentino until August 1987, when he was released from military custody. He proceeded to Balay, a rehabilitation center for ex-political detainees in Quezon City, for treatment of a cyst on his head. He was arrested in December 1988 but was again freed. During his arrest, he admitted NPA membership but denied a role in the Rowe killing. He said he had been working as a truck helper in Angadanan, Isabela, since April 1, 1989. On May 12, 1989, Col. Victor Tiangco, chief of Task Force Rowe, identified Prestosa as a principal suspect. The next day, Prestosa admitted involvement in the killing, saying he was one of five rebels in the car.

Mrs. Melba Principe: nurse and Philippine New People's Army (NPA) medical officer identified on August 27, 1989, by the self-proclaimed shooter, Juanito Itaas, as involved in NPA's April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe. She was arrested September 1, 1989.

Jeremiah Puren: South African member of the Wild Geese of the Congo Wars of the 1960s who participated in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government on November 15, 1981, and, with 44 other mercenaries, took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. Puren was released unconditionally. After Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982. On July 5, 1982, the Seychelles sentenced him to death. He was released on July 23, 1982.

Dr. Agus Purwanto: arrested April 2008 in Malaysia and sent to Indonesia to investigate possible involvement in fomenting Jemaah Islamiyah violence in Poso.

Puryanto: convicted of involvement in the October 12, 2002, bombing of two nightclubs in Bali.

Pyon Kyong-pom: sophomore in the Public Administration Department of Kyung Hee University and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Q

Hashim Qadeer: arrested July 27, 2005, in a bus terminal in Gujranwala. He had set up Daniel Pearl's January 23, 2002, meeting with the terrorists who kidnapped and later murdered him. Qadeer had been under surveillance for three days. On August 6, 2005, Qadeer confessed to working with two al Qaeda–linked operatives. Police charged Qadeer on August 17, 2005, for setting up the meeting.

Ahmad Sayyid Qadir: *Al-Musawwar* reported on March 29, 1996, that the Canadian government had asked the Pakistanis to release Qadir, a Canadian of Egyptian descent believed involved in the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80.

Ahmed Abdul Qadus: senior al Qaeda operative captured with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed on March 1, 2003, in Pakistan.

Jabir Hasan al Qahtani: Saudi taken prisoner in Pakistan or Afghanistan and held in the U.S. Navy's prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, as of January 2004. It is unclear if this is the same Guantánamo Bay–held Qahtani refused U.S. entry in August 2001 by U.S. Customs officials in Orlando. He may have intended to meet 9/11 leader Muhammad Atta, who was in Orlando at the time. He said he planned to visit friends but could not name any.

Ibrahim Qasim: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and diverted to Entebbe.

Musa Ja'far Qasir: Lebanese Shi'ite associate of the hijacker of Air Afrique RK-056 on July 24, 1987. He was arrested August 24 by Central African Republic police in Bangui.

Abdul Qayyum: one of six Denver-area residents indicted March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five on bail. The FBI said three had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Qayyum was freed on $10,000 bail.

Sunny Ahmed Qazi: alias Burger. Pakistani identified by India as one of five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport.

Hashim Quershi: one of two Kashmiri Liberation Front hijackers of an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship F27 flying from Srinagar to Jammu on January 30, 1971, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. The duo demanded asylum and freedom from prosecution by the Pakistani government, plus the release of 36 prisoners in Kashmir jails by the Indian government. The Pakistanis granted asylum. India refused their demands and, on February 3, the hijackers blew up the plane with hand grenades, remaining on board to ensure the fire consumed the plane and to prevent Pakistani firefighters from stopping the blaze. The hijackers were injured when they jumped from the

plane. They were charged with conspiracy and subversive activities. On May 17, 1973, a special tribunal found Quershi guilty of being an Indian agent who had received his orders from Delhi intelligence officers. The court found he had acted as an intelligence agent rather than as a member of the Liberation Front and sentenced him to stiff jail terms under the Pakistani Penal Code and the Official Secrets Act.

Jawig Quibo: linked to the December 2, 1982, bombing of the Iraqi Consulate in Thailand by the Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group.

Aldemar Quintari: Afghan explosives expert identified in December 1995 by the *World,* a Philippine newspaper, as replacing the terrorist Shah for carrying out terrorist activities in Manila.

Eduardo Quitoriano: arrested in 1994 by the Philippine military, Quitoriano, then age 41, served as the Communist Party of the Philippines international liaison officer to the Japanese Red Army. He was suspected of involvement in a $1.6 million counterfeiting case wrapped up in Switzerland in 1990.

Manuel V. Quizon: one of two Philippine New People's Army rebels arrested May 2, 1992, in a posh subdivision in Angeles City. Quizon, the secretary of the Philippine Communist Party's provincial committee in Pampanga, had a 250,000-peso reward on his head. Police seized two .45 caliber pistols, four fragmentation grenades, communications equipment, computer disks, a personal computer, and Communist Party documents. Charges of illegal possession of firearms and explosives were filed. Police said they had planned the attacks on U.S. servicemen in Pampanga and Tarlac during the past few years. The two rebels were linked to the killing of four Americans, including two servicemen in Dau, Mabalacat, on May 13, 1990. They were also linked to the grenade attack on the Voice of America complex in Tarlac on September 18, 1990, and in January 1992.

Sohail Anjum Qureshi: originally of Pakistan, Qureshi, age 30, was arrested at Heathrow Airport in October 2006 as he boarded a plane for Islamabad. He carried what he called gifts for the mujaheddin in Pakistan, including a night-vision optical device, backpacks, police-style Armament Systems and Procedures (ASP) batons, sleeping bags, and camping gear. He was also carrying a computer hard drive with several combat manuals in its files, 9,000 British pounds (worth $16,800), and an eight-page *al-wida* (farewell message) in which he said, "If I am to become a Shaheed [martyr] then cry not and celebrate that day as if you celebrate a happy occasion." He told an Internet contact that he had trained at an al Qaeda camp in Pakistan in 1996 and led another in 1998. He had contacted Samina Malik, the "lyrical terrorist," who worked in a Heathrow Airport store and told him about airport security measures. Malik was sentenced to nine months in prison in November 2007 for possession of articles useful for terrorist purposes. Qureshi claimed he was a terrorism financier and fundraiser, observing that "bullets cost money." He said he wanted to "kill many" in an overseas operation. On January 8, 2008, a British court sentenced him to four years six months in prison.

Saleh Quuwaye: one of two Saudis among the nine suspected terrorists arrested December 29, 1995, by Philippine police, who also seized explosives, 50 Philippine passports, and maps of Metro Manila.

R

Hamza Rabia: served as external operations chief for Osama bin Laden before Rabia and four other al Qaeda terrorists were killed by a missile from a Predator drone on December 1, 2005, in a tribal area along the Afghan border of Pakistan. The Egyptian citizen was a top operational planner against U.S. and European targets. He had replaced Abu Faraj Libbi, the third-ranking leader of al Qaeda. Local authorities said the men, including two Arabs, died while making bombs at 1:45 A.M.

M. Rabuya: one of four hijackers of a Philippine Airlines Fokker flying from Aub to Manila on November 6, 1968. The group killed one passenger, wounded another, and robbed everyone. The hijackers escaped upon landing in Manila. Rabuya received a death sentence and was electrocuted.

Rafaqat: one of two individuals arrested February 7, 2008, by Pakistani authorities in connection with the December 27, 2007, assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto. One was a brother of the suicide bomber.

Mrs. Rafiqa: arrested January 6, 1989, by Indian airport security at Srinagar Airport before she boarded a New Delhi–bound plane. Police seized arms and ammunition from her bag. She and her traveling companion, Nazir Ahmad, confessed to planning to hijack the aircraft and forcing it to fly out of India. They had entered India from the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir after receiving training in hijacking and sabotage from the Pakistan Army.

Shiv Kumar Raghavan: member of the Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers (probably the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) arrested May 19, 1982, by Indian police while attacking two fellow Sri Lankans.

Kandiah Ragunachan: alleged Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam assassin of Lalith Athulathmudali, who was shot to death on April 23, 1993, in Sri Lanka. The killer's bullet-riddled body was found the day of the murder near where the politician was killed. The killer lived in Chavakachcheri and worked at a radio shop in Colombo Central.

Arthur Rahaman: Bangladeshi wanted for questioning in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok. Rahaman escaped in the Rajburana District on June 26 when Thai police arrested three others following a brief gun battle and seized 9 M-16s, 36 AK-47 assault rifles, 10 rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), 5 RPG launchers, 10 hand grenades, 10 sticks of TNT, 33 AK-47 magazines, 8 M-16 magazines, a .38 caliber revolver, and a sack of M-16 ammunition from a house in Soi Pracha-uthit 61 in Bang Mod.

Khalil Hussain Rahayyal: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced Rahayyal to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman

al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, 42-count federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, claiming that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. Seifullah Chapman, Hammad Abdur-Raheem, Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem (no relation; represented by Christopher Amolsch), and Masoud Ahmad Khan were scheduled for a February 9 bench trial in front of Judge Brinkema.

In February, Judge Brinkema threw out the case against Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem, saying prosecutors failed to present evidence that he was involved in a conspiracy to train for jihadist combat abroad. She noted he had fallen asleep at one of the meetings of the alleged coconspirators. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Hammad Abdur-Raheem: Gulf War veteran who was one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, 42-count federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas.

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On March 4, Judge Brinkema found Hammad Abdur-Raheem guilty of weapons charges and supporting Lashkar-i-Taiba. He did not attend the training camp but was accused of helping train his friends in the United States. On June 15, Judge Brinkema imposed a 97-month sentence on Hammad Abdur-Raheem. On July 29, 2005, she reduced the sentence to 52 months. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Rahil: one of three initial suspects in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Saeed Abdul Rahim: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Saleem Abdel Rahim: Syrian-born director of the Islamic Relief Agency, a Kuwaiti-financed organization in Peshawar, and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf who were arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. Rahim was charged under the Maintenance of Public Order Act.

Abdul Rahman: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Rahman, in his twenties, was from Arifwala, Pakistan.

Abdur Rahman: leader of the banned Jamaat ul-Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which wants to establish *sharia* law and claims to have 10,000 members.

He is also the older brother of Ataur Rahman, the group's military commander.

Aseraf Abdul Alzouri Rahman: United Arab Emirates citizen and one of six Arabs arrested April 1, 1995, by Philippine authorities in Caloocan (or Kalookan) for being members of the little-known Islamic Saturday Meeting. The group had ties to Ramzi Yusuf. Documents taken from the six detainees indicated they planned to attack U.S. and Saudi citizens in the Philippines. They were charged with illegal possession of firearms and explosives. Police had seized several M-16 Armalite rifles, dynamite, and detonators. Police said they were preparing for a series of bombings to disrupt the May 8 elections. In December 1995, they were tried before the Caloocan City Regional Trial Court for illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

Ataur Rahman: alias Sunny. Military commander of the banned Jamaat ul-Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which wants to establish *sharia* law and claims to have 10,000 members. He is the younger brother of Abdur Rahman, the group's leader. Ataur was arrested in a December 13, 2005, raid on Tejgaon Polytechnic College in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Sharif 'Abd-al-Rahman: member of the Egyptian Islamic Group killed on July 1, 1995, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He had fled Egypt for Afghanistan a few years earlier. He then moved to Peshawar, Pakistan, before moving on. He was a prominent member of the group's military wing in Qina. He was identified by the Ethiopian government as the leader of the nine gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Shayek Abdur Rahman: Bangladesh's top Islamic militant leader, Rahman was captured by authorities on March 2, 2006.

Anton Rajah: London-based spokesperson for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in May 1991, Rajah said his group was not responsible for the May 22, 1991, murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister.

Raju: one of three Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam gunmen who set off a truck bomb on January 31, 1996, at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka building in Colombo, killing 90 and wounding 1,400. The trio crashed an Isuzu truck into the security barricade at the front of the bank. Two gunmen fired automatic weapons at the guards, some of whom returned fire while others fled. One terrorist fired a grenade in front of a nearby office building. Raju, the driver, spent several minutes attempting to crash the truck through the security barriers and finally rammed his vehicle into the building, causing the first two floors to collapse. The terrorists were grabbed by local citizens upon fleeing a bakery after dropping off grenades, a suicide kit, two bombs, and two walkie-talkies.

Ghulam Rama: Pakistani, age 67, sentenced on June 16, 2005, by presiding judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte to five years in prison and expulsion from France after serving his term for conspiracy to assist Richard Reid in his attempt to shoe-bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic on December 22, 2001. Rama had spent three years in prison awaiting trial. French intelligence indicated Rama had organized terrorist attacks during trips to the United Kingdom, New York, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia between 2001 and 2002. Reid had used an Internet café in Paris to contact Pakistan; the trail led to Rama, the president of Straight Path, a Muslim charity. Rama told police he had seen two other defendants with Reid.

Pratap Ramchandani: Baroda deputy mayor arrested in connection with the April 14, 1980, assassination attempt against prime minister Indira Gandhi. On April 24, eight days after his arrest, he was granted bail.

Asif Ramzi: Pakistani militant who named himself after noted terrorist Ramzi Yousef. Pakistani authorities wanted him for questioning in the

June 14, 2002, car bombing outside the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 Pakistanis and injured 51 others. On June 29, 2002, Pakistan offered a $50,000 bounty for him. He sent e-mails from the banned Lashkar-i-Jhangvi to a local news agency and a major daily newspaper in Karachi claiming credit for three parcel bombings on October 18, 2002, that injured nine people in Karachi. One e-mail said the group was warning police who were hunting members of banned Islamic groups, the Taliban, and al Qaeda. Ramzi claimed that 35 packages, each containing five ounces of explosives, had been mailed from three post offices. They threatened future attacks against "anti-Islam police officers and other infidels." All parcels included a tag that said "a gift from the MMA"—the initials of the Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal (the United Action Front), a coalition of anti-U.S. religious parties that had made major gains in the previous week's national elections. An MMA leader denied involvement.

Baljit Singh Rana: one of two Sikh activists arrested in February 1984 who admitted to carrying out a grenade attack against the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi in August 1983.

Tariq Rana: Pakistani businessman who was arrested by Philippine authorities on March 31, 1995, in the Makati financial district on fraud charges and for connections with Ramzi Yusuf.

Abdul Rashid: Pakistani taxi driver arrested in February 2008 in connection with the December 27, 2007, assassination of former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. Rashid's cousin, Husnain Gul, was also held.

Haroon Rashid: one of six Denver-area residents indicted in March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. U.S. Magistrate Michael Watanabe released five of them on bail but ordered Rashid held without bail on an immigration charge. On March 31, FBI agent Michael Castro told a U.S. magistrate at a bail hearing that Rashid had been trained at a terrorist camp in Pakistan shortly after 9/11 and wanted to take part in a jihad against the United States. A pawn shop owner said Rashid had shopped for a rifle with a scope equipped for night firing. Rashid had been convicted of murder in Pakistan but was free on appeal. The FBI said three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Rashid was represented by attorney Anthony Joseph.

Mohammed Rashid: identified by confessed bomber Asif Zaheer as accepting the car bomb that, on May 8, 2002, exploded next to a pink and white 46-seat Pakistani Navy Mercedes Marco Polo bus outside the upscale Karachi Sheraton Hotel and Towers on Club Road, killing 16 people—including 11 French citizens working for a technical company on a submarine project, 2 Pakistani beggars, and the driver of unidentified nationality—and wounding 22 others, including 12 French citizens and 8 Pakistanis. On January 7, 2003, police arrested but did not immediately charge two others as a result of Zaheer's information. On June 30, the Pakistani antiterrorism court sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the bombing.

Rasu: variant Raghu. One of three Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam gunmen who set off a truck bomb on January 31, 1996, at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka building in Colombo, killing 90 and wounding 1,400. The trio crashed an Isuzu truck into the security barricade at the front of the bank. Two gunmen fired automatic weapons at the guards, some of whom returned fire while others fled. One terrorist fired a grenade in front of a nearby office building. For several minutes, the driver attempted to crash the truck through the security barriers and finally rammed his vehicle into the building, causing the first two floors to collapse. The terrorists were grabbed by local citizens upon fleeing a bakery after dropping off grenades, a suicide kit, two bombs, and two walkie-talkies.

Ibrahim Rasul: variant Rasool; alias Abdul Shakoor. Iranian displaced person holding a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) card and one of six accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested March 11, 1995, by Pakistani police. Rasul was arrested at the Cantt Railway Station while carrying explosives and was charged with plotting to kill prime minister Benazir Bhutto under the Maintenance of Public Order Act. He implicated Yusuf in the June 20, 1994, bombing of the Imam Reza mausoleum in Mashhad, Iran, that left 25 dead and 70 injured. Rasul had settled in Peshawar in the 1980s to join the Afghan War against the Russians. On April 3, 1995, he was brought from Peshawar to Karachi for investigation into the alleged attempt against Prime Minister Bhutto. He alleged that three million rupees remained in the vaults of a foreign bank in Karachi to be paid to them for the attempt. On August 20, he was remanded for five days to the physical custody of the Crimes Investigation Department. He was a resident of Askari Lane, Mohalla Juman Shah, near the Smani Mosque. He was a member of a terrorist group based in Karachi. He was suspected of involvement in the murder of several leaders of the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, including Haq Nawaz Jhangvi.

Abdur Rauf: associate of Mohammad Rashid Khan, gambling kingpin and Muslim owner of a three-story residential building in which a bomb exploded on March 17, 1993, at Bow Bazaar Street in central Calcutta's Muslim district, killing 86 people and wounding 125. Police believed the blast was caused by carelessly handled explosives stockpiled for bomb making. Police found 25 live bombs at the blast site. Rauf was arrested.

Rashid Rauf: dual U.K.-Pakistani citizen involved in an al Qaeda plot to blow up 10 British planes in 2006. He was killed in a missile strike in Ali Khel in North Waziristan on November 22, 2008. He had earlier lived in Birmingham, United Kingdom. He was arrested in Bahawalpur, Pakistan, in August 2006, but a Pakistani court dropped charges against him later that year. Pakistan offered to extradite him to the United Kingdom. He escaped custody in Pakistan in December 2007, slipping out of his handcuffs after police permitted him to visit an Islamabad mosque. He was believed linked to Jaish-i-Muhammad. He married a close relative of Maulana Masood Azhar, founder of Jaish-i-Muhammad.

Tayib Rauf: arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Rauf, age 22, is from Birmingham, United Kingdom, and is the brother of Rashid Rauf, who was also arrested. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. Tayib Rauf was later released.

Ravi: alias of Sivakumaraswamy Raviraj.

Paritala Ravi: former People's War Group Maoist separatist guerrilla leader who was an Indian film producer in November 1997. He was injured on November 19, 1997, when a remotely detonated car bomb exploded outside D. Rama Naidu film studio in Hyderabad during a gathering of actors, fans, and journalists for the filming of a movie, killing 23 people and injuring 20 others, including actor Mohan Babu. No one claimed credit. Police suspected rivals of Ravi.

Sivakumaraswamy Raviraj: alias Ravi. One of the 10 most wanted Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) operatives in 1993, Raviraj was wanted for a spate of killings in Colombo. He was a close associate of the LTTE suicide bomber who rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May Day parade in Colombo on May 1, 1993, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others.

Zaldy Realubit: alias Ka (Comrade) Irene. One of eight members of the New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines who died in a four-hour gun battle

in Barangay Duquit, Mabalacat, Pampanga, on July 2, 1989, when the Angeles Metropolitan District Command foiled the NPA's plan to attack the July 4 celebration at Clark Air Base. All belonged to General Guerrilla Unit One operating in eastern Pampanga towns.

Ashique Rehman: one of three Pakistani sailors arrested May 2, 1995, in Rosario, Argentina, while taking photos of the Argentine Zionist Union building at 2555 Salta Street in the old Pichincha District. They were placed at the disposal of Federal Judge Galeano. The trio worked on the Cypriot ship *Mastrogiorgis B*, moored in Rosario. Police were investigating whether they were involved with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine-Israel Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 96 and wounded 231.

Attaur Rehman: member of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi arrested June 4, 2007, by Pakistani police on suspicion of involvement in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl.

Khidr Abu Abdur Rehman: alias of Ahmad Saeed.

Matiur Rehman: Pakistani who is not an al Qaeda member but who is believed to have a link to Osama bin Laden. Police were investigating his links to those arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day.

Omar Rehman: arrested along with two of his relatives on August 29, 2004, in his village home in the North West Frontier Province in connection with the two failed assassination attempts against Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf in December 2003.

Tauseef Rehman: arrested on December 5, 2008, in Calcutta and charged with fraud and conspiracy. Rehman, a 28-year-old from Calcutta, used a false ID card to buy 22 SIM (subscriber identity) cards that were used by the terrorists during the November 26, 2008, Mumbai attacks.

J. Rodrigues Reis: one of two deserters from the Portuguese Army who hijacked an Angolan Air Taxi general aviation craft scheduled to fly from Luanda, Angola, to Cabinda on June 12, 1971, and diverted it to Pointe Noire in the Republic of the Congo.

Inderjit Singh Reyat: Canadian citizen and Sikh bomb maker arrested February 5, 1988, by police in Coventry, United Kingdom, on a Canadian warrant. Canada requested extradition. He was charged with manslaughter in the deaths of two baggage handlers and with six weapons charges, including the manufacture and acquisition of explosive substances. On May 10, 1991, he was convicted on two counts of manslaughter and four explosives offenses. On June 10, 1991, Justice Raymond Paris of Canada's British Columbia Supreme Court sentenced the former auto electrician to 10 years in prison. He was a devout Sikh who aided members of the militant Babbar Khalsa, a Sikh nationalist organization.

He was charged in Canada on June 6, 2001, with involvement in the June 23, 1985, Air India Flight 182 bombing that killed 2 workers in Japan and all 329 people on the B747 when it crashed off the Atlantic coast of Ireland. Reyat was jailed in Japan. On February 10, 2003, he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the Air India bombing and as part of a plea bargain was sentenced to five years for helping acquire the materials used to make the bomb. Prosecutors said he did not know who made the bomb and thought the material would be used for bombs in India. The surprise plea came two

months before he and two others were to stand trial on murder charges.

Ali Reza: Iranian refugee detained for 24 hours at Karachi Airport on September 24, 1989, in connection with a possible attempt to hijack Saudi Airlines Flight SV-353 from Karachi to Jeddah. He was released after close interrogation. He had come to Karachi as a refugee in February 1989 and had been living in a slum behind the airport. He was planning to migrate to the United States.

Roger Riga: one of three young Filipino hijackers of a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Davao to Manila and Bacolod on October 11, 1973. The plane landed in Hong Kong. President Ferdinand Marcos granted them amnesty in the Philippines. The hijackers agreed and surrendered their weapons.

Chhouk Rin: former Khmer Rouge commander arrested in Cambodia on January 17, 2000, for the September 28, 2004, murders of three backpackers—an Australian, a Briton, and a Frenchman—who were kidnapped on July 25, 1994, when guerrillas ambushed their train en route from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville. Rin was the first senior ex-rebel to be jailed after defecting. He was taken into custody in southern Cambodia and was held at Phnom Penh's T3 prison. He was sentenced to life in December 2002.

Commander Robot: alias of Ghalib Andang.

Muktar Robow: spokesperson in May 2008 for the Somali al-Shabab, the military arm of the Islamic Courts movement that had been designated a terrorist group by the United States in February 2008.

Maria Odete Rodrigues: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement's December 6, 1982, sabotage of a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

R. Rodrigues de Sousa: one of two deserters from the Portuguese Army who hijacked an Angolan Air Taxi general aviation craft scheduled to fly from Luanda, Angola, to Cabinda on June 12, 1971, and diverted it to Pointe Noire in the Republic of the Congo.

Jimmy Rodriguez: commanding officer of the Red Scorpion Group south command of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade killed in a February 1, 1993, shootout during a raid by Philippine National Police. He was involved in killing U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe on April 21, 1989.

Abdur Rohim: arrested in April 2008 in Malaysia, which sent him to Indonesia, where he was being investigated for his involvement in violence in Poso. He was believed to have succeeded Zarkasih as the leader of Jemaah Islamiyah in June 2007.

Rohmat: alias Zaki. Indonesian martial arts specialist, age 26, arrested in March 2005 in the Philippines on suspicion of being a Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) operative. He told investigators that he had trained 23 Indonesian bomb specialists at the Jabal Qubah camp in southern Mindanao. He said he had worked with the al Qaeda–linked Abu Sayyaf Group. He claimed that the southern Philippines had become a haven for Indonesians involved in major terrorist attacks, including the 2002 Bali bombings. He said the JI group was planning more bombings and kidnappings. He said he had entered the southern Philippines to obtain training with other Indonesians in January 2000 and in two years had worked his way up to instructor on Islam and the martial arts; military officials said he

had also been teaching bomb making. He claimed that in 2002, Zulkifli, then the Indonesian head of JI in the Philippines, had named him the JI contact with the Abu Sayyaf.

Commander Rolly: alias of Omar Usman.

Michael Romero: believed to be one of 10 members of the New People's Army of the Philippines who, on March 4, 1990, shot to death Stewart Frank Raab, age 76, an American rancher who refused to pay revolutionary taxes of $34,000.

Sergio Romero: member of the Philippines New People's Army (NPA) Alex Boncayao Brigade, a Manila sparrow assassination unit. He joined the NPA in 1979 and was their spokesperson on March 2, 1992.

Ka Rommel: alias of Alfredo de Leon.

Gary Ipa Romriell: Los Angeles, California, resident who Philippine police believed was a U.S. assassin who entered the country to kill president Corazon Aquino May 15–20, 1990.

Glen Rosauro: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Randall Todd Royer: Falls Church, Virginia, resident, age 30, and one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, 42-count federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Royer and another defendant were alleged to have fired at Indian positions in Kashmir after training at a Lashkar-i-Taiba camp in Pakistan.

On July 11, Judge Brinkema ruled that Royer should remain in jail, saying she was not satisfied with his explanation of why he had an AK-47-style rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition in his car two weeks after 9/11.

On September 25, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants. Royer was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda and the Taliban.

On January 16, 2004, Royer pleaded guilty to one count of using and discharging a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence and to carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony, but he denied he intended to harm Americans. He said he and his colleagues intended to fight in Muslim causes abroad. The government dropped charges that he conspired to provide material support to the Taliban and al Qaeda. On April 9, Royer was sentenced to 20 years in prison. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Piet "Skiet" Rudolph: leader of the Order of the Boer People (Orde Boerevolk) of South Africa on December 5, 1990, during his bail application in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Rudolph admitted that his group had attacked the U.K. Embassy in Pretoria in January 1990.

Abu Rusdan: temporary leader of Indonesia's Jemaah Islamiyah arrested April 23, 2003.

Reinhald Rusli: suspected Indonesian arms broker, age 34, arrested September 29, 2006, and held in federal custody in Guam in connection with an attempt to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

S

S.: alias of T.Z.

Sabah Saddiq Saad: Iraqi diplomat denied accreditation in Manila by the Philippine government because of his involvement with two terrorists who tried to plant a 200-pound bomb at the U.S. Information Service (USIS) Thomas Jefferson Library. The bomb exploded prematurely on January 19, 1991.

Abu Munder al-Saadi: spiritual leader of a Libyan militant group arrested in the Hong Kong Airport in the early 2000s, according to Noman Benotman, a former group member.

Esmael Saafar: alias Kumander Tigre. Vice chairman of the Raja Buayan Revolutionary Committee and leader of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front terrorists who, on October 18, 1993, threatened U.S. engineers working for the Morrison Knudsen Corporation constructing a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Philippine Aid Plan road project in Cotabato, Sarangani Province.

Sahilal Sabaratnam: one of four Sri Lankan immigrants who were charged in a New York court on January 26, 2009, with providing material support to terrorists for trying to supply hundreds of thousands of dollars of surface-to-air missiles and assault weapons to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Two defendants pleaded guilty. Charges against Sabaratnam were expected to go forward.

Sri Sabaratnam: head of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam group's Mahattaya faction in the organization's Paris office.

Sabauddin: Indian charged on February 25, 2009, by Indian prosecutors with providing maps used in the November 26–28, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks that killed 170 people.

Abu Sabaya: alias of Aldam Tilao.

Abu Sabaya: spokesperson for the Abu Sayyaf rebels who kidnapped Jeffrey Craig Edwards Schilling, an American from Oakland, California, in Jolo, Philippines, on August 29, 2000.

Osmar Saleh Sabbe: variant Sabbi. Leader of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), a splinter faction of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), who served as spokesperson in Beirut during the July 14, 1975, kidnapping of two American civilians and four Ethiopians from the U.S. Navy's Kagnew Station transmitter site near Asmara by the ELF-Revolutionary Council. He also served as the ELF's spokesperson during the December 22, 1975, kidnapping of Ronald Michalke, a U.S. citizen employed by the Collins International Service Company at the Kagnew Station communications base in Asmara.

S. S. Sabhapathy: arrested by Indian police on July 5, 1991, in a Delhi hotel in connection with the bombing that killed former Indian prime min-

ister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. Sabhapathy, age 70, had direct links with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). He was remanded to police custody for 30 days. Police found documents suggesting a plot to smuggle two other suspects in the bombing—Sivarasan and Subha—to Nepal and then a Southeast Asian country where LTTE has sympathizers.

Mufti Mohammed Sabir: following a shootout on September 8, 2005, Karachi, Pakistan, police arrested the Islamist wanted for the May 2002 bomb attack that killed 11 French engineers and 4 others.

Ahmed Sadek: South African operative of Osama bin Laden arrested in Bangladesh on January 30, 1999, and charged with attacking the country's leading poet, Shamsur Rahman.

Abdallah al-Sadeq: Libyan apprehended in Thailand in spring 2004, according to Noman Benotman, a former member of the Libyan militant network.

Ehsanul Islam Sadequee: Bangladeshi American, age 19, based in Atlanta who joined Syed Haris Ahmed, 21, a Pakistani-born naturalized American, at a meeting with Canadian extremists in Toronto in March 2005 to explore attacks on military bases and oil refineries. The April 2005 U.S. indictment said they drove Ahmed's pickup to Washington, D.C., where they videotaped the U.S. Capitol building, World Bank headquarters, a Metro station, a hazardous materials vehicle, and fuel storage tanks. They gave the videos to al Qaeda Internet leader Younis Tsouli and Abid Hussain Khan, who faced terrorism charges in the United Kingdom. Sadequee lied to FBI investigators about the Canada trips and faced 60 years in prison.

Hamad Ameen Sadiq: Pakistani identified on February 13, 2009, by the Pakistani interior minister as the main conspirator in the November attack in Mumbai, India. Sadiq allegedly made money transfers from Italy and Spain to support the attack. After his arrest, Sadiq identified the safe houses of two other suspects.

Mamet Sadyk: member of the East Turkistan Islamic Movement deported by Kyrgyzstan to China in May 2002 for planning terrorist attacks against embassies, markets, and public gathering places in Bishkek.

Ahmad Saeed: variants Sa'id, Ahmad Saeed Khadr; alias Khidr Abu Abdur Rehman (variant 'Abd-al-Rahman). Director of Human Concern International Peshawar arrested by Pakistani authorities on the Afghanistan frontier December 3, 1995, on suspicion of financing the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded 80. He surrendered to police and by December 20, 1995, was on day 17 of a hunger strike. The Egyptian with Canadian citizenship was moved to the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences. His son-in-law, Khalid, was also suspected and fled to Afghanistan.

Ahmed Saeed: sentenced to death at age 29 by a special antiterrorist court on August 21, 1999, for the November 12, 1997, murder of four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan. He also was sentenced to seven years in prison for possession of illegal weapons. He belonged to the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, which represents Urdu-speaking people who migrated from India in 1947.

Muhammad Saeed: overall leader of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Taiba. On May 27, 2008, the United States imposed financial sanctions against him.

Sheik Omar Saeed: alias Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheik. Named on February 6, 2002, by Pakistani police as a key suspect in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal*

reporter Daniel Pearl. Saeed, age 27, was born in London and has U.K. citizenship. He attended the London School of Economics and Political Science. He went to Bosnia on a charity mission in 1993 and then received military training in Khost, Afghanistan. He has ties to the banned Islamic radical groups Harkat ul-Mujaheddin and Jaish-i-Muhammad. In 1994, he kidnapped four Western tourists in Indian Kashmir but was captured after being wounded in a shootout. The police also linked Saeed to Farhad Naseem, who was connected to the Pearl case, through e-mail found on Naseem's laptop. He was freed from an Indian prison in 1999 during the hijacking of an Indian Airlines flight to Afghanistan.

On February 5, Saeed's aunt called him and said she was in police custody and asked him to turn himself in. She and one of her three sons were later released.

Saeed surrendered to Lahore, Pakistan, police on February 12 (or February 5). He admitted his involvement, said Pearl was alive, and insisted he did not know Pearl's whereabouts as another group had provided the safe house. He soon backed away from saying Pearl was alive and then told a Karachi court that Pearl was dead, shot while trying to escape around January 31. He had called his accomplices to tell them to release Pearl on February 5, saying "shift the patient to the doctor," but was told, "Dad has expired." Saeed said his partner was Hyder—known to Pearl as Imtiaz Siddique and to police as Mansur Hasnain—who was involved in the Indian Air hijacking.

A federal grand jury in U.S. District Court in Trenton, New Jersey, indicted Saeed on March 14 with conspiracy to commit hostage taking that resulted in Pearl's death and hostage taking that resulted in Pearl's death. The indictment said Saeed used the alias Chaudrey Bashir to send e-mails to Pearl offering the meeting with the cleric. Prosecutors also unsealed a secret indictment filed in November 2001 in a Washington, D.C., federal court that said he had participated in the 11-day 1994 kidnapping of U.S. tourist Bela J. Nuss in India.

On March 22, Pakistan charged him with murder, kidnapping for ransom, and terrorism in the Pearl case. On July 15, he was convicted and sentenced to hang.

On February 24, 2005, a Karachi court began hearing the appeals of four terrorists, including Saeed.

Abdul Rehman Al Safani: Saudi of Yemeni descent with ties to Osama bin Laden. On June 14, 2001, a detainee identified him to Indian police as the man behind a plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in India. He fled India in mid-August. U.S. and Yemeni officials said he had played a central role in organizing the October 12, 2000, USS *Cole* bombing using the name Mohammed Omar Al Harazi. They also said he was involved in the August 7, 1998, bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Zayd Hassan Abd al-Latif Masud al-Safarini: Kuwaiti-born Jordanian, age 39, arrested September 28, 2001, after his release from a Pakistani prison where he had served 14 years for membership in the Abu Nidal Organization and for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of Pan American Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi in which 22 passengers were killed. He shot U.S. passenger Rajesh N. Kumar in the head. He was rendered to justice in September 2001. On October 1, 2001, the United States charged him with murder. He was arraigned in a U.S. district court on charges contained in a 126-count indictment issued in 1991. On July 31, 2002, he appeared in federal court in Washington, D.C., for serving as the ringleader of the hijackers. Charges included murder, conspiracy, and air piracy. Prosecutors sought the death penalty. On November 12, 2003, Safarini pleaded guilty to 95 counts of murder, air piracy, and terrorism to avoid a death penalty. On December 16, 2003, U.S. District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan sentenced him to life in prison. On May 13, 2004, Safarini was given three consecutive life sentences plus 25 years as part of a plea agreement approved by the judge, who said he would recommend that Safarini

never be paroled and be sent to a super-maximum security prison in Florence, Colorado.

Abu Safian: Pakistani associate of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested May 5, 1995, by Pakistani police on charges of selling Yusuf's property in Quetta. He worked at the United Arab Emirates's Red Crescent mission in Quetta.

Safiullah: one of seven people sentenced to life in prison on March 13, 1991, by a special antiterrorism court in Lahore, Pakistan, for the December 19, 1990, murder of Sadiq Ganji, an Iranian diplomat who headed the Iranian cultural center in Lahore.

Said Saggar: on June 27, 2005, Nairobi chief magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said that the evidence was not strong enough to connect Kubwa Mohammed Seif, Said Saggar, Ahmed, and Salmin Mohammed Khamis to the November 2002 Kenya hotel bombing or the attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In summer 2003, three of the four were charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but in November, the charges were reduced to conspiracy. On May 10, the prosecution dropped two other counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new U.S. Embassy.

Radulan Sahiron: Abu Sayyaf chief of staff captured by Philippine security forces on November 5, 2005. He was linked to several kidnappings, including the April 2000 kidnapping of 21 Western tourists and Asian workers from Malaysia.

Mohammad Said: one of three Bangladeshi arm smugglers arrested in the Rajburana District on June 26, 1990, by Thai police, who seized 9 M-16s, 36 AK-47 assault rifles, 10 rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), 5 RPG launchers, 10 hand grenades, 10 sticks of TNT, 33 AK-47 magazines, 8 M-16 magazines, a .38 caliber revolver, and a sack of M-16 ammunition from a house in Soi Prachauthit 61 in Bang Mod following a brief gun battle. They were wanted for questioning in the February 1, 1990, killing of three Saudi Arabia Embassy employees in Bangkok.

Saima Saima: wife of Haroon Rashid; both were indicted with four others in March 2003 for harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. The FBI said three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Saima was freed on $10,000 bail.

Chattar Singh Saini: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. Each suspect was charged with conspiracy to possess explosives with intent to injure. Charges against Saini were dropped.

Lal Singh Saini: named by the *Hindustan Times* as a Punjabi terrorist involved in a 1993 meeting to plan a campaign by underworld boss Dawood Ibrahim to undertake stabbings, killings, arson, and looting in Bombay and other parts of Gujarat.

Abdul Latif Sairfani: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Syrian to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Mohammed Sajid: Pakistani operative of Osama bin Laden arrested in Bangladesh on January 30,

1999. He was charged with attacking the country's leading poet, Shamsur Rahman.

Sajjad: one of four members of the al-Zulfikar organization arrested August 5, 1991, by Pakistani authorities for planning to assassinate the president, the prime minister, the Sindh chief minister, the leader of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement, and other VIPs. Police seized 4 Kalashnikovs, 36 Soviet-made bombs, 2 pistols, 2 rifles, 3 revolvers, a Mauser, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Hiroshi Sakaguchi: his release was demanded during the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, when five Japanese Red Army (JRA) members held 53 hostages in a 79-hour siege. He refused to go, saying he considered the JRA not revolutionary enough.

Salah: alias bestowed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to the Japanese Red Army terrorists who machine-gunned passengers at Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 people.

Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam: variant Fahim Mohammed Ally Msalam; aliases Fahid Mohammed Ally, Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam, Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam, Fahid Muhamad Ali Salem, Mohammed Ally Msalam, Usama al-Kini, Fahad Ally Msalam. Kenyan citizen indicted December 16, 1998, in the Southern District of New York for his involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals, the murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He claims a February 19, 1976, birth date in Mombasa, Kenya, and is circa five feet seven inches tall; he weighs circa 165 pounds and has worked as a clothing vendor.

Yahya Abdus Salam: Libyan commercial pilot trainee detained on October 1, 1986, by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency. He was suspected of being an associate of Salman Tariki, a Libyan arrested September 10, 1986, in Pakistan in connection with the hijacking by the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, the Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100. Police believed Tariki was the mastermind of the attack and met with the Palestinians and arranged for weapons after casing the airport.

Hashim Salamat: chairman in early 2003 of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the Philippines. On March 9, 2003, he was charged with the March 4, 2003, bombing by a MILF member at the main terminal of Davao Airport in which 21 people were killed and 149 were injured.

Angelito Salanio: member of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade arrested by Philippine authorities in March 1992 in connection with the kidnapping of U.S. citizen Michael Barnes on January 17, 1992.

Mohammed Saleh: arrested by Pakistani authorities on August 7, 1998, in connection with the bombings that day of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Barahama Sali: variant of Barhama Sali.

Barhama Sali: variant Barahama Sali; alias Amir. Abu Sayyaf leader in the Philippines believed responsible for the June 1994 kidnapping and murder of 15 civilians. He was killed by the military during a two-month pursuit operation.

Hamsiraji Sali: leader of the Balik Islam faction of the Abu Sayyaf Group in the Philippines who was

in contact with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in March 2003. On May 29, 2002, the United States announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture in connection with the May 27 Abu Sayyaf kidnapping of three Americans in the Philippines. On July 23, he was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in a May 27, 2001, attack in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, hostage taking, and three counts of hostage taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition when they were apprehended. On April 8, 2004, Sali was killed by Philippine troops in a gun battle on Basilan Island.

Janinal Antel Sali Jr.: alias Abu Sulaiman. Abu Sayyaf commander who, on July 23, 2002, was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for killing U.S. hostages taken on May 27, 2001, in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, hostage taking, and three counts of hostage taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition when they were apprehended. Sali was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006. On January 16, 2007, he died in a gun battle with Philippine Army Special Forces during a raid on Jolo Island.

Ati Hadj Salik: one of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988.

Ali Mohfoudh Salim: on February 8, 1999, Kenyan police and FBI agents questioned Salim in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. Salim owns a commercial garage in Mombasa and may have worked on the Toyota Dyna truck that was used to transport the bomb. While not implicated, he was taken into custody after denying knowing Owhali and Odeh, two men arrested in the case, despite evidence to the contrary; he was later released.

'Ali Qasim Sayf Salim: on August 7, 1995, the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution identified Salim as one of five terrorists who had confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Mohammed Salim: on August 21, 1999, Salim was sentenced to death at age 39 by a special antiterrorist court for the November 12, 1997, murder of four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan. He also was sentenced to seven years in prison for possession of illegal weapons. He belonged to the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, which represents Urdu-speaking people who migrated from India in 1947.

Mujarod bin Salim: convicted of hiding two of the bombers in the October 12, 2002, bombing of two restaurants in Bali. On October 24, 2006, the government reduced about 45 days from his 5-year sentence.

Suleiman Abdalla Salim: suspected of involvement in the August 7, 1988, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was arrested March 25, 2003, in Somalia.

Mohamed Abdou Saloum: one of two Libyans arrested the night of February 19, 1988, by Senegalese security officials as the men attempted to illegally enter the country with explosives and weapons at Dakar-Yoff Airport. They came from Cotonou via Abidjan. They were turned over to the State Security Court on April 8, 1988, and faced three to five years in prison for "acts and maneuvers likely to threaten public security." On

June 15, 1988, they were to be released without charges being brought and were to leave the country the next day.

Sals: his release from a Kenyan jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Hammad Riaz Samana: Pakistani, age 21, living in Los Angeles who was arrested August 15, 2005, in connection with an investigation of a series of 10 gas station holdups. Police found contacts to a possible terrorist plot and connections to the radical Islamic group Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam), which has a presence in the state prison where one of the suspects had been recently held. A search of the suspect's home yielded jihadist literature, documents referring to 9/11, bulletproof vests, and an address list of area synagogues, the Israeli Consulate, National Guard centers, and the ticket counter for El Al Israel Airlines at L.A. International Airport. The former college student had attended a suburban mosque with another suspect and had researched the Israeli Consulate and military recruiting offices.

Samana was later found unfit to stand trial and was remanded to psychiatric care at a federal prison facility. On September 6, Samana pleaded not guilty to terrorism charges.

Javier Sambajon: aliases Basil, Billy, Martin. New People's Army of the Philippines rebel captured in early 1991 who told police he was ordered by the Communist Party of the Philippines to conduct Operation Black Label—killing U.S. nationals and attacking U.S. facilities and selected personalities, including government and military officials.

Luis Queba Sambu: Armed Forces captain and security officer for the Guinean Embassy in Portugal arrested November 6, 1987, by the Portugal police antiterrorism department after explosives were found at the embassy and his residence. He was suspected of having links with the Popular Forces of April 25 and the French Direct Action. He had studied military strategy in the Soviet Union and Libya. He initially said the explosives were to be used against Guinean exiles. He later requested political asylum.

Thong Samien: member of the California-based anticommunist Cambodian Freedom Fighters, who, on November 24, 2000, claimed credit for a midnight shootout at a police station and government buildings in Phnom Penh in which seven died and a dozen were wounded. On June 22, 2001, a Cambodian court convicted the 60-year-old Long Beach, California, travel agent of handling logistics for the attack.

Imam Samudra: alias Hudama. The West Java computer engineer, age 35, was the ringleader of the October 12, 2002, bombings of two Bali nightclubs. Bomber Amrozi told police that Samudra asked him to buy the chemicals to make the bomb. The radical intellectual and Jemaah Islamiyah member received arms training in Afghanistan and helped build the bomb. In an August 8 meeting, he decided to target the Sari Club in hopes of killing Americans. He was arrested by Indonesian police on November 21. On November 22, police reported that Samudra confessed to the Bali bombings and admitted involvement in the Christmas Eve 2000 church bombings. On September 10, 2003, a court in Bali sentenced Samudra to death by firing squad. He denied involvement during the trial, but after sentencing he said he wanted to die a martyr. He said the bombing was revenge for U.S. tyranny. Prosecutors said he chose the recruits and financed the attack.

On November 8, 2008, the Indonesian government executed Islamic militants Imam Samudra, Amrozi Nurhasyim, and Ali Ghufron for helping plan and conduct the October 12, 2002, Bali bombing. None of them had expressed remorse, instead taunting relatives of the victims during their trials. The terrorists told the media they

hoped their executions would spawn revenge attacks in the country.

Daya Singh Sandhu: alleged Indian leader of the Khalistan Liberation Force arrested by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials shortly after he landed at the Minneapolis–St. Paul International Airport on August 3, 1995. He was wanted in India for several terrorist attacks. He faced deportation as an illegal alien.

Jasbir Sandhu: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four of them were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, chief minister of the Indian state of Haryana, and to blow up a nuclear plant in India and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges. The judge refused bail.

Preces Mehmood Sandhu: Pakistani arrested September 20, 2007, in Madrid on suspicion of financing international terrorism and belonging to a terrorist organization.

Singa Sandhu: general secretary of the outlawed All-India Sikh Student Federation whose release from prison was demanded July 5, 1984, by the hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Arnel Sandoval: spokesperson of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade, a Manila-based hit squad, who, on May 24, 1988, threatened to assassinate U.S. diplomats and civilians in Manila.

Kim Sang-tae: South Korean would-be hijacker of a Korean Airlines F27 flying from Kangnung to Seoul on January 23, 1971. He wanted to go to North Korea. He had four hand grenades and a kitchen knife. He used two grenades to blast his way into the cockpit. The pilot landed on a beach near the border. A sky marshal fired twice at the hijacker, who dropped his grenades; the grenades exploded, killing the hijacker and copilot and injuring 16 others.

Asnar Latin Sani: Jemaah Islamiyah suicide bomber, age 28, who, on August 5, 2003, set off a bomb in what various witnesses described as either a metallic blue Toyota Kijang minivan, a taxi, or a truck, at the entrance of Jakarta's Marriott Hotel, killing 16 people (no guests but several taxi drivers) and injuring 149. He had bought the van for $3,000. He had graduated in 1994 from the Muslim school founded by Abubaker Baaysir.

Foday Sankoh: leader of the Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front rebels in 1999. His terrorists specialized in cutting off the hands, legs, ears, and lips of their victims. He had been indicted by the UN Special Court for Sierra Leone on charges of mass murder, rape, abduction, use of child soldiers, and sexual slavery. He died on July 29, 2003, in a Freetown hospital following a stroke.

Mohammed Sansui: former cabinet minister arrested for plotting the October 4, 1984, bombing of two Bank Central Asia facilities and a Chinese-owned grocery in Jakarta, Indonesia, killing 2 and injuring 16. Sansui meant to destabilize the Suharto government. On May 15, 1985, he was found guilty of supplying detonators to seven Islamic militants whom he paid $500 to carry out the bombings. He was sentenced to 19 years in prison.

Kones Santana: new leader of the Fretilin, the East Timorese independence movement, as of the April 3, 1993, arrest of his predecessor, Antonio Gomes da Costa.

Nder Ako Santen: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas, the Saudi Arabia

Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990. Santen carried a Swedish passport.

Hilarion del Rosario Santos III: alias Ahmed Santos. Muslim convert who led the radical Rajah Solaiman Movement, Santos was captured on October 26, 2005, along with his wife and five other suspected Islamic militants after a gun battle with authorities in Zamboanga City. Santos's group was linked to a series of attacks, including the bombing of a ferry in Manila Bay in 2004 that killed 116 people. Police seized a rifle, antitank ammunition, and other weapons. In 2000, Santos trained with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front before establishing a training camp for converts on his family farm in Pangasinan Province. In March 2005, Santos's brother was arrested in a raid in Manila in which police found 600 kilograms of explosives to be used in an attack against the U.S. Embassy.

Salman Saqib: on March 22, 2002, charged in absentia by a Pakistani court with capital murder, kidnapping for ransom, and terrorism. He was accused of purchasing the scanner and digital camera used for the e-mail in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl. On July 15, 2002, he was convicted and sentenced to 25 years.

Sathajhan Sarachandran: one of two Sri Lankan immigrants who, on January 26, 2009, pleaded guilty in a New York court to providing material support to terrorists for trying to supply hundreds of thousands of dollars of surface-to-air missiles and assault weapons to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

P. R. Sarkar: imprisoned leader of the Ananda Marg whose release was demanded in the last quarter of 1977 through threatening letters and the attempted kidnapping of the Indian High Commission's military attaché Col. Iqbal Singh.

Shameem Sarvar: Indian arrested in India on June 15, 2001, for plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi under Osama bin Laden's orders.

Assad Ali Sarwar: Pakistani, age 26, arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Sarwar lived with his family in a High Wycombe two-story brick duplex. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. Sarwar was charged August 21 with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism and was ordered held without bail. On April 3, 2008, he was tried, along with seven others, as one of the group's leaders for conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006, and conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. He had traveled to Pakistan in June–July 2006. In his house, police found a videotape with five martyrdom messages and two computer memory sticks with information on potential targets. He planned to carry out several attacks rather than commit suicide.

Mohammed Shamim Sarwar: accomplice of indeterminate nationality arrested with Abdel Raouf Hawas on June 14, 2001, in India on suspicion of planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy. They were charged with possession of 13 pounds of explosives, detonators, and timers.

Norio Sasaki: chief of the Wolf bombers, which victimized Japanese businesses. He was freed during the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur in which five Japanese Red Army (JRA) members held 53 hostages in a 79-hour siege. He was flown with other terrorists to Libya, where they surrendered. On August 26, 1975, the Japanese decided to request extradition,

but the Libyans denied it on October 29, 1975. Sasaki was one of the JRA Hidaka Commando Unit members who hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh, on September 28, 1977. (See also Kunio Bando.)

Sasaki was believed to be in contact with Hiroshi Sensui in Manila in 1987. Philippine authorities said Sasaki was involved in the November 15, 1986, JRA kidnapping of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila.

Masayushi Sasha: alleged member of the Japanese Red Army. On February 28, 1981, Cairo media reported that police had foiled his plan to hijack an Egyptian passenger plane for the Libyans.

Hiroshi Sato: Japanese Red Army terrorist alleged by Seoul newsmen on September 12, 1988, to have entered South Korea traveling under altered Japanese passports stolen from Japanese tourists in Spain. The Seoul Olympics were approaching.

Hisham Hikmat Abdul Sattar: Iraqi political science student and leader of the National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth in Manila arrested by Philippine authorities on January 22, 1991, for his involvement with two terrorists trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at the U.S. Information Service (USIS) Thomas Jefferson Library. It exploded prematurely January 19. Sattar's brother, Husham, was later arrested. Police found bomb-making chemicals in their apartment. Their father was an Iraqi diplomat posted to Somalia who had earlier served in Manila. Sattar was active in organizing anti-U.S. demonstrations and had traveled to North Korea. On January 24, Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo ordered the brothers' deportation.

Husham Sattar: arrested by Philippine authorities for his involvement with two terrorists trying to plant a 200-pound bomb at the U.S. Information Service (USIS) Thomas Jefferson Library. It exploded prematurely January 19, 1991. Sattar's brother, Hisham, was arrested earlier. Police found bomb-making chemicals in their apartment. Their father was an Iraqi diplomat posted to Somalia who had earlier served in Manila. On January 24, Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo ordered the brothers' deportation.

Farog al-Sayed: one of 16 Middle Eastern terrorists who were planning to attack Saudi diplomats and officials overseas, the Saudi Arabia Embassy told Thai officials on March 20, 1990. He carried an Egyptian passport.

Mohammed Sayed: one of three Eritrean Liberation Front hijackers of an Ethiopian Airlines DC6 flying from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, French Somaliland, on September 13, 1969, and diverted to Aden, Yemen. A gunfight broke out between the hijackers and an Ethiopian secret police agent who was a passenger. The agent fired six bullets into the stomach and arms of Sayed, age 18. The other two hijackers were captured.

Shahid Akhtar Sayed: alias Doctor. Pakistani identified by India as one of five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight that was diverted to Kandahar Airport on December 24, 1999.

Hafiz Mohammad Sayeed: former professor of Islamic studies and founder of Jamaat-ud-Dawa—a charity the United Nations said was a front for Lashkar-i-Taiba—Sayeed was placed under house arrest in Pakistan on October 31, 2002, after being held without charges for months. He became the head of the new hard-line Islamic group Jamaat al-Dawaa. On November 18, a Pakistani court said his detention was illegal and ordered his release.

In August 2006, Pakistani authorities arrested him in connection with Lashkar train bombings in India. He was released but was placed under two months of house arrest. India, claiming Sayeed was the head of Lashkar-i-Taiba, requested his extradition from Pakistan after the November 26–28,

2008, attacks on Mumbai,. On December 11, 2008, Pakistan put Sayeed under house arrest.

Sebhatu: one of four Eritrean Liberation Front hijackers of an Ethiopian Airlines DC3 flying from Bahr Dar to Gondar, Ethiopia, on January 22, 1971. The plane refueled in Khartoum, then flew on to Benghazi, Libya.

Sebuviri: one of two former soldiers of the Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMO) of Uganda arrested January 13, 1988, by the National Resistance Army in connection with the January 11 incident in which grenades were thrown into the hall and down a stairway of a building that houses the French chancery and the Libya, West Germany, and Sudan embassies. A Libyan diplomat and two Ugandans were killed and a French diplomat and three Ugandans were injured in the attack, which was carried out by the Uganda Federal Army and the Uganda Democratic Alliance.

Kubwa Mohammed Seif: on June 27, 2005, Nairobi chief magistrate Aggrey Muchelule said evidence was not strong enough to connect Seif, Said Saggar Ahmed, and Salmin Mohammed Khamis to the November 2002 Kenya hotel bombing or the attempt to shoot down a chartered Israeli plane. In May, the prosecution had dropped two counts linking the suspects to the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy and the 2003 plot to destroy the new embassy. In 2003, they were charged with murder in the hotel bombing, but later the charges were reduced to conspiracy.

Malek Mohammed Seif: on October 25, 2001, Phoenix police arrested Seif, age 36, a Djibouti (or French) citizen who trained at two Arizona flight schools in the 1990s but failed instrument tests for a commuter pilot's license. He remained in Arizona trying to change his immigration status. He left the country for a new home in France before 9/11 but was asked to return to the United States voluntarily for questioning. He said investigators claimed they would not arrest him. But an indictment was filed under seal the day before he returned, and he was detained by the FBI when he arrived in Arizona and was arrested shortly thereafter. He began a hunger strike in the Maricopa County Jail on October 28 and by December 7 had lost 35 pounds. He dropped the hunger strike on December 10. He told the FBI that he met 9/11 hijacker Hani Hanjour at a Tucson dinner party and saw him at a local mosque. Seif faced 41 counts of using a false ID to obtain a Social Security number, which he used to apply for jobs, bank accounts, credit cards, and a driver's license. California prosecutors planned to file additional charges for lying on an asylum application. He was represented by attorney Thomas Hoidal. Seif was to undergo a psychiatric exam to determine whether he was competent to stand trial in January 2002.

Selassie: one of four Eritrean Liberation Front hijackers of an Ethiopian Airlines DC3 flying from Bahr Dar to Gondar, Ethiopia, on January 22, 1971. The plane refueled in Khartoum, then flew on to Benghazi, Libya.

Musa Sedar Selibi: allegedly one of four Turks who entered the Philippines disguised as priests to murder the pope. On January 9, 1995, Philippine police announced they were searching for Selibi.

Markandu Selvarasa: Ponnawattai, Karavedi, Jaffna, cashier and one of two Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) intelligence operatives who directed the LTTE suicide bomber who rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May 1, 1993, May Day parade in Colombo, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others.

Muslimen Sema: in March 1991, he was the regional chief of the Philippine secessionist Moro National Liberation Front.

Sattanand Sembhoo: officiated at the 61st anniversary of the founding of the religious society Arya Samaj in Rose Hill, Mauritius, on November 6, 1988, and pointed his revolver at Sir Anerood

Jugnauth, Mauritian prime minister. Sembhoo, age 68, was overpowered by guards. On June 13, 1989, he was charged with attempted murder. Sembhoo said he did not intend to harm the prime minister, whom he admired, but was trying to get his attention in his conflict with the religious society, which had fired him as chairman. However, a handwritten note found in his possession indicated he was plotting a coup that would entail taking Jugnauth hostage. Sembhoo wanted to become prime minister with a 20-year mandate.

Hiroshi Sensui: Japanese Red Army (JRA) member and convicted murderer released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977, and recaptured on June 7, 1988, at the Makati Medical Center in the Philippines after undergoing plastic surgery. Sensui had established two registered import-export firms based in Sucat, Parañaque, Philippines, as fronts to help the JRA. One firm had business deals in Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United States.

Iwan Setiawan: arrested at a traffic light on September 21, 2000, in Jakarta, Indonesia, and found carrying a hand grenade. The detainee admitted involvement in the explosion at the Malaysian Embassy and the September 13 bombing of the stock exchange. He said the next targets were the U.S. Embassy and a nearby Sarinah department store. Police arrested two dozen people.

Commander Seyfullah: Uighur speaker whose name means "Sword of God," Seyfullah claimed credit for the Turkistan Islamic Party for the July 2008 bus bombings in China. His video "Our Blessed Jihad in Yunnan" was released on July 26, 2008. He said the group planned "to target the most critical points related to the Olympics. We will try to attack Chinese central cities severely, using the tactics that have never been employed." Observers believed the group is a cover for the East Turkistan Islamic Movement. Seyfullah also claimed credit for a Shanghai bus explosion; a July 17, 2008, attack with an explosives-carrying tractor in Wenzhou; and a July 17, 2008, bombing of a plastics factory in Guangzhou. Observers noted inaccuracies in his statements, including that the Guangzhou explosion was on March 13 in a vehicle repair plant and residential building, killing 7 and wounding 30, and that the Wenzhou explosion on May 17 involved a man who rammed his tractor into a gambling establishment, killing 19.

Sayyid Hasan Sha': Pakistani tourist arrested July 5, 1994, by Philippine immigration agents as he was heading for Labuan, Sulu, having just arrived in Zamboanga. The military believed he was a financial courier for the Abu Sayyaf Group.

James Johannes Shabangu: African National Congress (ANC) member convicted of throwing a hand grenade at a black policeman's home and possessing a "death list" of seven anti-ANC blacks. Shabangu had received military training in Angola. On August 19, 1981, a Johannesburg judge sentenced him to death. On June 9, 1983, his sentence was commuted to life in prison by state president Marais Viljoen.

Shadullah: name given by one of the terrorists who attacked Mumbai, India, on November 26–28, 2008. He phoned Indian television from room 1856 of the Oberoi Trident hotel to say, "We demand the release of all mujaheddin put in jails. Then will we release these people. Otherwise, we will destroy this place . . . You must have seen what's happening here . . . Release them, and we, the Muslims who live in India, should not be harassed . . . Things like demolition of Babri Masjid and killings should stop."

Aitazaz Shah: backup suicide bomber, age 15, for the December 27, 2007, assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto, Shah was arrested January 17, 2008, in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Shah was from Mansehra and had

studied at a Karachi *madrassa*. He was arrested with Sher Zaman, his handler, in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. On March 1, he was formally charged in court with aiding the assassination plot.

Mohammad Yusuf Shah: alias Sayeed Jalaluddin. Lone hijacker of an Indian Airlines B737 flying from New Delhi to Srinagar and diverted to Amritsar on April 25, 1993. He demanded to go to Kabul, Afghanistan. He claimed to be a senior member of the Hezbul Mujaheddin group fighting to join Indian-controlled Kashmir to the third of Kashmir ruled by Pakistan. The group denied involvement. Commandos rushed the plane after seven hours, killing the hijacker.

Syed Maaz Shah: Pakistani engineering student at the University of Texas at Dallas, age 20, who, on May 24, 2007, was convicted in federal court of illegally firing an assault rifle during two camping trips in 2006. The charges were connected to paramilitary training that prepared Muslim men to fight American troops overseas.

Syed Mustajab Shah: one of three people arrested by Hong Kong authorities while attempting to buy four Stinger missiles from undercover FBI agents during a September 20, 2002, meeting in a Hong Kong hotel. (See also Muhammed Abid Afridi.)

Wali Khan Amin Shah: alias Osama Azmiry. Saudi who accompanied Osama bin Laden to Afghanistan in 1980 and fought with him in the 1989 Jalalabad battles. He was involved in plots to assassinate Pope John Paul II and president Bill Clinton in Manila and the Bojinka plot to blow up 11 aircraft flying to the United States from the Philippines. He was captured in Malaysia on December 9, 1994, and was flown to New York, where he was charged with six counts of conspiracy to bomb airliners, which carries a life sentence without parole. On February 23, 1996, he was indicted for the December 1, 1994, bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers. On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs and a prison escape attempt.

Zarar Shah: according to Pakistani authorities on December 31, 2008, the Lashkar-i-Taiba detainee had confessed to involvement in planning the November 26–28, 2008, attacks in Mumbai, India.

Abbas Mohammed 'Ali Shahadi: on March 24, 1988, suspected Lebanese (or Iranian) Abu Nidal group member threw two hand grenades—which failed to explode—and fired four shots at a van taking a 12-man flight crew to a hotel at Bombay's Sahar International Airport, seriously wounding the Italian pilot. Police arrested Shahadi and seized his automatic pistol and two magazines of ammunition. He said he shot the pilot to avenge the death of his parents, who had been killed 18 months earlier in an Alitalia crash in Rome. Indian police did not believe the story. The Cells of the Arab Fighters claimed credit.

Faisal Shaikh: Lashkar-i-Taiba leader, age 30, arrested with his brother Muzamil in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Muzamil Shaikh: a software engineer who had recently applied for a job at the U.S. software firm Oracle, Shaikh was arrested with his brother Faisal in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Sohail Shaikh: arrested as a suspect in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Zameer Shaikh: key maker, age 31, arrested as a suspect in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Mohammed Shakil: Gee Gee Cab Company driver, age 30, arrested with Sadeer Saleem and Waheed Ali on March 22, 2007, by British police "on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism" in the July 7, 2005, bombings of the London subway system. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with handling the reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, they pleaded not guilty.

Radi al-Shammari: one of two Jordanian terrorists arrested January 21, 1991, in Bangkok, Thailand, as part of an international terrorist network financed and armed via Iraqi diplomatic pouches. He was deported on January 28, 1991, but ultimately flew to Nepal on January 31. He was not charged in Thailand, but he was arrested by Nepalese police. Nepal deported him back to Bangkok on February 3, 1991. On February 7, he was deported to Athens.

Hoseini Shamsodin: Iranian native of Tehran detained by Philippine police on July 6, 1994, for questioning in connection with Abu Sayyaf.

Anar Muhammad Shan: Pakistani arrested September 20, 2007, in Madrid on suspicion of financing international terrorism and belonging to a terrorist organization.

N.V. Shanmugam: alias Jayarajan. Arrested by Indian police on July 17, 1991, and believed to be the principal Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam collaborator of Sivarasan and Subha, two suspects in the May 22, 1991, murder of former Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi. On July 20, 1991, his body was found hanging from a tree in Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District. Police did not rule out homicide. Parliamentarians claimed he had surrendered to police and died in custody.

Shaqir: alias Shankar. Pakistani from Sukkur identified by India as one of five Kashmiri hijackers who took over an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, and diverted it to Kandahar Airport.

Wigwer Shara: one of two Bangladeshis prevented by Philippine immigration authorities from entering the country on April 8, 1995, via an Ethiopian flight from Bangkok. They were suspected of being foreign terrorists.

Raju Sharma: deported by the United Arab Emirates on February 9, 2002, to India, where he was wanted on weapons charges. He was an accomplice of Aftab Ansari, who took credit for the January 22, 2002, 6:30 A.M. incident in which four gunmen on two motorcycles fired AK-47 automatic weapons at the guard post of the American Center, a U.S. cultural center in downtown Calcutta, killing 5 policemen and wounding 20 people.

Al-Haj Abdu Ali Sharqawi: Yemeni arrested in Karachi in February 2002 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* reported in December 2007 that he was held in Jordan for 19 months before being moved to Guantánamo Bay.

Ahmed Darwish Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports who left the Philippines in haste on September 9, 2001, bound for Bangkok, after police questioned them about twice videotaping the U.S. Embassy. Traces of TNT found in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room led police to suspect they might have been making a bomb. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three 9/11 hijackers' names.

Bader Darwis Homahhed Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports

who left the Philippines in haste on September 9, 2001, bound for Bangkok, after police questioned them about twice videotaping the U.S. Embassy. Traces of TNT found in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room led police to suspect they might have been making a bomb. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three 9/11 hijackers' names.

Khaled Abdulla Mohammed Al-Sheihhi: name used by one of three men carrying Omani passports who left the Philippines in haste on September 9, 2001, bound for Bangkok, after police questioned them about twice videotaping the U.S. Embassy. Traces of TNT found in their Manila Bayview Park Hotel room led police to suspect they might have been making a bomb. Philippine authorities said their surnames were similar to three 9/11 hijackers' names.

Mukhtar Ahmed Sheik: charged in December 2008 with fraud and conspiracy. Sheik, a 35-year-old from Jammu and Kashmir, used a false ID to buy 22 SIM (subscriber identity) cards that were used by the terrorists during the November 26–28, 2008, Mumbai attacks. Sheik allegedly was a member of an irregular Jammu and Kashmir police force who was working undercover to penetrate Lashkar-i-Taiba.

Abbas Hussain Sheikh: Indian arrested as an accomplice to two men who were arrested by Indian police on June 14, 2001, for plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy.

Ghulam Rasool Sheikh: alias Commando. Leader of a northern Sindh bandit gang that, on March 16, 1991, kidnapped two Tokyo Waseda University students, a third student, and their Pakistani guide while canoeing down the River Indus in Pakistan. The group demanded a $500,000 ransom and the release of jailed comrades.

Jelani Abu Sheikh: sold a car to Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, who then traded it in for the green Mitsubishi SUV used in the November 28, 2002, suicide attack on the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured.

Khaleel Aziz Sheikh: arrested July 20, 2006, in Bihar State as a suspect in the July 11 incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800. He had links with terrorists in Nepal and Bangladesh and unspecified links to Pakistan.

Omar Sheikh: Briton whose release was demanded by five Kashmiri hijackers of an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport. He was freed by India on December 31.

Pervez Nasir Sheikh: one of three Indians sentenced to death on July 18, 2007, by an Indian antiterrorism court for planting several of the 13 bombs that exploded in 1993, killing 257 people in Mumbai, India's financial center.

Victoria Sheppard: Maryland resident sentenced to 10 to 17 years in prison on May 25, 1978, on charges of attempted murder. The Ananda Margi was ordered to pay $13,333 to Jyoti Sarup Vaid, personal secretary to the Indian Embassy chargé d'affaires, who was stabbed by Sheppard on February 7, 1978, in the Philippines.

Shi Yue-bo: hijacked a CAAC B767 flying the Beijing–Xiamen–Jakarta route on August 10, 1993, and diverted it to Taiwan's Taoyuan Airport, where he surrendered. Yue-bo, age 30, was a street vendor of wool from Jungcheng County in Hebei Province; he said he would rather die in a free country than live under communism. *Xinhua* said he was in debt. On January 31, 1994, he was sentenced in Taiwan to nine years for air piracy.

Rida Shiban: Lebanese national detained for questioning for his involvement with two terrorists who tried to plant a 200-pound bomb at the

U.S. Information Service (USIS) Thomas Jefferson Library. The bomb exploded prematurely on January 19, 1991. Shiban had been staying at the Travelers Inn.

Abdesslam Issa Shibani: Libyan intelligence officer linked to the September 19, 1989, bombing of a United Transit Airlines DC10 aircraft over Chad. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on Shibani and five other Libyans in absentia.

Yasuhiro Shibata: Japanese Red Army (JRA) member indicted for hijacking a Japan Airlines plane to North Korea on March 31, 1970. He was arrested May 6, 1988, at his Tokyo apartment after secretly returning to Japan using a false passport. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JRA member was at large.

Fusako Shigenobu: Japanese Red Army (JRA) founder married to hijacker Osamu Maruoka. Shigenobu studied at Meiji University in Tokyo and left for Lebanon with Kinosni Okudaira in 1971 to set up an international JRA base. Following the September 13, 1974, JRA takeover of the French Embassy in The Hague, she was placed on an international wanted list as an accomplice. In 1975, fellow JRA member Jun Nishikawa told police that Shigenobu's political committee handled relations with Venezuelan terrorist Carlos and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Shigenobu was credited for planning the August 4, 1975, takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, during which five JRA members held 53 hostages during a 79-hour siege. Italian police issued an arrest warrant for Shigenobu as an accomplice of Junzo Okudaira, suspected of setting off a car bomb on April 14, 1988, at a USO building in Naples that killed five people. Japanese police arrested Shigenobu, age 55, on November 8, 2000, as she was leaving an Osaka hotel. On May 30, 2001, she announced the JRA's dissolution and regrouping as a legal organization.

Kyoichi Shimada: Japanese Red Army member associated with Junzo Okudaira. He was deported by Sweden to Japan on September 3, 1975, under Sweden's Anti-Terrorism Act and was arrested at Tokyo Airport. He was charged with forging and using personal documents.

Takaya Shiomi: imprisoned Japanese Red Army (JRA) leader whose freedom was demanded by the JRA hijacker of a Japan Airlines DC8 flying from Osaka to Tokyo on July 15, 1974.

Tustomu Shiosaki: Japanese Red Army member sentenced to 30 years on February 20, 1998, for an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Indonesia.

A. Shiro: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Tsutomu Shirosaki: freed from jail in response to Japanese Red Army demands during a September 1977 hijacking of a Japan Airlines jet diverted to Bangladesh, Shirosaki fired homemade rockets at the U.S. and Japanese embassies in Jakarta from room 827 in the President Hotel on May 14, 1986. He claimed credit for the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade for the June 9, 1987, car bomb next to the U.S. Embassy and rocket-propelled grenades fired into the embassy compound in Rome. On December 4, 1987, an international arrest warrant was issued. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in 1990 for attempting to kill U.S. Embassy employees in Jakarta on May 14, 1986, by firing two mortar rounds.

On September 23, 1996, the United States announced the rendering of Shirosaki from Nepal to U.S. shores. His trial opened on October 23, 1997. The prosecution said he was linked to attacks on the U.S., Japanese, and Canadian embassies in Jakarta that occurred within an hour of each other. Shirosaki fired the mortars at the U.S. Embassy from an Indonesian national park 400 yards away. Thirty minutes later, he fired two more rounds at

the Japanese Embassy from his hotel room across the street. Shortly thereafter, a car he had rented exploded in front of the Canadian Embassy, slightly injuring several people. On November 14, 1997, a federal jury convicted him on four counts of assault with intent to murder, attempted murder of diplomatic personnel, and attacking embassies. He faced a sentence of 70 years in prison.

Hiroyuki Shiyama: arrested February 22, 1996, by immigration police in Khao San, Thailand, in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting. He reportedly worked for Keijiro Ota, an Aum member who was arrested February 20, 1996.

Shoaib: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Shoaib, in his twenties, was from Narowal, Pakistan.

Mohamed Shoaib: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. He was believed to be a would-be suicide bomber who came to Barcelona from Pakistan between October 2007 and mid-January 2008.

Shobha: Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam woman wanted by Indian police; she was suspected of involvement in the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991.

Muhammad 'Ali 'Ali al-Shraqawi: according to the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, Shraqawi was one of five terrorists who confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Husayn Ahmad 'Ali Shumayt: member of the Egyptian Islamic Group killed in July 1995 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He had fled Egypt for Afghanistan a few years earlier; had moved to Peshawar, Pakistan; and then moved on. He was a prominent member of the group's military wing in Qina. According to the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution on August 7, 1995, he trained in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum and was one of nine gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Imtiaz Siddique: alias of Mansur Hasnain.

Aafia Siddiqui: suspected senior al Qaeda operative wanted for questioning by the FBI regarding terrorism; Siddiqui claimed a March 2, 1972, birth date in Pakistan, studied at Brandeis, and married Mohammed Khan. The Pakistani American earned a doctorate in neuroscience at MIT and worked in the United States before disappearing in Pakistan in 2003. She is five feet four inches tall and weighs 110 pounds. The FBI issued a request on May 25, 2004, for the public's help in finding her, citing reports that al Qaeda had operatives in the United States planning to conduct a major attack during the summer. She is considered armed and dangerous.

Zeeshan Hyder Siddiqui: Briton, age 25, trained in bomb making by al Qaeda and arrested in Pakistan in May 2005. He claimed to have lived in west London and studied economics at London University. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the multiple bombings of the London subway system on July 7, 2005.

Kader "Tiger" Sidiqui: leader of 15 Bengali guerrillas who took over a Catholic mission and hospital on the northern border of Bangladesh on

November 5, 1975, and held an elderly priest hostage into mid-December. Some 35 patients were forced to leave the hospital. Sidiqui was a popular guerrilla leader and warlord in the central Tangail District during the 1971 Bangladesh struggle for independence from Pakistan.

Surinder Sikh: remanded for eight days on January 24, 1990, after Larnaca police discovered a Walther pistol concealed inside a tape recorder in his suitcase during an x-ray check for an Iraqi Airlines flight bound for New Delhi via Baghdad. His passport indicated a Chak Mander, Jalandhar, address.

Alfredo Simbulan: New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines member identified by a detained NPA member in February 1991 as planning to undertake, in cooperation with the Japanese Red Army, the kidnapping of five Japanese executives for ransom.

Sin U-sik: senior student of the Konguk University Philosophy Department and one of seven student members of the Patriotic Youth Commando arrested on May 20, 1988, after jumping the U.S. Embassy fence and throwing six homemade noise bombs. (See also Cho Chong-Chu.)

Abdul Rehman Sindhi: associate of Saud Memon, the Pakistani who owned the property where Daniel Pearl was held, killed, and buried in January 2002. Pakistan included Sindhi on a wanted poster on June 29, 2002.

Amarjit Singh: Sikh priest arrested October 7, 1986, as involved with a gunman who, on October 2, 1986, fired shotgun pellets from a Katta pistol at prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, slightly injuring six persons at Raj Ghat, the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Annand Singh: one of two Sikh extremists who remained at large with his brother after five of their colleagues were arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four of them also planned to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian; blow up an Indian nuclear plant; and destroy other infrastructure. On February 26, 1986, a judicial inquiry in New Delhi concluded that the brothers were involved in planting a suitcase bomb that exploded on June 23, 1985, on Air India Flight 182, a B747 en route from Toronto to Bombay with intermediate stops in Montreal, London, and New Delhi, killing 329 people. He and his brother Lal Singh had booked tickets on the flight and checked luggage but did not board. The brothers were also implicated in the June 20, 1985, explosion when a bomb intended for Air India Flight 301 went off prematurely at Tokyo's Narita International Airport, killing two baggage handlers and injuring four other airport employees. The Singh brothers had attended a mercenary training camp in Birmingham, Alabama, in early 1985.

Atinder Pal Singh: Sikh militant who ran a training camp in Lahore, Pakistan, attended by the four men who assassinated Harchand Singh Longowal in India on August 20, 1985. On August 19, 1989, Singh was charged by the chief metropolitan magistrate in Delhi with conspiracy to kill prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, and wage a war against the state.

Bachittar Singh: terrorist arrested in Punjab, India, on June 27, 1986.

Balbir Singh: bodyguard who had sworn an oath with Kehar Singh at a Sikh temple to assassinate prime minister Indira Gandhi in retribution for her handling of the Golden Temple assault, which left up to 1,000 Sikhs dead in June 1984. She was shot to death by his colleagues on October 31, 1984, in New Delhi. His trial began on May 17, 1985. He was convicted and sentenced to death on January 22, 1986. The conviction was upheld by a higher court on December 3. On April 14,

1987, the Supreme Court granted a stay of execution. On August 3, 1988, India's Supreme Court review panel freed him, saying the evidence was "defective as well as deficient."

Baldev Singh: arrested October 7, 1986, as involved with a gunman who, on October 2, 1986, fired shotgun pellets from a Katta pistol at prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, slightly injuring six people at Raj Ghat, the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Balvinder Singh: terrorist arrested in Punjab, India, on June 27, 1986.

Beant Singh: one of two bodyguards who fatally wounded prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, in New Delhi. Singh was killed by shots fired by Indo-Tibetan border police who held him in a guardroom. The police claimed he had tried to grab weapons.

Daleep Singh: one of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. On January 20, 1986, Singh was sentenced to death in Lahore but was given a stay of execution. He was identified as a member of the outlawed All-India Sikh Student Federation and had trained in Pakistan commando camps.

Dara Singh: Hindu militant arrested February 1, 2000, while negotiating to buy a gun. He was suspected in the January 23, 1999, torching of a car in the remote Kheonjar District, killing an Australian-born Baptist missionary and his two sons.

Darshan Singh: one of four assassins of Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the moderate Akali Dal party, during an August 20, 1985, political rally in Sherpur village in Punjab, India. Singh was arrested two days later. Jarnail Khalsa took credit.

Dilip Singh: professor charged on August 19, 1989, by the chief metropolitan magistrate in Delhi with conspiracy to kill prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, and wage war against the state.

Gajedra Singh: one of five Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. Pakistani authorities raided the plane and freed the passengers. India requested extradition. On April 24, 1985, the accused pleaded not guilty in Lahore.

Ganesh Duth Singh: one of two youths from the Bihar township of Hajipur, India, arrested September 21, 1981, for participating in an Ananda Marg plot to assassinate prime minister Indira Gandhi with hand grenades and small arms ammunition.

Gian Singh: one of four assassins of Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the moderate Akali Dal party, during an August 20, 1985, political rally in Sherpur village in Punjab, India. Singh was captured at the scene. Jarnail Khalsa took credit.

Gurdeep Singh: one of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. On January 20, 1986, Singh was convicted and given life in prison in Lahore.

Hari Singh: son of Ganeshlal of Jhajhar in Haryana, India, and a lone Hindu who, on March 27, 1993, hijacked Indian Airlines Flight IC-439 as it was taking off on the Delhi–Hyderabad–Madras route. He was protesting against communal violence and corrupt politics in India and wanted to go to Lahore, Pakistan. The flight was denied landing permission so went on to Amritsar, India, where he demanded 40 days of political asylum in Pakistan and permission to hold a news conference in Islamabad. He surrendered at the airport.

Harjinder Singh: one of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. On January 20, 1986, Singh was sentenced to death in Lahore but was given a stay of execution. He was identified as a member of the outlawed All-India Sikh Student Federation and had trained in Pakistan commando camps. On June 12, the *Press Trust of India* reported police and security forces in New Delhi were on alert for a six-member Sikh terrorist squad led by Harjinder and Mathura Singh.

Harminder Singh: one of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. He was identified as a member of the outlawed All-India Sikh Student Federation and trained in Pakistan commando camps. He apparently was acquitted.

Harvinder Singh: one of four assassins of Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the moderate Akali Dal party, during an August 20, 1985, political rally in Sherpur village in Punjab, India. Singh was injured and died from his wounds. Jarnail Khalsa took credit.

Joginder Singh: alias of Mehmut Ali Agca

Kameshwar Prasad Singh: one of two youths from the Bihar township of Hajipur, India, arrested September 21, 1981, for participating in an Ananda Marg plot to assassinate prime minister Indira Gandhi with hand grenades and small arms ammunition.

Karamjit Singh: alias Manmohan Desia. Fired shotgun pellets from a Katta pistol at prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on October 2, 1986, slightly injuring six people at Raj Ghat, the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Karan Singh: one of five Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. Pakistani authorities raided the plane and freed the passengers. India requested extradition. On April 24, 1985, the accused pleaded not guilty in Lahore.

Kehar Singh: uncle of Beant Singh who assassinated prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, in New Delhi. Kehar had sworn an oath with Balbir Singh at a Sikh temple to assassinate Gandhi in retribution for her handling of the Golden Temple assault, which left 1,000 Sikhs dead in June 1984. He was convicted and sentenced to death on January 22, 1986. He was given three stays of execution during higher court reviews. On January 6, 1989, he was hanged in Tihar Central Jail in Delhi.

Lal Singh: one of two Sikh extremists who remained at large with his brother after five Indian Sikh extremists were arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. (See also Annand Singh.)

Mathura Singh: on June 12, 1986, the *Press Trust of India* reported police and security forces in New Delhi were on alert for a six-member Sikh terrorist squad led by Mathura and Harjinder Singh.

Museebad Singh: Sikh who hijacked an Air India B737 flying from Bombay to New Delhi on August 20, 1982, and demanded to go to Lahore, Pakistan, where it was denied landing permission. The plane landed at Amritsar, India. Singh demanded $85,000 in West German marks, direct negotiations in Amritsar with prime minister Indira Gandhi, installation of a radio transmitter at the Golden Temple, and release of imprisoned Sikh militants. Police shot and killed him.

Nirmal Singh: one of four assassins of Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the moderate Akali Dal party, during an August 20, 1985, political rally in Sherpur village in Punjab, India. Singh was arrested two days later. Jarnail Khalsa took credit.

Prem Singh: arrested October 7, 1986, as involved with a gunman who, on October 2, 1986, fired shotgun pellets from a Katta pistol at prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, slightly injuring six people at Raj Ghat, the site of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Rajinder Singh: one of five Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. Pakistani authorities raided the plane and freed the passengers. India requested extradition. On April 24, 1985, the accused pleaded not guilty in Lahore.

Ramraja Prasad Singh: leader of the Janawadi Morcha (United Front), a left-wing Nepalese group that in 1985 maintained a guerrilla training camp in Gorakhpur, India, 49 miles from the Nepalese border. He was a former legislator accused of orchestrating a June 1985 bombing campaign in Katmandu.

Ravinder Singh: one of the July 5, 1984, hijackers of an Indian Airlines Airbus A300 en route from Srinagar, Kashmir, to New Delhi and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. India requested extradition. On January 20, 1986, Singh was convicted and given life in prison in Lahore.

Satwant Singh: one of two bodyguards who shot to death prime minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on October 31, 1984. Satwant was critically wounded by four shots fired by Indo-Tibetan border police who held him in a guardroom. The guards said the detainees tried to grab some weapons. Satwant was paralyzed from the waist down and later confessed. He was convicted and sentenced to death on January 22, 1986. He was given three stays of execution during higher court reviews. On January 6, 1989, he was hanged in Tihar Central Jail in Delhi.

Sukhdeo Singh: terrorist arrested in Punjab, India, on June 27, 1986.

Sukhminder Singh: Sikh arrested by the FBI at a gas station in Aberdeen, New Jersey, on May 11, 1987, in connection with the August 10, 1986, assassination in Pune, India, of Gen. A.S. Vaidya, retired commander of the Indian Army, who had been commander in chief when the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Armitsar in June 1984. Singh was wanted by the Indian government on conspiracy charges regarding the murder.

Sukhvinder Singh: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four also planned to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian; blow up an Indian nuclear plant; and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges. The judge refused bail.

Talwinder Singh: self-proclaimed terrorist released from a West German prison on July 26, 1984. More than 75 members of the Indian Parliament protested the release.

Tasbin Singh: one of five Dal Khala hijackers of an Air India B737 flying from Delhi to Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. Pakistani authorities raided the plane and freed the passengers. India requested extradition. On April 24, 1985, the accused pleaded not guilty in Lahore.

Virender Singh: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 1985 visit to the United States. Four also planned to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian;

blow up an Indian nuclear plant; and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges. The judge refused bail.

Rajesh Singhal: arrested April 9, 1980, for carrying a loaded pistol in his pants in an attempt to hijack the New Delhi–Bombay Indian Airlines flight to Karachi.

Parlindungan Siregar: Indonesian living in Spain who helped arrange for several hundred al Qaeda operatives from Europe to travel to Indonesia for training, according to Spanish authorities. He was linked in March 2002 to Agus Dwikarna. He was mentioned in a Spanish court indictment. Siregar left Indonesia in early 1989 to study aeronautical engineering at Madrid Polytechnic. He was affiliated with the Laskar Jihad, the Muslim militia conducting operations in the Moluccas to evict Christians. Siregar's phone number was in the address books of two of the eight al Qaeda suspects arrested in Spain in November 2001. In early August 2005, Indonesian authorities detained him. He was connected with Imad Edin Barakat Yarkas, who was indicted with Siregar in September 2003 by a Spanish judge for providing logistic support to al Qaeda in Europe and for providing false documents, stolen credit cards, and bank transfers. The United States listed him as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist along with nine other Jemaah Islamiyah members.

Jose Maria Sison: imprisoned communist leader whose release was demanded by the New People's Army (NPA) kidnappers of Tomas Manotoc, a professional basketball coach, top amateur golfer, and purported son-in-law of Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, on December 29, 1981. NPA denied involvement, saying it was a put-up job by Marcos.

Sison was identified in April 1989 as the exiled chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines in Denmark. On April 3, 1993, the Dutch rejected the request for asylum by the founder of the Philippine Communist Party. Sison had been arrested in 1977 by the Marcos government but was released in 1986 after Corazon Aquino's election.

Walter Sisulu: former general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa sentenced to life in prison in 1964. On October 15, 1989, South African president Frederik W. de Klerk gave Sisulu unconditional release from Soweto's Diepkloof Prison.

Sivarasan: leader of the intelligence wing of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 1991. On June 16, 1991, Indian police announced that he had manufactured the bomb belt that killed former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 22, 1991. Police announced a $50,000 reward for his capture. On August 20, 1991, during a police raid on his hideout in Konanakunte village, he committed suicide.

Michael Siyolo: one of two senior members of the South African Western Cape Pan Africanist Congress arrested by South African police on January 4, 1994, and held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the December 30, 1993, attack on the Heidelberg Pub and Restaurant Tavern in Station Road, Observatory, Cape Town. The attack killed four and injured seven.

Mohamedou Ould Slahi: Mauritanian citizen reportedly a brother-in-law of a lieutenant of Osama bin Laden—Khaled Shanquiti, alias "The Mauritanian"—Slahi was involved in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Slahi is also related through marriage to bin Laden associate Mahfouz Ould Walid, aka Abu Hafs, whose assets were ordered frozen by President Bush. Investigators thought Slahi may have been directly involved in the 9/11 attack.

Slahi was arrested January 26, 2000, after leaving Senegal by the Bureau of Mauritanian Security in conjunction with the Algerian terrorist bomb

plot against the United States. Despite Slahi's name on an Interpol international watch list, Senegal appeared unwilling to hold him without specific charges. Slahi had regular communication with a construction company in Khartoum, Sudan, that was owned by bin Laden and used as a front for al Qaeda. Slahi worked closely with Mokhtar Haouari, an Algerian charged with involvement in the logistics of the plot. Authorities were not sure whether he was the mastermind or a messenger in the plot. The United States was preparing an extradition request when Mauritania freed Slahi on February 20.

On September 29, Mauritanian police arrested the former student of electrical engineering at Gerhard-Mercator University in Duisburg, Germany. He had lived in Germany from the mid-1990s to September 1999, during which time he twice visited bin Laden camps in Afghanistan. In 1999, Slahi moved to Canada, where he visited a Montreal mosque frequented by Islamic radicals plotting the millennium attacks in the United States. They included Ahmed Ressam. Slahi may have activated the Canadian cell.

Slahi was rearrested in Nouakchott, Mauritania, on November 2001 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* said he was held for eight months in Jordan. The *Post* claimed that as of December 2007, he was free in Mauritania.

Joe Slovo: general secretary of the South African Communist Party who, on April 21, 1987, resigned in Zambia as chief of staff of the Umkhonto We Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Anthony Michael Smith: arrested in connection with the January 11, 1988, car bombing of the home of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo.

Andrew Smulian: arrested March 6, 2008, with Russian arms trafficker Viktor Bout in a sting in Bangkok, Thailand. They were charged in the United States with conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization. Federal prosecutors requested extradition. The duo was picked up in a sting in which Drug Enforcement Administration undercover agents posed as Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia rebels.

Helmi Soedirdja: Indonesian, age 33, arrested September 29, 2006, and held in federal custody in Guam in connection with an attempt to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. He was believed to be an arms broker looking to buy night goggles and holographic weapons for resale.

Hirofumi Sogame: one of three Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) radicals arrested October 13, 1987, for firing five handmade rockets at the Akasaka Palace during the opening ceremonies for the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo on May 4, 1986. He was already on trial for making bombs in Iwate Prefecture during October 1986.

Mohammed Sohail: arrested by Pakistani police on March 2, 2005, Sohail was wanted in the January 23, 2002, kidnapping and murder of Daniel Pearl and had already been sentenced to death in absentia for a 2002 hotel bombing that killed 11 French engineers and others. During his arrest, he and five others fired on police at a checkpoint. The five others escaped; Sohail fell off a motorcycle and was captured. Police believe he shot the video of Pearl's death.

Abu Solaiman: variant of Abu Suleiman.

Mateias Solomon: one of three Ethiopians who, on November 23, 1996, hijacked Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET961, a B767 carrying 163 passengers and 12 crew, after takeoff from Addis Ababa. The plane crashed into the Indian Ocean, killing 127 people, most of them Africans and Asians. Au-

thorities were unable to determine the motives of Alamayhu Bekele, Mateias Solomon, and Sultan Hussein, who did not belong to any political party. (See also Alamayhu Bekele.)

Song Kap-Sok: chairman of the National Alliance of Student Representatives alleged to have ordered the radical students who were arrested on October 18, 1990, as they tried to seize the U.S. Embassy in South Korea to protest against the Uruguay Round negotiations. They were armed with 4 homemade bombs, 20 firebombs, and 7 metal clubs.

Adinan Songkoewala: alias Mut. Thai Muslim arrested June 28, 1989, outside the Thai Education Ministry and charged with shooting to death Salah al-Maliki, the third secretary at the Saudi Embassy in Bangkok, on January 4, 1989. Songkoewala admitted he was going to attack an official of the ministry when arrested but denied killing al-Maliki. He was found with a paper-wrapped steel pipe he had intended to use. Prosecution witnesses identified him as the gunman. On May 27, 1994, the Thai Supreme Court acquitted him, saying that the witnesses could not remember sufficient details to justify a conviction.

Sonny: name used by a spokesperson for the New People's Army (NPA) operational command for the Manila-Rizal provincial region who, on December 17, 1987, warned that the NPA had targeted for assassination United States Agency for International Development (USAID) officials, U.S. corporate executives, U.S. Embassy military attachés, and 28 American officers and enlisted men detailed with the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group for Manila.

Soosai: head of the "Sea Tiger" naval wing of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam at the time of the group's dissolution on May 18, 2009, when he was killed in a gun battle with government troops.

Christiaan Dewet Spies: South African living in New York arrested in Manhattan on March 14, 2005, after finalizing plans to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian Republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The smuggling ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, and Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; 5 were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices; 13 were charged with weapons trafficking. Spies faced 30 years in prison.

Barend Hendrik Strydom: former policeman who shot to death 3 blacks and injured 17 others in central Pretoria on November 15, 1988. Police were investigating whether Strydom was the Afrikaans speaker who the previous day had claimed to be the leader of the White Wolves and who had threatened to assassinate state president P.W. Botha if he released Nelson Mandela.

James Stubbs: alias Jamil Daud Mujahid. Arrested with his brother Michael Ray Stubbs in the Philippines on December 13, 2003, for possible links to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf. James is on a U.S. watch list for al Qaeda links. Despite tourist visas, documents indicated the brothers were soliciting funds for the construction of mosques and Muslim schools. James had left his job as a teacher in California to study Arabic in Sudan. In May, he had met with charity groups believed to be al Qaeda fronts. On December 30,

the government said it would deport the brothers to the United States.

Michael Ray Stubbs: alias Jamil Daud Mujahid. Arrested with his brother James Stubbs in the Philippines on December 13, 2003, for possible links to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf. Until 2000, Michael had worked as a heating and air conditioning technician for 10 years at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory near San Francisco. The laboratory is a state-run, high-security nuclear and biological research facility. Despite tourist visas, documents indicated the brothers were soliciting funds for the construction of mosques and Muslim schools. On December 30, the government said it would deport the brothers to the United States.

Fernando Suangco: New People's Army of the Philippines member detained at a local military camp in 1988.

Jahi Subanidi: Indonesian, age 69, arrested September 29, 2006, by the FBI for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorney's Office announced charges of conspiracy to export weapons and munitions and conspiracy to launder money with others with LTTE links.

Prasad Subedi: one of three hijackers led by a leader of a Nepalese student organization connected with the Nepalese Communist Party who took over a Royal Nepalese Airlines Twin Otter on a domestic flight from Biratnagar to Katmandu on June 10, 1973, and diverted it to Forbesganj, India. The plane was carrying a Nepal State Bank shipment of three million Indian rupees ($400,000), which the group seized. The trio escaped into the jungle on a waiting jeep.

Subha: suspect, age 22, in the May 22, 1991, murder of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). On August 20, during a police raid on a hideout in Konanakunte village, she committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide capsule. The Sri Lankan was an accomplice of LTTE intelligence chief Sivarasan.

Montasher Sudang: Moro Islamic Liberation Front member, age 23, from North Cotabato who, on March 4, 2003, planted a backpack bomb 50 yards from the main terminal of Davao Airport. The bomb exploded prematurely, killing him, an American missionary—Reverend William P. Hyde, a Davao resident—and 19 others and wounding 149. The bomb had been placed in an open-air shelter where a crowd was welcoming arriving passengers from a Cebu Pacific Air flight from Manila.

Abu Taha al-Sudani: explosives expert believed killed on January 8, 2007, when the United States conducted an air strike against al Qaeda terrorists on Badmadow Island off southern Somalia.

Yazid Sufaat: retired Malaysian ex-army captain and scientist known as the "CEO of anthrax," Sufaat was believed to have provided support to the 9/11 hijackers. Sufaat was arrested in Malaysia in 2001. He was believed to have met 9/11 hijackers Khalid Almihdar and Nawaf Alhamzi in January 2000. On March 20, 2003, Malaysian police broke up a plot by an al Qaeda–affiliated group when the police confiscated four tons of ammonium nitrate (a fertilizer that can be used in explosives) that Jemaah Islamiyah planned to use to target U.S. and other Western embassies in Singapore. The cache was found buried at a plantation near Muar. Sufaat had purchased the chemical in 2000.

Taketoshi Suga: one of three Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) radicals arrested October 13, 1987, for firing five handmade rockets at the Akasaka Palace during the opening ceremonies for the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo on May 4, 1986. He was already on trial for making bombs in Iwate Prefecture during October 1986.

Sugan: alias of Nixon.

Muhammad Abdallah Slih Sughayr: one of three Saudis suspected of financing Abu Sayyaf whose U.S. assets were blocked on October 10, 2007, by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Subur Sugiarto: henchman of Noordin Top, believed to be a senior Malaysian member of the al Qaeda–linked Jemaah Islamiyah. Sugiarto was arrested by Indonesian police on January 19, 2006.

Shigeo Sugimoto: chauffeur of Aum Shin Rikyo leader Shoko Asahara.

Jiro Sugisaki: alias of Takeshi Okudeira; variant Takeshi Okidoro.

Tommy Suharto: alias Hutomo Mandala Putra. Youngest son of former president Suharto, Tommy was ordered arrested on September 15, 2000, at age 38, by Indonesian president Abdurrahman Wahid in connection with a recent bombing campaign. On September 13, 2000, a car bomb had exploded in a garage under the Jakarta stock exchange, killing 15 and injuring 30.

K. Saman Sujeeva: arrested May 4, 1993, by Sri Lankan police on suspicion of being an associate of the suicide bomber who rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May 1, 1993, May Day parade in Colombo, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others. The bomber was believed to have been running a grocery store for Sujeeva.

Goda Sukpa: lieutenant in the Nationalist and Integrationist Front in the Ituri region of the Congo who was placed under house arrest in Kinshasa's Grand Hotel on February 27, 2005, in connection with the February 24, 2005, shooting death of nine Bangladeshi soldiers serving as part of the UN peacekeeping force near Kafe in the northeast.

Abu Sulaiman: alias Jainal Antel Sali Jr. Mastermind, age 42, of the May 27, 2001, Abu Sayyaf kidnapping of missionaries Martin and Garcia Burnham from Wichita, Kansas; tourist Guillermo Sobero of Corona, California; and 17 Filipinos. On January 16, 2007, he died in a gun battle with Philippine Army Special Forces during a raid on Jolo Island. He had also claimed credit for the 2004 bombing of a ferry that killed 116 people. The United States had offered five million dollars for his capture. The Zamboanga native was a civil engineer.

Abu Suleiman: variant Abu Solaiman. Leader of the Abu Sayyaf gunmen who, on May 27, 2001, overran a resort at Honda Bay in Palawan, Philippines, and took 20 tourists hostage. On May 29, 2002, the United States announced a five-million-dollar reward for his capture. He was killed in January 2007.

Aris Sumarsono: true name of Zulkarnaen.

Shahid Hussain Sumro: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes.

Sun Zhiping: one of five mainland Chinese criminals who, on July 25, 1982, tried to hijack a China Civil Aviation airliner but were foiled by the passengers and crew. One of the criminals was killed and the other four arrested.

Alfredo Sunga: alias Comrade Joel. Philippine New People's Army (NPA) Edilberto Canoy Brigade commander identified by the self-proclaimed shooter, Juanito Itaas, as involved in the April 21, 1989, NPA sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group

headquarters. Sunga was arrested September 1, 1989.

Donald Thomas Surratt: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Surratt was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based upon his U.S. military experience. On August 22, Surratt pleaded guilty to conspiracy and illegal transportation of a firearm in interstate commerce. By August 25, he had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and gun charges. On November 7, 2003, he received less than four years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Mujib Susukan: Abu Sayyaf faction leader who, on February 18, 2003, died of his wounds following a gun battle with government troops on Jolo Island. His capture or death carried a $92,500 bounty.

Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan: variant Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan; aliases Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem Swedan, Sheikh Swedan, Sheikh Bahamadi, Ahmed Ally, Bahamad, Sheikh Bahamad, Ahmed the Tall, Admadal-Tawil. Kenyan indicted December 16, 1998, in the Southern District of New York for his involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania; conspiring to kill U.S. nationals; murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside of the United States; and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He was believed to have brought the vehicles, including the 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that carried the bomb, as well as the oxygen and acetylene tanks used in the Dar es Salaam attack. The Rewards for Justice Program offers five million dollars for his apprehension. He is between five feet eight inches and six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He claims April 9, 1960, or April 9, 1969, birth dates in Mombasa, Kenya.

Fariduzzaman Swapan: accountant of the banned Jamaat ul-Mujaheddin Bangladesh, which wants to establish *sharia* law and claims to have 10,000 members. He was arrested in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in December 2005.

Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan: killed by a U.S. Predator Hellfire missile strike on January 1, 2009, against a building being used for explosives training near Karikot, South Waziristan Province. He was the deputy of Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam (alias Usama al-Kini), al Qaeda's chief of operations in Pakistan, who died in the same missile attack. Swedan was believed to have purchased a truck used in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was indicted in U.S. federal court in 1998. There had been a five-million-dollar bounty for his capture.

Ahmed Sy: confessed during preliminary investigations to the December 8, 1988, Liberation Front of the Senegalese People bombing of a car belonging to the Ministry of Industrial Development but denied the charges before the investigating judge. On January 10, 1989, he was ordered detained.

T

T.T.: alias Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto; variant Dogwer Wilfredo Reiz Fukumoto. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army alleged by *La Mañana* on April 1, 1995, to have entered Uruguay using false passports. The paper speculated that they planned to carry out a bombing in neighboring Brazil or Argentina. T.T. was arrested June 12, 1995, in Ciudad del Este, the capital of Alto Paraña Department, Paraguay. The Japanese Embassy said his true name was Kazuo Toshira. He traveled on a Peruvian passport.

Roberto D. Tacbad: aliases Roy, Nikki, Kim. One of two Philippine New People's Army rebels arrested May 2, 1992, in a posh subdivision in Angeles City. Tacbad, chief of the Central Luzon regional committee and chief of its regional military department, had a 500,000-peso reward for his capture. Tacbad was responsible for the expansion of the communist movement in Central Luzon, particularly the massive recruitment of rebels from peasant groups in the early 1980s. (See also Manuel V. Quizon.)

Misrak Tachyibelu: one of three former Ethiopian security agents and the only woman among the November 25, 1991, hijackers of Ethiopian Airlines Flight 616, a B737 flying from Addis Ababa to Dire Dawa and diverted to Djibouti. The three were taken into custody by the Djibouti government. They had worked for the security and investigation agency of the former government. Ethiopia called the trio criminals who should be brought to justice.

Jaime Tadeo: diskettes and documents seized from Tadeo's office on July 9, 1989, led the military to begin a manhunt for nine new suspects in connection with the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) April 21, 1989, sparrow assassination of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters. Several NPA officers frequented Tadeo's office. He was the chairman of the Farmers Movement of the Philippines (KMP).

Abraham Tafesse: one of two leaders in December 1986 of the Sudan-based Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army, which had kidnapped foreigners that year.

Tafsir: arrested November 10, 2002, by Indonesian police who said he had driven bomber Amrozi in his Mitsubishi L-300 van to Bali, where Amrozi set off two bombs at nightclubs on October 12, 2002, killing 202.

Taha Tagapaitedi: alias Commander Taha. One of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988.

Raja Tahir: suicide bomber, age 23, from Karachi who, on March 2, 2006, crashed a stolen 2005 Toyota Corolla car bomb into a vehicle carrying U.S. diplomat David Foy near the U.S. Consulate in Karachi, killing Foy, his Pakistani driver, a Pakistani paramilitary guard, and an unidentified

Pakistani woman. Another 52 people were injured. The bomb went off in the parking lot of the Marriott Hotel, 20 yards from the consulate gate, destroying 10 cars. Police believe the terrorist was killed, although his body was not recovered. He was linked with the banned Pakistani Jaish-i-Muhammad group.

Tai Hua-kuang: one of three members of the People's Liberation Front arrested in Taiwan November 5, 1977, for sending threatening letters to foreign-owned factories and businesses in January, saying the group would take violent measures unless they withdrew by June. Tai Hua-kuang was from Tsanghsien, Hebei Province.

Sami Hussin Taiman: one of two hijackers of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London on March 3, 1974. The duo diverted the plane after its Beirut stopover and demanded to fly to Athens, where they intended to demand the release of Black September terrorists in the Athens Airport attack on August 5. Greece denied landing permission, so the plane flew to Amsterdam's Schipol Airport. The terrorists allowed everyone to leave before torching the plane. The two were captured by police. They had claimed membership in the Palestine Liberation army, but later the Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. On June 6, a Dutch court convicted them on charges of air piracy and arms violations and sentenced them to five years. They were released on November 24 and were flown to Tunis as part of an agreement reached with four hijackers of a British Airways plane in Dubai on November 22. On December 7, the two terrorists went to Libya with the four hijackers who had demanded their release and five other terrorists released from Egypt. Taiman apparently was given his freedom in Libya.

Arif Tajjak: one of two accomplices of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf arrested in March 1995 by Karachi, Pakistan, police. He was implicated by Yusuf associate Ibrahim Rasul in terrorist activities in Karachi.

Katsuya Takahashi: a warrant was issued on December 2, 1995, for his involvement in the VX gas murder of Osaka businessman Tadahito Hamaguchi on December 12, 1994. Takahashi remained at large. He was also wanted for the March 20, 1995, sarin nerve agent attack on the Tokyo subway system. On February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for him in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

K. Takahiro: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka and diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

O. Takeshi: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka and diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Takahashi Taketomo: former assistant professor at Tokyo's Rikkyo University who headed the Japanese Red Army (JRA) in Paris in 1974. On July 20, 1977, he was arrested by Japanese police in Tokyo after being deported by Sweden, where he was arrested while carrying an Indonesian passport in Stockholm. He was charged with using a forged passport. He was believed to be in charge of JRA research and arms procurement.

Mohamad Talao: named on March 21, 1994, as one of four suspects in the March 5, 1994, discovery of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed the suspects planned assassination attempts against senior members of the U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy.

Commander Usman Kaliko Talicob: one of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who

kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988.

Mohammad Tamhidi: one of three suspected members of an Iranian hit squad who were released on April 6, 1984, by the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation in spite of internal protests that the trio represented a threat to security. There were charges of a payoff. Some suspected them of involvement in the disappearance of nine pro-Shah Iranian students on August 16, 1983.

S. P. Tamilselvan: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) political chief as of August 2005, he was killed on November 2, 2007, in a government air strike of a secret LTTE communications center.

Sami Houssin Tamimah: variant Sami Hussin Taiman. Participant in the March 3, 1974, hijacking of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London. His release was demanded on October 26, 1974, when two Arab terrorists and two Dutch criminals took 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands. Authorities promised a reduced sentence if he refused the terrorists' demands. He subsequently aided in the negotiations, talking four times with his former compatriot, Adnan Ahmed Nuri. Tamimah was released as a result of demands made by Arab Nationalist Youth Organization for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers who seized a British Airways VC10 in Dubai on November 21, 1974.

Takamaro Tamiya: leader, age 27, of a group of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. Tamiya was wanted on explosives charges. On September 12, 1980, he told Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, that the hijackers wished to return to Japan. On October 8, 1980, the nine hijackers said they would like to return to Japan if they would not be imprisoned. The government refused to offer such a deal and conservative Japanese Dietmen considered requesting extradition. In an interview with *Kyodo,* Tamiya apologized to the Japanese people. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JURA member was at large. He died in 1995.

In 2002, the *Washington Post* reported that he had been involved in efforts to lure Japanese, particularly women, to North Korea.

Le Duc Tan: South Vietnamese Army major, age 34, who hijacked an Air Vietnam B727 flying from Da Nang to Saigon on September 14, 1974. He demanded to be flown to North Vietnam. The pilot tried to land at Phan Rang to refuel but the hijacker pulled the pins on his two hand grenades. The plane crashed, killing all 71 on board.

Yoshimi Tanaka: aliases Shoji Hayashi, Hayashi Kasinori, Kim Il Su. One of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JURA member was at large. On March 24, 1996, Cambodian police arrested Tanaka on the border for possession of several million dollars (face value) of counterfeit U.S. currency. Authorities handed him over to Thai police in Phattaya. He had attempted to cross the border from Vietnam in a North Korean Embassy Mercedes and was carrying a North Korean diplomatic passport. Three other North Korean diplomats attempted to bribe a policeman with $50,000 to let them pass through the checkpoints. Warrants had been issued on January 2, 1996, for Tanaka and four Thai men after they used five counterfeit U.S. $100 bills to buy film from a photo shop in Nong Preu village in North Phattaya. Thai police had earlier arrested the four Thais and seized sophisticated counterfeiting equipment from a home in Ang Thong Province. They claimed Tanaka had hired them to produce the counterfeit notes.

He was believed to have worked with Somchai Nanthasan and Prasong Pholthiphet to forge the $100 bills. Police believed Tanaka was aided in laundering the bills by Kodama International Trading, which was run by Tang Cheang Tong (alias Shogo Kodama), a Japanese citizen of Khmer-Chinese origin.

The United States, South Korea, and Japan requested extradition from Thailand. Tanaka was extradited on March 26, 1996, to face forgery charges. He was indicted April 11, 1996, and denied involvement. He was scheduled for trial in June 1996.

Yoshizo Tanaka: member, age 25, of a group of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Bienvenido Tantoco: Philippines ambassador to the Vatican during the Marcos regime arrested August 22, 1986, by Italian antiterrorist police who found an arms cache in his residence. On September 26, 1986, he was sentenced to three years.

Shahzad Tanweer: placed a bomb on the floor of a Circle Line Underground train in London carrying 700 passengers; the bomb went off on July 7, 2005, at 8:51 A.M., 100 yards from the Liverpool Street Station, killing 7 and wounding 100. The bomber, age 22, was the son of the Pakistani owner of a Leeds fish-and-chips shop and a good friend of fellow bomber Hasib Hussain. Tanweer was a student of physical education at Leeds Metropolitan University and lived in Leeds' Beeston District. Pakistani authorities said Tanweer had visited Pakistan in 2004 and had met with Osama Nazir, who was later arrested and charged with a 2002 grenade attack on an Islamabad church in which five people, including two Americans, were killed. Tanweer also spent several days at a *madrassa* near Lahore that had ties to Lashkar-i-Taiba.

Mustaq Tarani: one of three Indians sentenced to death on July 18, 2007, by an Indian antiterrorism court for planting several of the 13 bombs that exploded in 1993, killing 257 people in Mumbai, India's financial center.

Mohamed Tarik: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Salman Tariki: variant Sulman Taraqi. Libyan arrested September 10, 1986, in Pakistan in connection with the hijacking by the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God, Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi Airport on September 5, 1986. The hijackers threw grenades and fired machine guns at the passengers, killing 22 and injuring 100. Police believed Tariki was the mastermind of the attack. He led authorities to a cache of East European weapons on the coast near Karachi.

Azam Tariq: former leader of the outlawed Sunni group Sipah-e-Sahaba (Guardians of the Friends of the Prophet) and a member of Pakistan's Parliament who, on October 6, 2003, was shot to death by gunmen. Tariq's driver and three bodyguards also died as they drove on the outskirts of Islamabad. His group had strong ties to the Taliban.

Seiji Tashita: member, age 25, of Aum Shin Rikyo arrested by Japanese police on March 31, 1995, for possessing illegal explosives—a 500-cc bottle of inflammable solid natrium—in a van stationed in Fujinomiya, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Ka Tatay: alias of Noel Etabag.

Charles Taylor: leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, which kidnapped four American missionaries of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Kakata and several foreign doctors near the bor-

der in May 1990. The missionaries were taken to the Ivory Coast border and released June 1990. Taylor went on to become head of Liberia.

Vuyo Tekani: arrested July 29, 1993, by South African police in connection with the July 25, 1993, attack by five black gunmen who burst into the St. James Church of England in Kenilworth, a Cape Town suburb, firing AK-47 and R5 rifles and throwing two hand grenades at the congregation, killing 12 and wounding 56. Tekani was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. His twin brother said he was a member of the Pan Africanist Congress. He was arrested at Mchunu Primary School in Gugulethu. He had not reported to work the day after the massacre and had not shown up for classes for two weeks prior to the shooting.

Silvester Tendean: store owner accused of selling the chemicals used in the bombing of two Bali nightclubs on October 12, 2002, that killed 202. His trial began February 21, 2003.

Eugene Terreblanche: leader of the 1990's South African neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement suspected of numerous terrorist attacks.

Lulseged Tesfa: Ethiopian who was one of two would-be hijackers of National Airlines 496, a B727 flying from Philadelphia to New York City on July 12, 1972. The two used a pistol and a sawed-off shotgun to force the pilot to return to Philadelphia, where they demanded $600,000 and three parachutes. They released the passengers. National Airlines paid $501,600. The plane flew on to Lake Jackson, Texas, where the pilots swerved the plane, blowing the tires. The hijackers surrendered. Tesfa was sentenced to 60 years for air piracy on December 2, 1974.

Hagos Tesfai: Eritrean student who died when a bomb he was preparing in his room in Rome exploded on June 18, 1969. Leaflets found in the room announced an impending attack by the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Jafar Umar Thalib: commander of Lashkar-i-Taiba arrested by Indonesian police on May 4, 2002, in the East Java capital of Surabaya. He was wanted for questioning concerning the previous weekend's violence in Ambon that had killed a dozen people. Lashkar wants to evict Christians and establish *sharia* Islamic law in the Moluccas, formerly the Spice Islands. Thalib acknowledged meeting Osama bin Laden in 1987. On July 25, he was released from custody to await trial on charges of inciting religious violence by calling on his followers to ignore a February peace deal between Muslims and Christians. Two days after a March speech, masked men attacked a Christian village in Ambon, killing 13 people. While in prison, he was visited by vice president Hamzah Haz and other senior officials.

S.P. Thamilselvan: chief negotiator for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka killed in a November 2, 2007, government air strike. He was head of LTTE's political wing and replaced Anton Balasingham as their public spokesperson. Thamilselvan led a delegation to the 2006 Geneva peace talks.

Haji Daoh Thanam: southern Thai terrorist and leader of a new faction of the Pattani United Liberation Organization in August 1994.

Thiruthanikan Thanigasalam: one of four Sri Lankan immigrants who, on January 26, 2009, were charged in a New York court with providing material support to terrorists by trying to supply hundreds of thousands of dollars of surface-to-air missiles and assault weapons to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Two defendants pleaded guilty. Charges against Thanigasalam were expected to go forward.

Lawrence Thilagar: Paris spokesperson for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 1993.

Jack Terrence Thomas: Australian, age 29, with al Qaeda ties arrested January 4, 2003, at Karachi Airport. The Melbourne taxi driver visited

Pakistan for Islamic study in 2001 but trained in Afghanistan.

Thongchai: alias of Thong Chankhunthong.

K. Thyagarajan: man arrested by Nepalese police on July 5, 1991, on suspicion of trying to smuggle Sivarasan and Subha, two suspects in the May 22, 1991, murder of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, into Nepal. He was flown to New Delhi two days later. He was believed to be a Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam who had been living in a rented house in Kathmandu's Baneswore District.

Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya: received a five-year suspended sentence on August 17, 1986, from the Congolese Revolutionary Court in the March 20, 1982, detonation of two bombs that killed 9 and wounded 92 in a Brazzaville movie theater in the Poto-Poto suburb.

Benito and Wilma Tiamzon: chairman and senior official, respectively, of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) whose hideout was raided by the army on October 8, 1989. Benito escaped during the raid, but police arrested his wife, Wilma, and five other CPP members. The military found documents indicating that the New People's Army planned to kidnap U.S. officials and diplomats to obtain the release of detained CPP secretary general Rafael Baylossi and seven other CPP officials imprisoned at Camp Crame.

Kumander Tigre: alias of Esmael Saafar.

Edgardo Tigulo: one of six Filipino members of Kabataang Makabayan, a Philippine leftist student organization, who hijacked a Philippine Air Lines BAC111 flying from Manila to Davao City on March 30, 1971, and diverted it to China. One of the hijackers told a passenger that they were to receive training in China and would eventually return to the Philippines, possibly to hijack again. Two of the hijackers returned to Manila in June 1977 and were taken into military custody. They were charged in August 1977 before a military court.

Aldam Tilao: alias Abu Sabaya (Bearer of Captives). Member of the Moro National Liberation Front/Abu Sayyaf kidnappers who attacked Americans in the Philippines on May 27, 2001. He studied criminology at and was expelled from Zamboanga College in Mindanao. He trained at an al Qaeda camp in the 1990s and nicknamed himself DJ as he was often on Mindanao radio. The Philippine government offered a $100,000 reward for his capture; the United States offered five million dollars after Tilao beheaded an American hostage. Tilao escaped the Philippine military's June 7, 2002, rescue operation. He is believed to have died in an ocean gun battle with Philippine Marines on June 20.

Jean-Marie Tjibao: leader of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front in New Caledonia in 1984.

Tohir: purported Jemaah Islamiyah field commander detained on October 28, 2003, by Indonesian police in connection with the August 5, 2003, suicide bombing at Jakarta's Marriott Hotel that killed 16 and injured 149.

Kazuo Tohira: Japanese Red Army (JRA) member, age 22, arrested in Stockholm on March 5, 1975, while taking photographs and making sketches of a building housing the embassies of Lebanon, Austria, and four other countries. He was deported from Sweden on March 13 and was arrested by the Japanese police at Tokyo International Airport on charges of forging and using official documents. He was indicted April 3 before being freed along with other terrorists in Japanese jails to meet demands made in the August 4 JRA takeover of the U.S. Consulate in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The freed terrorists flew to Libya. On August 26, the Japanese decided to request extradition, but Libya denied it on October 29.

Tohira was one of the JRA Hidaka Commando Unit members who hijacked a Japan Airlines DC8 flying out of Bombay Airport and diverted it to Dacca, Bangladesh, on September 28, 1977. (See also Kunio Bando.)

On June 13, 1988, the Philippine Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member.

On February 15, 1997, Tohira was one of six JRA members arrested by Lebanese authorities in Bekaa Valley and West Beirut. (See also Masao Adachi.)

Efren Lacson Tolentino: name on a U.S. passport held by one of two suspected pro-Iraqi terrorists detained on February 17, 1991, by Philippine immigration police as the terrorists were about to board a Philippine Air Lines flight to Tokyo's Narita International Airport. They were put under "custodial investigation" in Cebu on suspicion of planning to link up with the Japanese Red Army.

Ateke Tom: leader in January 2008 of the Niger Delta Vigilante Movement, which attacks oil facilities in Nigeria. His group attacked a hotel in Port Harcourt on January 1, 2008.

Masahiro Tominaga: Aum Shin Rikyo member arrested by Japanese police in connection with the May 16, 1995, parcel bomb attack on Tokyo governor Yukio Aoshima.

Government Tompolo: leader of a faction of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND). On May 21, 2009, the Nigerian Army said it wanted him dead or alive and continued an offensive in the Niger Delta against his rebel group near Warri.

Ly Tong: hijacked Vietnam Airlines Flight VN 810 flying from Bangkok on September 4, 1992, and forced it to fly low over Ho Chi Minh City so he could dump anticommunist pamphlets for 30 minutes. The Airbus 310 nearly crashed before he parachuted out. He was captured two hours later. On November 14, the official Vietnam news agency retracted a story saying he was to be tried that week, giving no date for the trial. Vietnamese sources told *AFP* that Tong was a former South Vietnamese Air Force pilot who had escaped to the United States in the 1980s. On December 25, 2003, Judge Pairath Noonprade of the Rayong Provincial Court in Rayong, Thailand, reduced the sentence of the Vietnamese American pilot from 11 years to 7 years and 4 months. The judge said he was rewarding the cooperation of the former bomber pilot. On April 3, 2007, a Thai appeals court freed Tong, age 59, a naturalized U.S. citizen, who had served five-plus years in a Thai prison. The court overturned a decision to extradite him to Vietnam to be tried for invading Vietnamese air space. The court ruled that the hijacking did not constitute a threat to Vietnamese national security.

Tang Cheang Tong: alias Shogo Kodama. Japanese citizen of Khmer-Chinese origin who ran Kodama International Trading and was believed by East Asian police to have assisted Japanese United Red Army member Yoshimi Tanaka in laundering counterfeit $100 bills in 1996.

Jagmohan Singh Tony: professor who, on August 19, 1989, was charged by the chief metropolitan magistrate in Delhi with conspiracy to kill prime minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, and wage a war against the state. The trial was to begin on September 2, 1989.

Noordin Mohammed Top: variants Noordin Muh Top, Noordin Mat Top, Noordin Din Moch Top. Senior leader of the Indonesian Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). He was born on August 11, 1968, in Johor, Malaysia. He is wanted in connection with many of the suicide attacks in Indonesia, including the October 2005 bombings in Bali that injured several Americans. He is believed to have been involved in the October 12, 2002, bombing in Bali that killed 202 people and injured 209; the August 5, 2003, Jakarta Marriott Hotel bombing; and the bombing of the Australian Embassy

in Jakarta on September 9, 2004, that killed several people and injured 140. He ordered JI members to surveil a large foreign-owned power plant southeast of Surabaya. He reportedly had been detained by Indonesian officials in mid-2005. In January 2006, he announced the formation of Tanzim Qaedat al-Jihad. He had been designated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the UN Security Council as a terrorist financier. He was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006.

Commander Tora Tora: leader of a group that kidnapped a French Catholic priest, Yves Caroff, in Cotabato, Philippines, on March 27, 1991.

Ken Torio: alias of Yasuyuki Yasuda; variant Yasuiki Yasuda.

Roger de la Torre: suspected leader of an urban guerrilla unit of the Philippine New People's Army (NPA) in the central province of Iloilo arrested May 19, 1993. He was believed to have been the driver in the NPA killing of U.S. Army Lt. Col. James Nicholas Rowe as he was driving to work at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group headquarters on April 21, 1989. He was also a "ransom negotiator" during the February 1992 kidnapping of U.S. business executive Michael Barnes. He was also involved in the assassination of two local labor leaders in 1990 and in a "commando sabotage attack" of a government building in 1989. He had a $220,000 price on his head.

Eduardo Torres: Philippine police officer suspected of involvement in the Red Scorpion Group of the New People's Army kidnapping of Michael Lynn Barnes, an American, on January 17, 1992. Torres voluntarily surrendered on January 21, 1992. He was the owner of the backup car used in the kidnapping.

Tatsuya Toyama: Aum Shin Rikyo sergeant arrested May 25, 1995, by Japanese police on charges of trespassing at a research facility operated by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan's largest defense contractor. He told police that he and several other Aum members had broken into a Mitsubishi lab several times since December 28, 1994, and had removed several boxes of documents. He could be charged with stealing sensitive military weapons data.

Toru Toyoda: Aum Shin Rikyo member arrested by Japanese police in connection with the May 16, 1995, parcel bomb attack on Tokyo governor Yukio Aoshima. On December 11, he pleaded guilty to releasing sarin into the Tokyo subway system on March 30 and begged forgiveness. He was charged with murder and attempted murder.

Larry Tractman: California businessman accused by the Philippine government of providing equipment to three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos; on February 11, 1977, the Filipinos admitted to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government.

Bruce Kohl Trayer: hijacker of a Northwest Orient B747 flying from Tokyo to Honolulu on May 8, 1977. He held a razor to the throat of a stewardess and demanded to go to Moscow. The purser overpowered the hijacker, injuring him with a fire ax. Trayer's father had told him that Russia did not use food additives. Trayer was arrested and hospitalized.

Usman Tremene: confessed during preliminary investigations to the December 8, 1988, Liberation Front of the Senegalese People bombing of a car belonging to the Ministry of Industrial Development but denied the charges before the investigating judge. On January 10, 1989, he was ordered detained.

Emil Trinidad: member in 1987 of the Philippine New People's Army Alex Boncayao Brigade, a Manila sparrow unit assassination squad.

Antony Bobby Tsotsobe: African National Congress member convicted of firing a rocket and a Soviet rifle at the Booysens Police Station in Johannesburg on April 14, 1980; planting bombs on a Soweto railway line; and attempting to burn down a Soweto hall. Tsotsobe had received military training in Angola. On August 19, 1981, Johannesburg judge Charl Theron sentenced him to death. On June 9, 1983, his sentence was commuted to life in prison by state president Marais Viljoen.

Masami Tsuchiya: chief chemist of Aum Shin Rikyo who told Japanese police he had produced sarin nerve agent after his April 26, 1995, arrest. He was also suspected of involvement in the December 1994 VX gas murder of Osaka businessman Tadahito Hamaguchi.

Shirosaki Tsutomu: Japanese Red Army member released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977.

Lam Van Tu: alias Lam Van Chat. One of four hijackers of Air Vietnam 509, a DC3 flying from Ho Chi Minh City to Phuquoc Island on October 29, 1977. The group shot and killed the flight engineer and radio operator and seriously injured a steward. On December 15, the four were sentenced to 14 years for possession of arms. Lam Van Tu was also sentenced to 12 strokes of the cane for possession of a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver and 22 bullets. (See also Tran Van Hai.)

Tran Van Tu: one of four hijackers of Air Vietnam 509, a DC3 flying from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc Island on October 29, 1977. The group shot and killed the flight engineer and radio operator and seriously injured a steward. On December 15, the four were sentenced to 14 years for possession of arms. He was also sentenced to six strokes of the cane for being in the company of Lam Van Tu during the offense. (See also Tran Van Hai.)

Bradley Richard Tuffy: alias George Hodges. South African who pleaded guilty in the Tanzanian High Court on May 31, 1989, to the May 18, 1989, Angola hijacking attempt of an Aeroflot Ilyushin airliner flying 174 African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa members from Luanda to Moscow. The plane was diverted to Tanzania after two passengers began fighting. The hijackers were overpowered by Soviet security guards, who discovered a hand grenade. The press reported that the hijackers were white South African agents or ANC dissidents who wanted to divert the plane to South Africa. On June 1, 1989, Tuffy was sentenced to 15 years on two counts of endangering the safety of an aircraft and its passengers. The court said he had placed dangerous equipment on the flight and wounded an officer on the aircraft.

Tufu: Karachi Central Prison detainee and gangster who admitted in 1997 that he was in the backup vehicle for the March 8, 1995, murders of U.S. diplomats in Pakistan. As of November 1997, he had not been charged.

Tung Kuei-sen: one of two bicyclists who, on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu in his Daly City, California, garage. Liu was a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. On September 26, 1985, at the request of the United States, Brazilian authorities arrested Tung and extradited him to the United States. He was convicted April 1988 after confessing. On May 11, a Redwood City, California, court sentenced the Taiwanese member of the United Bamboo Gang to 27 years to life for the murder. He claimed the assassination was ordered by senior Taiwanese military officials. He said he was duped by Taiwan into believing it was a patriotic act.

Al-Turki: alias of Mustafa 'Abd-al-Aziz Muhammad.

Abdul Hamid Turki: leader of the al-Faran kidnappers who, on July 4, 1995, took several Western hostages. He was killed in a December 4 Indian

military ambush that killed four of the original hostage takers.

Hassan Turki: listed by the U.S. Department of State in 2004 as having links to al Qaeda and running military training camps in Somalia. On March 3, 2008, a U.S. Navy Tomahawk missile was fired at a location he was believed to be visiting in Dhobley, Somalia.

Sulayman al-Turki: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced him to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. Al-Turki, the hijacker mastermind, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court. Al-Turki reportedly had executed his sister for disloyalty.

Abdul Gani Ismail Turq: one of three Indians sentenced to death on July 18, 2007, by an Indian antiterrorism court for planting several of the 13 bombs that exploded in 1993, killing 257 people in Mumbai, India's financial center.

Arif Tutu: on September 18, 1999, Pakistani judge Javed Alam said the Islamic Muthidda (or perhaps Muhajir) Qaumi Movement member would be acquitted and the case dismissed for lack of evidence in the March 8, 1995, murders of U.S. diplomats in Pakistan. However, Tutu was not to be released because he was wanted in other criminal cases.

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Abu Ubaydah: lieutenant of Osama bin Laden who led attacks against government forces in Eritrea, Uganda, and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia from 1992 to 1996.

Fahad Ullah: one of the terrorists who died in the November 26, 2008, Mumbai, India, attacks. Ullah, in his twenties, was from Depalpur Taluka, Pakistan.

Umar: two same-named brothers of Imam Samudra who remained at large after Samudra was arrested in Indonesia on November 21, 2002. The brothers were wanted for questioning in the October 12, 2002, bombing of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202.

Abu Umar: Egyptian who was one of three al Qaeda suspects arrested by Pakistani authorities on January 9, 2003, after a gun battle in Karachi in which one of the terrorists threw a grenade. Police seized rifles; grenades; street maps of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Lahore; a satellite telephone; a laptop computer; suspicious documents; literature calling for a holy war; and $30,000 in cash from the terrorists' house. Two of the detainees claimed to be Abu Hamza of Yemen and Abu Umar of Egypt. Abu Umar's wife and three children were also detained. Seven other suspects were later released. They were all family members of Sabiha Shahid, a leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami party, who lived on the first floor. Police said the two detainees appeared to have entered Pakistan from Afghanistan in 2002.

Islam al-'Umari: identified by the Ethiopian Supreme State Security Prosecution in August 1995 as a fugitive from Sudan who helped five terrorists who confessed to training in the al-Kamp and Kangu camps in Khartoum. They trained with two of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Maulana Mussain Umarji: Muslim cleric from Godhra, India, who, by February 19, 2003, was in detention on charges of organizing the February 27, 2002, attack in which a Muslim mob threw firebombs and acid at the Sabarmati Express train as it was pulling away from a rail station in the Muslim neighborhood of Godhra in western India, killing 57 people and injuring another 43. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu Council) activists on the train had been shouting provocative slogans while the train was in the rail station. They were returning from Ayodhya, where they wanted to construct a temple to replace the sixteenth-century Babri Mosque destroyed in 1992 by a Hindu mob. Many Hindus believe the site was the birthplace of Lord Ram, a Hindu god. The 131 suspects were charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Mohammed Umer: Pakistani religious student questioned regarding the June 14, 2002, car bombing outside the U.S. Consulate in Karachi that killed 14 Pakistanis and injured 51 others. He had ties to Lashkar-i-Jhangvi, was already in custody,

and had provided information about a militant group trained in explosives. He had been arrested after the May 8, 2002, suicide bombing that killed 11 French engineers.

Tsuneo Umeuchi: medical student wanted in Japan on explosives charges. He was one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Tahome Urong: alias Sermin Tohami. Alleged Filipino accomplice in the April 2, 2003, bombing of a row of food stands at a ferry terminal in Davao, Philippines, that killed 16 and wounded 55. He was arrested April 8. Authorities said he was also involved in the March bombing of Davao Airport that killed 22 people. He belonged to the Special Operations Group of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The ammonium nitrate explosive used in the attack was similar to that purchased by Jemaah Islamiyah Indonesian operative Fathur Rohman Ghozi and seized by police in January 2002 following his arrest.

Lieutenant Colonel Vs. Urputhan: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam bomb maker who died on February 23, 1987, when a bomb he was setting exploded prematurely in the water bowser at the Sri Lanka security forces camp at Navatkuli, Jaffna, killing 60 people, including 46 villagers and 14 terrorists.

Amar Usman: alias of Dulmatin.

Commander Rolly Usman: alias of Omar Usman. One of four Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels who kidnapped three passengers from a Ford bound for Malabang, Lanao del Sur, Philippines, on July 30, 1988.

Omar Usman: true name of Commander Rolly Usman.

Mohammed Uzair: suspect in the March 8, 1995, lethal shooting of two U.S. Consulate officials and the wounding of a third in a morning ambush on a white Toyota Hiace minivan taking the diplomats to the consulate in Karachi, Pakistan. Uzair was killed April 1995 by unidentified gunmen.

V

Captain Diosdado Valeroso: captured leader and spokesperson of the Young Officers' Union (YOU) of the Philippines who, on October 16, 1990, was identified by three Mandarin employees as one of the two people who had conducted the September 23, 1990, bombing of the Nikko Manila Garden Hotel in the Makati District and the nearby Mandarin Oriental Hotel. The employees said he entered the hotel with a YOU official, 1st Lt. Renato Padua, before the explosion. Valeroso is a member of the Philippine Military Academy Class of 1982 and was involved in attempted coups August 1987 and December 1989. Valeroso denied involvement in the bombings and claimed he was talking to his sister-in-law at the time.

Nguyen Minh Van: one of four hijackers of Air Vietnam 509, a DC3 flying from Ho Chi Minh City to Phu Quoc Island on October 29, 1977. The group shot and killed the flight engineer and radio operator and seriously injured a steward. On December 15, the four were sentenced to 14 years for possession of arms. He was also sentenced to six strokes of the cane for being in the company of Lam Van Tu during the offense. (See also Tran Van Hai.)

Guido Luciaan van Hecken: Belgian named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress's firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. He fled to the Motlana Institute in Maputo, Mozambique, where he was a lecturer.

Dion van Rensburg: South African captured with a time bomb shortly after he entered Mozambique on his way to Maputo on August 23, 1983.

Thirunavukarusu Varatharasa: Sri Lankan, age 35, arrested by the FBI on September 29, 2006, for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorney's Office announced charges of conspiracy to export weapons and munitions and conspiracy to launder money with others with LTTE links.

Vasanthi: prostitute taken into custody in Cuddalore, 100 miles south of Madras, India, on May 27, 1991, in connection with the May 22, 1991, murder of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Captain Ideas Vasu': Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam bomb maker who died on February 23, 1987, when a bomb he was setting exploded prematurely in the water bowser at the Sri Lanka security forces camp at Navatkuli, Jaffna, killing 60 people, including 46 villagers and 14 terrorists.

Kulaveerasingham Veerakumar: alias Babu. Jaffna Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam suicide bomber, age 14, who rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May 1, 1993, May Day parade in Colombo, killing president Ranasinghe Premadasa and 23 others.

Ka (Comrade) Victor: alias of Eleazar Corpus.

Nguyen Cuu Viet: South Vietnamese youth who hijacked an Air Vietnam DC4 flying from Da Lat and Qui Nhon to Da Nang on February 20, 1974. He demanded to go to Hanoi or Dong Hoi, North Vietnam. The pilot landed the plane at Phu Bai Airport in Hue, South Vietnam. Two passengers attempted to subdue the hijacker, who set off a grenade, killing all three and injuring six others.

Dr. Paul Vijay: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

W

Mohammed Waheed: thought responsible for planting the December 2, 1982, bomb in the former Iraqi Consulate in Thailand that killed Thailand's top bomb disposal expert and injured 17 others. Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group claimed credit.

Amossa Waina: one of 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who, on April 22, 1988, conducted a gun and machete attack on a French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea Island in New Caledonia, killing 3 policemen and injuring 5 before taking 15 hostage. Waina was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988. Melanesian separatists said he was merely delivering food.

Moriaki Wakabayashi: variant of Seiryo Wakabayashi. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the Japanese Red Army member was at large.

Seiryo Wakabayashi: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka and diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. On October 8, 1980, the nine hijackers said they would like to return to Japan if they would not be imprisoned. The government refused, and conservative Japanese Dietmen considered requesting extradition. Wakabayashi was part of a 30-minute interview with *Kyodo* on May 6, 1988, claiming that the remaining seven hijackers were in North Korea. In the interview, he apologized to the Japanese people. He claimed in a September 12 interview that he had visited Libya in 1984 to attend a Pan-African youth festival.

Danianus Waker: suspected in the August 31, 2002, attack in which 15 gunmen carrying M-16 rifles shot to death 3 people and wounded 14 others in a raid on a convoy near a gold and copper mine in Papua Province operated by Freeport Indonesia, a subsidiary of U.S.-owned Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold of New Orleans. Waker, age 25, was shot to death on September 1 by government forces.

Haruo Wako: one of two Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who joined two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who attempted to set fire to three storage tanks belonging to a Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company refinery on the Pulau Bukum island of Singapore on January 31, 1974. They then took eight hostages to a ferryboat to escape but were intercepted by Singapore police. Five hostages jumped overboard. The terrorists demanded free passage to an Arab country. Singapore refused but offered them sanctuary on February 4 in any of the 42 embassies in Singapore. On February 6, five PFLP members seized the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait, holding 12 hostages and demanding that their ferryboat colleagues be flown to Kuwait by the Japanese government. A Japan Airlines plane picked up the four terrorists and flew to Kuwait to pick up the five PFLP members, who released the hostages. They arrived in Aden, Yemen, on February 8. The nine were released by the government two days later.

Wako later surfaced on September 13, 1974, as one of three JRA members who burst into the French Embassy in The Hague and took 11 hostages. (See also Jun Nishikawa.)

On June 13, 1988, the Philippines Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member. On June 22, 1993, Tokyo police obtained an arrest warrant for him. On February 15, 1997, he was one of six JRA members arrested by Lebanese authorities in Bekaa Valley and West Beirut. (See also Masao Adachi.)

Walid: on July 6, 1988, Pakistani District Court Judge Zafar Ahmed Babar ended an eight-month trial in a special court in Rawalpindi's Adiyala maximum security prison and sentenced the Lebanese to death by hanging for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan American 747 and for killing 11 passengers at Karachi Airport. The hijacker mastermind, Sulayman al-Turki, said the group would appeal the sentences and, if they were freed, "would hijack a U.S. airliner once again." The court also sentenced each to 257 years for murder, conspiracy to hijack, possession of illegal arms, and confinement of the passengers. The terrorists had 30 days to appeal the verdict and sentence in Lahore's High Court.

Janusz Jakub "Koba" Walus: Polish immigrant, age 40, arrested in a Boksburg, South Africa, shopping center 30 minutes after the April 10, 1993, assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani. Walus was the suspected triggerman and had two guns with him. He was a member of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). On October 14, he was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death the next day. On December 1, 1994, the Conservative Party expressed shock that the appeals court affirmed the death sentence.

Anthonius Wamang: variant Antonius. Indonesian member, age 32, of the National Freedom Force, the military branch of the Free Papua Movement, indicted June 16, 2004, in the August 31, 2002, attack in which 15 gunmen carrying M-16 rifles shot to death 2 Americans and an Indonesian and wounded 14 others in a raid on a convoy near a Papua Province gold and copper mine. The mine was operated by Freeport Indonesia, a subsidiary of U.S.-owned Freeport-McMoran Copper and Gold of New Orleans. A federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., charged the commander of the separatists' military wing with two counts of murder, eight counts of attempted murder, and nine other charges. On January 11, 2006, Indonesian police arrested Wamang and 11 others in a small mining town near where the ambush of the teachers had taken place. Indonesian armed forces spokesmen denied rumors of military involvement in the murders. Wamang acknowledged firing at the teachers' vehicle but claimed he thought he was shooting at Indonesian soldiers. On November 7, Judge Adriani Nurdin sentenced Antonius Wamang to life in prison.

Antonius Wamang: variant of Anthonius Wamang.

Wang Bing-Zhang: U.S. green card holder and New York resident, age 55, who, on February 10, 2003, was jailed for life by a Chinese court for "organizing and leading a terrorist group." China said the democracy activist had ordered an assassination in 1999, planned to bomb the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok during visits in 2001, planned to bomb Chinese mainland roads and bridges, and made preparations to build a terrorist training base in northern Thailand. Rights activists said Chinese security agents had kidnapped Wang in June 2002 from Hanoi, Vietnam, after he met with Chinese labor activists. Chinese police said he was arrested July 3 when he was found in a temple in southern China while they were investigating a kidnapping. The Guangdong Provincial High People's Court upheld the life term on February 27, 2003.

Wang I-yin: joined her husband, Luo Changhua, a trading company manager, on December 28, 1993, in hijacking Fujian Airlines Flight FC-518,

flying from Ganzhou to Xiamen, and diverting it to Taiwan, where they requested asylum. She was a worker at an electronics plant. On February 24, 1994, the Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office indicted her for violations of the Civil Aviation Law and recommended a 12-year sentence.

Wang Xijue: Taiwanese pilot who forcibly diverted his China Airlines B747 cargo plane, en route between Bangkok and Hong Kong, to Guangzhou, China, where he defected on May 3, 1986.

Wang Yen-da: Chinese environmental agency official and one of six hijackers of Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai on May 5, 1983. His five-year sentence was later commuted. (See also An Chien-wei.)

Wang Zhihua: clerk of a pharmaceutical plant who hijacked Zhejiang Airlines Flight C-3353 en route from Hangzhou to Fuzhou and diverted it to Chiang Kai-Shek International Airport, where he was arrested, on November 8, 1993. Taiwan radio said he was born in Harbin in 1957, was married, and had a child. China demanded extradition. On August 31, 1994, the Taiwanese Supreme Court upheld his 10-year sentence, originally handed down by the Taipei District Court.

Aliyah Wani: Islamic militant, age 22, who conducted several coordinated attacks against 11 police posts in three Thai provinces, leaving 112 people dead on April 28, 2004; 107 of the dead were militants. Wani was the only one of six attackers to get out alive from their raid in Yupo. He was shot in the leg. He said a stranger had persuaded his group to attack the police station to obtain weapons.

Wudera Wankuwa: named on March 21, 1994, as one of four suspects in the March 5, 1994, discovery of a truck loaded with a ton of explosives in Thailand. Police believed the suspects planned assassination attempts against senior members of U.S., Israeli, Pakistani, and other embassies and that the truck bomb was to be used against the Israeli Embassy.

Raja Waqar: Pakistani policeman assigned to the office of Punjab Province's top politician and arrested August 2, 2004, for passing information on the whereabouts of senior officials to al Qaeda.

Yetum Warke: one of four Ethiopians who hijacked an Ethiopian Airlines plane flying from Addis Ababa to Bahr Dar on April 12, 1992, and diverted it to Nairobi, Kenya, where they surrendered. Ethiopia requested extradition, saying they were former security members of the deposed regime. They were brought before a Nairobi chief magistrate on April 14. The magistrate declined to release them on bond. The case was due for review on April 28.

Gabriel Warner: alias Comrade Mess. Named by police on May 20, 1990, as a planner of the May 13, 1990, New People's Army (NPA) of the Philippines murder of two U.S. airmen, John Raven and James Green, outside Clark Air Base. Warner was charged with illegal possession of firearms. He was wounded in a shootout with police and was found inside the house of Camelita Gamboa and Francisco Hipolito, who were charged with harboring a criminal. NPA denied that he was involved in the murders.

Chris Marie Warren: one of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail. The FBI said three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Warren was freed on $10,000 bail.

Mohammed Abdullah Warsame: alias Abu Maryam. Canadian citizen of Somali descent, age 30, detained in Minneapolis on December 9,

2003, as a material witness. He said he knew Zacarias Moussaoui, the 20th 9/11 hijacker. Warsame was under investigation for other possible links to al Qaeda. He had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan with Moussaoui and had lived with him. Warsame was studying computer programming at Minneapolis Community Technical College.

A similar name—Mohamed Warsama—was on a Kenyan business card seized in 1997 from Wadih el-Hage, a Lebanese and naturalized U.S. citizen who worked for several years as Osama bin Laden's private secretary. El-Hage was convicted in 2001 in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Nairobi.

Warsame was scheduled to have a hearing on December 16 regarding an extradition request from the Southern District of New York. The Warsame case has been sealed.

In a January 21, 2004, unsealed federal indictment in Minnesota, Warsame was accused of one count of conspiring to provide material support to al Qaeda from March 2000 until his arrest. He was represented by the public defender's office. On February 9, he was ordered held without bail after prosecutors said he was a flight risk. He pleaded not guilty. An FBI affidavit said he trained in martial arts and with weapons and taught English to al Qaeda members.

Harji Wasani: construction worker armed with a knife who, on September 9, 2002, attempted to hijack an Air Seychelles B737 bound from Bombay to Male, Maldives, with 70 passengers. A crewman was injured when Wasani tried to get into the cockpit. An Indian police official said Wasani was drunk and became angry when a stewardess deflected his pass. The hijacker, who carried an Indian passport, was turned over to Maldives police.

Moses Weror: chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Free Papua Movement (OPM), which, on January 8, 1996, sent 200 members to kidnap 26 people, including 13 wildlife researchers in the 1995–1996 Lorentz expedition, in Mapenduma village in Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Seven of the hostages were Europeans. Weror demanded that the government open talks on the future political status of Irian Jaya.

Dr. Edward Wertlee: variant Dr. Edward Wethli. Former South African named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress's firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981.

Craig Williamson: on September 27, 1996, fellow South African police agent Eugene de Kock alleged Williamson, who earlier was an undercover agent, was involved in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme. Williamson denied the charges. He had returned home to South Africa in 1980 after his cover was blown and became deputy chief of the foreign section of South Africa's security police, which handled covert operations. De Kock claimed that Williamson had directed the 1982 bombing of the African National Congress European headquarters. Williamson had earlier confessed to the 1982 letter bomb killing of anti-apartheid leader Ruth First in Maputo, Mozambique, and the 1984 letter bomb murders of Jeannette Schoon and her daughter, Katryn, age 6, in Lubango, Angola.

Tin Maunt Win: general secretary of the Democratic Alliance of Burma, a group of 20 ethnic insurgent groups and dissident political parties, who, on October 15, 1989, warned that more bombings and airline hijackings would be aimed at the Burmese government unless the military ended its political repression.

Dr. Taye Woldesmayat: leader of the Ethiopian Unity Patriot Front, later named the Ethiopian National Patriot Front. On June 21, 1996, Ethiopian police investigated reports that the group

planned to throw grenades at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) office near Bole Road. The group was believed responsible for the 1993 murder attempt against an American working for AID.

Jane and Kevin Woods: former wife and husband arrested in connection with the January 11, 1988, car bombing of the home of three members of the African National Congress of South Africa in Trenance on the northern outskirts of Bulawayo. On February 6, 1988, Kevin appeared before Isaac Chiwara, a Harare magistrate, on charges of murder, sabotage, espionage, and failure to report the presence of dissidents to the police under the Law and Order Maintenance Act.

Erick Wotulo: Indonesian, age 60, arrested by the FBI on September 29, 2006, for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorney's Office announced charges of conspiracy to export weapons and munitions and conspiracy to launder money with others with LTTE links.

Wu Tun: one of two bicyclists who, on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu in his Daly City, California, garage. Liu was a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. Wu was the leader of the United Bamboo Gang, one of the largest criminal operations in Taiwan. He escaped to Taiwan but was arrested there on November 30, 1984. The Taiwanese Justice Ministry found him guilty on April 9, 1985, and sentenced him to life in prison. On June 4, the Taiwanese Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Wu Yuan-fei: Chinese procurement official at the Kwantung Provincial foreign trade office and one of six hijackers of Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai on May 5, 1983. His four-year sentence was later commuted. (See also An Chien-wei.)

X

Xia Tao: hijacked a bus with 10 Australian tourists on March 5, 2008, in Xi'an, in the northwest Shaanxi Province, China. He carried explosives. He released nine hostages but kept a woman, age 48, from New South Wales and the group's Chinese translator. He demanded free passage to the airport on another bus. He negotiated for three hours before police shot him to death at a toll plaza at the airport. No hostages were harmed.

Y

Atamnia Yacine: Algerian, age 33, arrested by Bangkok police on August 24, 2005, on charges of possessing 180 fake French and Spanish passports and overstaying his visa. Thai police believed he supplied the fake IDs used in the July 7, 2005, bombings of the London subway system.

A. J. Yaghi: one of two male Lebanese hijackers of a South African Airways B727 flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Johannesburg, South Africa, on May 24, 1972. The duo threatened to blow up the plane. At a refueling stop in Salisbury, they let some of the passengers deplane. In Blantyre, Malawi, they demanded money from the Anglo-American Mining Company. The next day, all passengers and crew escaped. Troops fired on the jet, and the hijackers were captured. On September 18, they were sentenced to 11 years. They were released in Malawi in 1974. Some reports claim they then went to Cairo; others said they were deported to Zambia on May 21, 1974.

Adel Yahya: North Londoner, age 23, from the Tottenham area arrested by British police on December 20, 2005, at 5 A.M. as he arrived at Gatwick Airport on a flight from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in connection with the abortive plot to set off bombs in the London subway system on July 21, 2005. He had been out of the country since June. He was held on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Defendants Yassin Hassan Omar, Yahya, and Muktar Said Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, who was convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On July 10, 2007, the jury convicted Omar, Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, and Hussain Osman but was unable to reach a verdict on Manfo Asiedu and Yahya. On November 5, 2007, a British court sentenced Yahya to 6 plus years in prison. He had admitted to a charge of possessing terrorist information.

Zonji Yakisawa: on February 20, 1996, Thai police said they were searching for Yakisawa in connection with a Japanese Aum Shin Rikyo cult plot to attack leaders of the March 1–2 Asia-Europe Meeting.

Edwin Yal: name used by Toronto-born individual who resembled Junzo Okudaira, a leader of the Japanese Red Army.

Yoshiaki Yamada: aliases Suzuki Furuya, Furuya Yutaka. One of two Japanese Red Army (JRA) members who joined two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who attempted to set fire to three storage tanks belonging to a Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company refinery on the Pulau Bukum island of Singapore on January 31, 1974. They then took eight hostages to a ferryboat in an attempt to escape but were intercepted by Singapore police. Five hostages jumped overboard. The terrorists demanded free passage to an Arab country. Singapore refused but offered them sanctuary on February 4 in any of the 42 embassies in Singapore. On February 6, five PFLP members seized the Japanese embassy in Kuwait, holding 12 hostages and demanding that

their ferryboat colleagues be flown to Kuwait by the Japanese government. A Japan Airlines plane picked up the four terrorists and flew to Kuwait to pick up the five PFLP members, who released the hostages. They arrived in Aden, Yemen, on February 8. The nine were released by the government two days later.

Yamada next surfaced in July 26, 1974, when a French customs inspector arrested him after he had arrived at Orly from Beirut. It appeared he was a courier for JRA leader Fusako Shigenobu and her PFLP colleagues and that he was to deliver $10,000 in counterfeit bills and messages to the JRA network in Europe. His briefcase contained three forged passports from Taiwan, Japan, and the United States. He was charged with issuing false passports. A JRA cell took over the French Embassy on September 13, 1974, to obtain his release. He initially refused to join them, worried about possible reprisals for erring in his mission. A Dutch psychiatrist said that French guards were ordered to kill him if any hostages were murdered, an option supported by an overwhelming majority in a French poll.

On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JRA member was at large.

Akira Yamagata: named by Japanese police for his involvement in the December 12, 1994, VX gas murder of Osaka businessman Tadahito Hamaguchi. Yamagata injected a VX solution into the victim's head.

Noboru Yamaguchi: alias used by Hiroshi Sensui.

Mariko Yamamoto: alias Maria. Japanese Red Army (JRA) contact point, age 33, in Paris in 1974. She ran a Japanese shop in Avenue de l'Opera. Her place was raided in 1974. She possessed a coded notebook with the addresses of 50 safe houses throughout Europe. She was also part of the 10-member VZ58 group, which was named after the type of assault rifle used in the Lod Airport attack. On June 13, 1988, the Philippines Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member. On February 15, 1997, she was one of six JRA members arrested by Lebanese authorities in Bekaa Valley and West Beirut. (See also Masao Adachi.)

Arif Yamin: suspected car thief, age 24, who, on August 16, 1997, admitted that he had provided cover for the gunmen during the March 8, 1995, murders of U.S. diplomats in Pakistan.

Imtiaz Yamin: one of 35 suspected foreign terrorists arrested by Philippine government agents on December 20, 1995, in Ermita, Manila. On January 11, 1996, the chief of the Bureau of Immigration ordered the Pakistani's release, along with three other Pakistanis, as there was no basis for filing criminal charges.

Yang Mingde: on September 30, 1993, the taxi driver from Harbin, China, hijacked Sichuan Airlines Flight 2625, a TU-154 flying from Jinan to Guangzhou, and diverted it to Taiwan's Taoyuan Airport, where he requested political asylum for himself, his wife, and his son, who accompanied him. He said he would rather die than return to the mainland and claimed to have defected to seek freedom and not for a better living. *Xinhua* said he had resigned from a forestry farm in the northeast. He had taken his family to Shandong's Dongying City to set up a family-run business but due to poor management was in debt for 10,000 yuan. On November 9, 1993, he and his wife, Han Fengying, were indicted on charges of violating Taiwan's Civil Aviation Law. The prosecution suggested a 12-year sentence. On January 5, 1994, he was sentenced by the Taoyuan District Court to nine years in prison. Their child was placed in an orphanage. The couple was to be repatriated after serving their sentences.

Bernard Yanga: reported by Paris *AFP* on August 25, 1990, as arrested by Congolese police in connection with the United Transit Airlines Flight 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171. He was a friend of Apollinaire Mangatani, the prime suspect in the bombing, and was

with him the last time he was seen alive. Yanga showed up at the French Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire, on March 18, 1992, saying he was ready to help with inquiries. He later accused Abdallah Elazragh, the Libyan chargé d'affaires in Brazzaville, of giving him explosives that were then made into a parcel and handed to a passenger thought to have left the plane during a stop in Chad.

Charles Stephen Yanover: charged with conspiracy to kill South Korean president Chun Doo-Hwan as part of a North Korean–backed plot in February 1982. He was also charged with conspiracy to defraud and illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He reportedly had connections with a criminal organization engaged in narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, and contract killings. On February 17, 1984, he admitted in a county court trial that he had plotted to kill Chun. He was tried for defrauding the North Koreans who had hired them and pleaded guilty to the charge. A murder charge was dismissed due to the absence of defendant Choe Chung-hwa. Yanover tipped off the South Korean government to the plot. He was sentenced to two years. He was already serving a nine-year term for bombing a Toronto disco. Earlier in the week, Yanover was sentenced to six months for his part in a failed 1981 attempt to overthrow the government of Dominica.

Izat Yasin: identified by the Ethiopian government as the foreign deputy coordinator of the nine Egyptian Islamic Group gunmen who, on June 25, 1995, fired on the armored limousine of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in Addis Ababa.

Chhun Yasith: tax accountant from Long Beach, California, charged by a Cambodian court in absentia with terrorism and forming an illegal armed group. He was the leader of the California-based anticommunist Cambodian Freedom Fighters, who, on November 24, 2000, claimed credit for a midnight shootout at a police station and government buildings in Phnom Penh in which seven died and a dozen were wounded. On June 22, 2001, a Cambodian court convicted Yasith, age 43, as being the mastermind of the violence.

Yasuiki Yasuda: variant of Yasuyuki Yasuda.

Yasuyuki Yasuda: variant Yasuiki Yasuda; alias Ken Torio. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army on contract for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at passengers arriving on Air France Flight 132 in Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, killing 28 and wounding 76. Among those killed were 16 Puerto Rican Catholic pilgrims on a visit to the Holy Land. Yasuda was killed accidentally by bullets from the rifle of Takeshi Okudeira.

Hideaki Yasudi: Aum Shin Rikyo member who strangled to death Kotaro Ochida, a pharmacist in a cult hospital, at the orders of cult leader Shoko Asahara in January 1994. Yasudi told police that Asahara and 10 other senior cult members witnessed the strangling at the commune in Kamikuishiki.

S. Yasumiro: one of nine Japanese United Red Army hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970.

Mamet Yasyn: member of the East Turkistan Islamic Movement deported by Kyrgyzstan to China in May 2002 for planning terrorist attacks against embassies, markets, and public gathering places in Bishkek.

Ye Marn: one of two Burmese students who, on November 10, 1990, hijacked Thai International Airways Flight TG304, an Airbus 300 flying from Bangkok to Yangon, and diverted it to Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport, where they surrendered and requested political asylum. (See also Ye Think Yaw.)

Ye Thi Ha: possible alias meaning "lion" given by one of two Burmese students demanding democracy in their military-ruled nation who, on October 6, 1989, hijacked Myanmar Airways XY-ADW, a Burmese Airways Fokker 28 on a domestic flight from Mergui to Yangon, and diverted it to U-Tapao Naval Air Base in Thailand. The hijackers called for the release of political prisoners, including opposition leader Aung Sang Suu Kyi; withdrawal of soldiers in Yangon to their barracks; abrogation of martial law; governing of the people leniently; freedom of the press; formation of an interim government with persons nominated by the United Nations; and the end of curfew. The duo surrendered after 10 hours of negotiations. Reports said Ye Thi Ha was a 25-year-old high school student. On October 14, 1989, the Thai government said they might help the duo obtain asylum in a third country, possibly Sweden, if asked. On January 5, 1990, the duo was charged in the Bangkok Criminal Court with illegal seizure of an aircraft under Article 5 of the 1978 Aviation Act, threatening to blow up the plane, and illegal possession of firearms. The charges carried a maximum sentence of death and a minimum penalty of 10 years in prison. The prosecutor said he believed they had no intention of harming the passengers or crew and would not be extradited to Burma. On March 21, 1990, Ye Thi Ha was sentenced to six years.

Ye Think Yaw: one of two Burmese students who, on November 10, 1990, hijacked Thai International Airways Flight TG304, an Airbus 300 flying from Bangkok to Yangon, and diverted it to Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport, where they surrendered and requested political asylum. They claimed to be students at Yangon University who were calling attention to human rights and democracy concerns. They called themselves the Justice and Liberation Warriors. India rejected an extradition request. The duo said they would be sent before a firing squad if extradited to Burma. They were held under India's Anti-Hijacking Act of 1982 and the Indian Penal Code Act. They appeared on November 12 before a subdivision magistrate in Barrackpore. Judge N. C. Chakraborty refused bail.

Ye Yanaung: student who was unable to join two Burmese students who, on November 10, 1990, hijacked Thai International Airways Flight TG304, flying from Bangkok to Yangon, because he could not afford a ticket. (See also Ye Thi Ha.)

Ye Yint: possible alias meaning "brave" given by one of two Burmese students demanding democracy in their military-ruled nation who, on October 6, 1989, hijacked Myanmar Airways XY-ADW, a Burmese Airways Fokker 28 on a domestic flight from Mergui to Yangon, and diverted it to U-Tapao Naval Air Base in Thailand. Ye Yint was an electrical engineering student at the Rangoon Institute of Technology. On March 21, 1990, Ye Yint was sentenced to six years. (See also Ye Thi Ha.)

Mohammed Yesudas: Durban, South African, age 28, who threatened to blow up a vehicle near the U.S. Embassy in Harare, Zimbabwe, on December 24, 1999. The Muslim cleric was arrested January 1, 2000, and charged with threatening to commit acts of terrorism. Police said he went to the embassy and told a security guard he was a commando trained in Afghanistan and planned to set off explosives in a vehicle.

Yi Chan-u: demonstrator from Chosun University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea.

Yi Chol: North Korean agent accused on October 13, 1989, by So Yong-chol, a North Korean intelligence defector, of planting a bomb in the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu on September 22, 1983, killing a high school boy and wounding five others.

Yi Chong-sik: South Korean arrested as one of two people who fired 10 revolver shots into the Tokyo office of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on No-

vember 18, 1983, to protest the October 9, 1983, bomb explosion in Rangoon (now Yangon) that was blamed on the North Korean government.

Yi Chu-hwa: demonstrator from Chosun University arrested October 14, 1988, after 100 students threw firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea.

Yi Chung-hun: one of 72 demonstrators who attacked the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul on May 23, 1985. On October 2, 1985, he was sentenced to five years in prison.

Yi Kang-pyo: member of the struggle department of the Seoul Council of University Student Representatives and instructor of six South Korean students who, on October 13, 1989, forced their way into the residence of U.S. ambassador Donald Gregg and set off explosives. Yi also provided the rental car and a 100,000-won action fund. The six students threw homemade bombs and Molotov cocktails at local guards, demanding that Washington stop pressuring Seoul to open its markets to U.S. agricultural and fishery products. The group was arrested while staging a sit-in at the residence's reception room. They claimed to be members of an anti-U.S. national salvation shock brigade struggling to attain national sovereignty. Police took homemade bombs, a tear gas canister, Molotov cocktails, and six steel pipes from the students. The six were charged with violating the anti-firebomb law and the law governing assault and battery. On November 10, 1989, prosecutors indicted the six students and ordered a nationwide manhunt for four others.

Yi Kil-yong: president of the Kunsan University Student Council and one of five college students arrested November 15, 1989, after throwing firebombs into a U.S. air base in Kunsan, Chollabuk-to, during the morning's anti-U.S. demonstration. On February 2, 1990, Judge Pang Kuk-song of the Kunsan Branch of the Chonju District Court sentenced Yi to 18 months in jail for throwing firebombs at the base and staging illegal rallies to demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Korea. The judge said Yi must be punished since he had illegally organized several violent rallies over the past two years in violation of the law governing assemblies and demonstrations.

Yi Sung-kyu: senior in the Economics Department of Korea University who, on September 17, 1986, was one of five radical students who briefly took over the Japanese Information Office in Seoul, South Korea, to protest the Tenth Asian Games and Japanese prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's planned visit. Police confiscated a Molotov cocktail and four knives.

Yi Tae-chung: senior at Hankuk Theological University and one of several South Korean students who, on October 13, 1989, forced their way into the residence of U.S. ambassador Donald Gregg and set off explosives. The six students threw homemade bombs and Molotov cocktails at local guards, demanding that Washington stop pressuring Seoul to open its markets to U.S. agricultural and fishery products. The group was arrested while staging a sit-in at the residence's reception room. They claimed to be members of an anti-U.S. national salvation shock brigade struggling to attain national sovereignty. Police took homemade bombs, a tear gas canister, Molotov cocktails, and six steel pipes from the students. The six were charged with violating the anti-firebomb law and the law governing assault and battery. On November 10, 1989, prosecutors indicted the six students and ordered a nationwide manhunt for four others.

Yi Wang-kyun: freshman in the Education Department of Chonnam University arrested February 16, 1989, after 100 university students threw 50 firebombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Korea.

Yi Won-pyo: freshman at Kookmin University and one of five students charged on February 25, 1988, by Seoul police with breaking into the

U.S. Information Service (USIS) library in Seoul, smashing three large glass windows, and illegally using explosives in a February 24, 1988, attack in which they used 30 Molotov cocktails. The group claimed membership in the National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youths, who were protesting the inauguration of president No Tae-U the next day.

Nadarasa Yogarasa: one of two Sri Lankan immigrants who, on January 26, 2009, pleaded guilty in a New York court to providing material support to terrorists for trying to supply hundreds of thousands of dollars of surface-to-air missiles and assault weapons to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Yohanneso: one of four Eritrean Liberation Front hijackers of an Ethiopian Airlines DC3 flying from Bahr Dar to Gondar, Ethiopia, on January 22, 1971. The plane refueled in Khartoum, then flew on to Benghazi, Libya.

Masato Yokoyama: one of the five members of Aum Shin Rikyo who released sarin gas into the Tokyo subway on March 20, 1995. Yokoyama, age 39, was found guilty on September 30, 1999, and was sentenced to death.

Yong Ki Kwon: one of 11 members of a "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, 42-count federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. On August 25, Yong, age 27, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, transfer of a firearm for use in a crime of violence, and discharge of a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. He admitted to training with firearms in northern Virginia to prepare for a jihad abroad and to training in Pakistan at a Lashkar-i-Taiba camp. He said he had fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. On November 7, 2003, he was sentenced to 11 years and 6 months for his larger role in the conspiracy.

On February 24, 2006, U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema reduced the sentences of two members of the Virginia jihad network—Khwaja Mahmood Hasan and Yong Ki Kwon—who had cooperated in the investigation. Prosecutors asked her to cut Yong's sentence to 41 months. Brinkema gave him 38 months. With time served and good behavior, Yong was due to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Kintaro Yoshida: one of nine Japanese United Red Army (JURA) hijackers of a Japan Airlines B727 flying from Tokyo to Fukuoka that was diverted to North Korea on March 31, 1970. On June 13, 1988, the Japanese Embassy in Manila said the JURA member, age 42, was at large.

Kazue Yoshihara: alias of Kazuo Yoshimura.

Kazue Yoshimura: variant of Kazuo Yoshimura.

Kazuo Yoshimura: variant Kazue Yoshimura; aliases Kazue Yoshihara, Yoko Okuyama. Following the September 13, 1974, Japanese Red Army (JRA) takeover of the French Embassy in The Hague, Yoshimura was placed on an international wanted list as an accomplice. She was also believed involved in the bombing of a Shell gas station in Singapore. On June 13, 1988, the Philippine Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member. On May 15, 1996, Peruvian police arrested Yoshimura, age 47, in Lima. They found three identification cards—for Kazuo Yoshihara, Yoko Okuyama, and Kazue Yoshimura—along with propaganda of the International Revolutionary Movement, which groups terrorists, including the Peruvian Shining Path, from various countries. She was expelled from Peru on June 6, 1996, for violation of immigration laws. She was escorted by two Japanese police agents on a commercial plane bound for Amsterdam. There she was met by another group of Japanese policemen, who joined their colleagues in taking her to Tokyo. Peru also deported a boy taken into protective custody who was with her at the time of her arrest.

Saeed son of Yousaf: one of five Libyans arrested March 27, 1993, by police in Peshawar, Pakistan, at a checkpoint near the Gulbahar crossing. Police found in their vehicle two .30 pistols and 30 cartridges, fake passport stamps, U.S. dollars, and Pakistani currency.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef: variant of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

David Yu: allegedly drove the getaway car for two bicyclists who, on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu in his Daly City, California, garage. Liu was a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. Yu was arrested in San Gabriel, California, shortly after the murder but was released because of insufficient evidence.

Ekita Yukiko: female Japanese Red Army member released by the Japanese government during the Japan Airlines hijacking of September 28, 1977.

Muhammad Amin bin Mohamed Yunos: al Ghuraba member, age 21, arrested in October 2003 by Singapore. He had received military training in Afghanistan or with a Pakistani militant group. Al Ghuraba had been established in 1999 by Hambali. Yunos was one of 11 detainees who were being groomed as the next leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah.

Muklis Yunos: alias of Saifullah Yunos.

Saifullah Mokhlis Yunos: alias Muklis Yunos; variant Mokhlis Yunos. Special operations chief of the separatist Moro Islamic Liberation Front arrested in May 15, 2003, by Philippine security forces. Police were alerted that he would be flying Philippine Airlines Flight 182 from Cagayan de Oro in the southern Philippines to Manila. Yunos was disguised in head-to-toe bandages; his traveling companion, Dia Mahmoud Gabri, a Middle Eastern–looking man, said "Alex Soriano" had been in a car accident. Yunos was accused of bombing electric power stations in Mindanao in 2003 and of collaboration with Jemaah Islamiyah (JI). He had trained with Hambali, JI operations chief, in the artillery division of the al Qaeda camp in Saddah, Afghanistan, from 1987 to 1989. Police believed he assisted Hambali and JI operative Fathur Rahman Ghozi carry out a December 30, 2002, bombing of a Manila commuter train that killed 22 and injured 100. During his arraignment in July 2003, he entered a guilty plea for his involvement in the bombing.

Mohamed Sheikh Ibrahim Yusuf: Somali lieutenant colonel who, while serving as the pilot of a Somali AN-26 military aircraft from Mogadishu to Hargeysa on May 29, 1990, diverted it to Djibouti and requested political asylum. The Somalis requested extradition or that Djibouti prosecute him. Djibouti asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to resettle him. The UNHCR said it would resettle him "in a country far from their own, where he can find sanctuary."

Mohammad Yusuf: one of four Pakistani members of the Pakistan People's Party who, on March 26, 1991, hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. After nine hours of negotiations, the Singapore Army stormed the plane and killed the hijackers, who had threatened violence against the passengers if their demands were not met in five minutes.

Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf: variant Yousef; aliases Abdul Basit, Naji Oweida Haddad, Abdul Basit Mahmood, Abdul Karim, Dr. Richard Smith, Dr. Paul Vijay, Adam Ali Qasim, Amaldo Forlani, and 13 others. Kuwaiti-born planner of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) who also plotted to set off bombs in a dozen U.S.-destined planes. He planned to crash a hijacked plane into the McLean, Virginia, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. On March 31, 1993, federal prosecutors in

Manhattan indicted him. He was believed to have escaped to Egypt. He had resided at the same Jersey City address once occupied by Mohammed A. Salameh, who had rented the truck used in the WTC bombing. In August 1993, the U.S. offered a two-million-dollar reward for his arrest. Yusuf was arrested in the Sokawa rest house in Islamabad, Pakistan, on February 7, 1995, and was extradited to the United States that same month. He had been identified by Ishtiaque (variant Istiayaak) Parker, a South African Muslim who lived across from his rooming house. Yusuf pleaded not guilty to 11 felony charges in the WTC bombing.

The Islamabad-based *Pakistan* paper claimed he had planned to set off bombs at the Israeli Consulate in Bombay and the Israeli Embassy in New Delhi. It said he was involved in the bombings of the Israeli embassies in London and Buenos Aires and had contacts with the Afghan mujaheddin and Kashmiri nationalists. A Pakistani, Abdul Shakoor, implicated him in a June 20, 1994, bombing in Mashad, Iran, in which 25 died and 70 were injured. Pakistani police said he had intended to kill prime minister Benazir Bhutto on December 24, 1993, when she was in the nursery area in Karachi. Bhutto had earlier claimed that Yusuf had tried to kill her in September 1993 when he drove a car with explosives toward the Bilawal House in Karachi. He accidentally detonated the bomb he intended to place under a manhole cover near her home and was treated for injuries to his hands and released.

Yusuf escaped from his Manila apartment on January 6, 1995, when fire broke out while he and associate Said Ahmed were mixing explosive chemicals in the kitchen sink as part of a plot to assassinate the pope.

On April 1, 1995, Philippine authorities indicted Yusuf on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope and bombing the Philippine Airlines B747 in December.

On April 2, 1995, Pakistani authorities charged him with illegal possession of explosives. The next day, Abdul Shakur claimed that Yusuf had been involved in a plot against Prime Minister Bhutto but that the bomb had exploded in Yusuf's hands. Yusuf had been taken to the Civil Hospital under the name Khalid Ali and then moved to Aga Khan Hospital under the name Adam Baluch.

In an interview with London's *al Hayat* on April 11, 1995, he said his real name was Abdul Basit Balouchi and that he had been born and raised in Kuwait. He had used the name Abdel Basit Abdel Karim when he obtained a Pakistani passport in New York in 1992. He had used 20 other aliases. When he arrived at JFK International Airport on September 1, 1992, his airline ticket was for Azam Mohammed, and his picture ID card was for Kharram Kahn. He said his father was from Pakistan and his mother was Palestinian. His grandmother lived in Haifa, Israel. He claimed he had graduated from the Swansea Institute in the United Kingdom in 1989 with a degree in electrical engineering.

On April 13, 1995, U.S. prosecutors indicted him with the December 11, 1994, bombing of an airliner that killed Japanese passenger Haruki Ikegami and injured 10 people and of planning to bomb other U.S. airliners in the Bojinka plot. The bombing charge carried the death penalty. He was believed to have boarded the plane in Manila, placed a bomb under a seat in a life-vest holder, and then deplaned at Cebu before the plane left for Tokyo.

In a prison interview with London's *al-Majallah,* he claimed that he had used the aliases Ahmad Rashid, Ibrahim Kamal, 'Abd-al-Basit 'Abd-al-Karim, and Abd-al-Basit-al-Balushi. He had been reported as being Kuwaiti, Pakistani, Iraqi, and Palestinian. He claimed to speak Arabic, English, Urdu, and Baluchi.

On October 5, 1995, the United States in New York City charged that he possessed a letter threatening to kill Philippine president Fidel Ramos and poison the Philippine water supply. The letter demanded the release of his colleague, Abdal Hakim Murad, who had been arrested in January in a raid in Manila, from a Philippine jail.

Yusuf's release was demanded on November 13, 1995, by the group that set off a car bomb

in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing 5 American military trainers and wounding 60 others.

On February 23, 1996, Yusuf was indicted for the December 1, 1994, bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers.

On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs. He was sentenced to life in prison in 1997.

His release was demanded on March 20, 2000, by the Abu Sayyaf rebels who took 70 hostages, many of them children from two Philippine schools.

On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 World Trade Center and the Bojinka plot.

Furuya Yutaka: alias of Japanese Red Army member Yoshiaki Yamada, alias Suzuki Furuya.

Z

T.Z.: alias S. Commander of the Darul Islam Holy War Command tried by Indonesia on January 19, 1978, for planning to hijack an airplane outside Indonesia to release detained Muslims and obtain a ransom.

Sayyad Zabiuddin: one of three initial suspects in the July 11, 2006, incident in which terrorists set off eight bombs in first-class rail cars at the Mahim rail station in Mumbai, killing 207 people and wounding 800.

Qari Mohammed Zafar: al Qaeda operative hiding in the tribal area of Pakistan and the local leader of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi, an outlawed militant group with ties to al Qaeda. His religious title of Qari means he had memorized the Koran. He was linked to a group of three men arrested in Karachi in late February 2007 carrying a suicide vest. He was believed to have recruited the team that killed several people in a suicide bombing against the U.S. Consulate on March 2, 2006. The United States offered five million dollars for information leading to his arrest.

Asif Zaheer: detained on December 13–14, 2002, for planning an attack on U.S. diplomats. On December 28, Zaheer, age 24, told police that he had prepared the May 8 car bomb that exploded next to a pink and white 46-seat Pakistani Navy Mercedes Marco Polo bus outside the upscale Karachi Sheraton Hotel and Towers on Club Road, killing 16 people—including 11 French citizens working for a technical company on a submarine project, 2 Pakistani beggars, and the bus driver—and wounding 22 others. A judge ordered him held for a fortnight so police could investigate his claim. He had been arrested in December as one of three men planning an attack on U.S. diplomats in Karachi; authorities seized 250 sacks of ammonium nitrate, which can be used in explosives. Zaheer was also a suspect in the murder of a television producer in Islamabad in 2002. Police arrested but did not immediately charge two others on January 7, 2003, as a result of Zaheer's information. In a January 8 update of his confession, Zaheer said that after packing the car with explosives, he turned the car over to Bashir Ahmed and Mohammed Rashid shortly before the attack. On June 30, the Pakistani antiterrorism court sentenced three Islamic militants to death for the bombing.

Mohammad Zaid: one of five Pakistanis from Karachi arrested by Pakistani police on December 16, 1995, in a dawn raid in San Juan del Monte, Bulacan Province, Philippines. The Pakistanis were charged with illegal possession of firearms and were believed to be part of a terrorist group. They faced life in prison. Police seized a fragmentation grenade, a dynamite stick, two C-4 plastic explosives, and several pieces of detonation cord. Police said the terrorists planned to attack November 1995 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference delegates and to assassinate Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto. They were sent by the Pakistani Muhajir Qaumi Movement.

Zaini Zakaria: the 9/11 Commission said Zakaria was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker. In February 2006, Malaysian and Southeast Asian

security officials told the media that Zakaria, age 38, a Malaysian engineer who was to participate as a pilot in a second wave of al Qaeda 9/11-style hijackings on the U.S. West Coast, had been in Malaysian custody since December 2002. He got cold feet after seeing the carnage of 9/11 and did not want to become an Islamic martyr. Two other men in the plot who remained at large were Zacarias Moussaoui and Tunisian-born naturalized Canadian citizen Aberraouf Jdey, according to the *Associated Press.* Zakaria had been in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in 1999; while there, he had met Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali. Upon his return to Malaysia in 1999, Zakaria enrolled in flight school and earned a license to fly a small plane. He looked into Australian jet pilot licenses. On 9/11, it dawned on him what al Qaeda had in mind for him, and he backed out. Zakaria had been represented by attorney Saiful Izham Ramli; his new attorney was Edmund Bon.

Sher Zaman: arrested January 17, 2008, in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan in the December 27, 2007, assassination of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto. He was the handler of Aitzaz Shah, age 15, who was arrested with him. Shah said he had been trained as a suicide bomber to kill Benazir Bhutto if the first group did not kill her. The duo was picked up in Dera Ismail Khan while driving on a rural road near the border. Police found explosives in the car. Three other men were later detained. On March 1, 2008, Zaman was formally charged in court with aiding the assassination plot.

Zaman was raised in a conservative religious family and had studied finance in South Waziristan, Pakistan. He had worked for the government phone company and had started a car dealership. He had also worked for a government office that administered South Waziristan.

Commander Zapata: true name Pendatun Domiangca. Leader of six Moro National Liberation Front hijackers of a PAL BAC111 flying from Davao to Manila on May 21, 1976.

Asif Ali Zardari: husband of former Pakistani prime minister Benazir Bhutto and leader of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP). In 1991, he and other PPP members faced trial on charges of being involved in the August 22, 1990, killings of 28 members of a rival party. His release was demanded on March 26, 1991, when four PPP members hijacked a Singapore Airlines B747 on the Kuala Lumpur–Singapore route. He had been in prison since October 1990, when he was first charged in the kidnapping and extortion of a Pakistan-born U.K. citizen who wanted to set up a hospital in Karachi. Zardari had been charged with murder in February.

Mushtaq Zargat: alias Mustaq Ahmad Zarzar. Indian Kashmiri whose release was demanded by five Kashmiri hijackers of an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar Airport. He was freed by India on December 31, 1999. He was the commander of the militant pro-Pakistan al Umar Mujaheddin. He was arrested in 1991 and was charged with murder and other crimes.

Zarkasih: leader of the Jemaah Islamiyah captured on Java Island by Indonesian authorities on June 9, 2007. On April 21, 2008, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison for conspiracy to commit terrorist attacks, harboring fugitives, and stockpiling illegal arms.

Dr. Ayman Muhammad Rabi al-Zawahiri: aliases Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz. Deputy to Osama bin Laden of al Qaeda. A physician and religious and ideological leader of al Qaeda, al-Zawahiri founded the Egyptian Gamaat Islamiyah. His military trial in absentia in Haekstep, Egypt, began on February 1, 1999. The military court sentenced him to death on April 18. He earlier had spent time in Egyptian jails for radical fundamentalist activities. He issued frequent

audio- and videotapes to the Internet and al Jazeera following bin Laden and al-Zawahiri's fleeing Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks in the United States. He was born in Egypt on June 19, 1951. He was named as an unindicted coconspirator on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. He was also charged with the murder of Americans outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program offers $25 million for his apprehension. As of July 2008, he was believed hiding in either Afghanistan or Pakistan.

Khalid al-Zawahiri: reportedly Ayman al-Zawahiri's son, he was arrested February 24, 2004, in Pakistan.

Imron bin Mohammed Zein: believed to be a member of Komando Jihad, an Islamic fundamentalist group involved in the March 11, 1981, attack on a police station in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. He was the only surviving hijacker who took over Garuda Airlines GA206, a DC9 flying from Palembang to Medan on March 28, 1981, and diverted to Penang, Malaysia. Police later said the hijackers were members of the Indonesian Islamic Revolution Board.

Zhang Hai: driver for the city government in the northern Chinese city of Tangshan who hijacked Xiamen Airlines Flight 2592, a B737 flying from Guangzhou to Xiamen, and diverted it to Taiwan's Taoyuan Airport, where he surrendered, on November 5, 1993. Taiwan rejected China's request for extradition and detained him on air piracy charges. Zhang said he "wanted to seek freedom" and did not intend to harm anyone. He was divorced and had a son. He said he hoped to meet with his maternal grandfather who resides in Taipei. He was indicted January 4, 1994, for violating Taiwan's aviation law.

Zhang Qingguo: variant Chang Hsin-Kuo. One of two Chinese citizens who, on May 12, 1988, hijacked a Xiamen Civil Aviation Administration B737 passenger plane from Amoy to Qingquangang Air Force Base in central Taiwan. The duo was sentenced to three years six months in prison. The mainland press claimed that their sentences were reduced on two occasions, that they were later released after little more than a year, and that they were permitted to settle in Taiwan.

Zhang Wenlong: former Chinese People's Liberation Army soldier who, on June 4, 1993, hijacked a Xiamen Airlines B737 flying from Changzhou to Xiamen and diverted it to Taiwan. The college-educated hijacker from Jiangsu Province in eastern China sought political asylum. On January 4, 1994, the Taoyuan District Court sentenced him to nine years in prison. He was given a lighter sentenced than the 12 years called for by prosecutors because he surrendered himself to police upon landing. He said he would appeal the verdict. He was to be repatriated back to the mainland after serving his sentence.

Zhang Zhenhai: Chinese citizen who, on December 16, 1989, hijacked Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 981, a B747 flying from Beijing to New York via San Francisco, and demanded to fly to Seoul. The plane landed at Japan's Fukuoka Airport, where the pilot pushed him out of the plane. Zhang sustained a broken pelvis when he hit the concrete and was taken to a local hospital. His wife, age 35, and son, age 13, were detained.

Zhang was born in Handan City, Hebei, on January 16, 1954. He was the head of a textile machinery plant in Hebei Province. He said he wanted to flee to Taiwan with his family and had tired of China following the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing in early June. He had been arrested in October for participating in the demonstrations.

China requested extradition, which Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara agreed

to. However, Japan cannot automatically deport hijackers if they express a wish for political asylum. The next day, prime minister Toshiki Kaifu authorized extradition.

Zhang underwent surgery before being imprisoned on December 31, 1989. On January 11, 1990, he was transferred from a Fukuoka detention house to Tokyo for a court hearing on extradition. On February 14, he formally requested political asylum. On February 22, China formally requested extradition. On February 24, the Tokyo Immigration Bureau rejected Zhang's request to be recognized as a refugee. On March 23, trial proceedings opened at the Tokyo High Court. On April 20, the court rejected the asylum request and said there was no legal reason why the justice minister should not make an extradition order. On April 23, 1990, Zhang applied for permanent Canadian residence. On April 24, the Supreme Court upheld the Tokyo High Court's decision approving extradition. On April 28, Zhang was handed over to Chinese security officials at the Tokyo detention house. On July 18, Japan's prime minister refused to comment on Zhang's eight-year sentence. Zhang's civic rights were also suspended for two years. On January 4, 1994, he received a nine-year sentence.

On April 26, 1993, his lawyers said that they believed he was forced to sign a statement asking them to drop a suit they were pursuing on his behalf against the Japanese government. They were seeking five million yen in damages for extraditing him to China in 1990.

Zhou Gang: sentenced to 14 years in prison in 1982 for robbery, Zhou was released after serving his sentence in July 1993. Chinese police issued a wanted circular for the Chengdu resident who, on December 13, 1994, threw a hand grenade into a crowd at the Chengdu Railway Station, killing or injuring 15 people.

Zhuo Changren: supply official of the Liaoning Provincial Government in China and leader of the six hijackers of Civil Aviation Administration of China Flight 296, flying domestically from Shenyang to Shanghai on May 5, 1983. His six-year sentence was later commuted. In December 1992, Taiwan sentenced Zhuo to death for kidnapping and killing a kidnap victim. (See also An Chien-wei.)

Mohammad Zubair: member of the Punjabi Taliban, a splinter of Lashkar-i-Jhangvi, arrested by Pakistani police on June 17, 2009, in connection with the March 3, 2009, attack on the Sri Lanka cricket team.

Mohammed Farik bin Amin Zubair: Thai Malaysian Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) and al Qaeda member suspected of laundering al Qaeda funds through front companies, nonprofit organizations, and orphanages. He was one of four JI terrorists—one Singaporean and three Thais—arrested June 10, 2003, by Thai authorities, who announced the suspects were planning attacks on five Western embassies, including those of the United States, Singapore, United Kingdom, and Australia, and Thai beach resorts popular with Western tourists, including Pattaya and Phuket. The Thais were arrested in Narathiwat Province near the Malaysian border.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

During hearings on March 13 and 17, 2007, the U.S. military accused Zubair of transporting $50,000 used in the Jakarta Marriott Hotel bombing.

Mohammed Abu Zubayda: variant of Abu Zubaydah.

Abu Zubaydah: alias Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn; variants Mohammed Abu Zubayda, Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen, Zayn Abidin Muhammed Hussein Abu Zubaida. Head of al Qaeda logistics and smuggling operations. He was linked to a host of al Qaeda terrorists, including Khalil Deek, with whom he had a $3,000 joint bank account. On February 29, 2000, Jordanian officials told the press that they believed he was a key member of a plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. He was among 14 plotters who remained at large.

Zubaydah was born in 1973 and went to Afghanistan as a teen, where he met Osama bin Laden. The Gaza Strip resident was believed to be a member of bin Laden's inner circle. He fled to Afghanistan after directing the plot from Pakistan. He was believed to be in contact with the Algerians charged in a separate attempt to bomb targets in the United States. Some believed he was the communications chief and coordinator of al Qaeda operations outside Afghanistan. He also served as a gatekeeper for bin Laden's Afghanistan training camps.

On September 24, 2001, President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

He was arrested in Pakistan on March 27, 2002.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 27, 2007, during Zubaydah's hearing before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal at Guantánamo Bay, he denied membership in al Qaeda and said he differed with its approach to jihad. The Pentagon charged that he was the administrative director of the Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan and that he had forged documents and was the travel facilitator for al Qaeda. He had helped Abu Musab al-Zarqawi sneak into Iraq from Afghanistan in November 2001.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

Zulkarnaen: alias Daud; true name Aris Sumarsono. Probable highest-ranked Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) leader with direct contact with Osama bin Laden's network. Zulkarnaen was born in 1963 in central Java, Indonesia, and went to an Indonesian university, where he earned a degree in biology. He traveled to Afghanistan for sabotage training in the 1980s, one of the first Indonesian militants to do so. He is believed to have become JI operations chief after the arrest of his predecessor, Riduan Isamuddin, alias Hambali. He heads the Laskar Khos (special force), whose members were recruited from 300 Indonesians trained in Afghanistan and the Philippines. He is believed to have been behind the attacks against Christians in the Maluku Islands in the 1990s. He is also wanted for questioning in connection with the October 1, 2005, triple suicide bombings in Bali restaurants that killed 25 people and injured 100. On May 12, 2005, the U.S. Department of the Treasury declared his assets frozen by executive order.

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Index

Abu Faraj Libbi, 71
Abu Khubayb, 9
Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, 53
Abu Nidal Organization, 204
Abu Sayyaf, 8, 24, 47, 50, 62, 67, 102–3, 109–11, 113, 146, 148, 165–66, 201–2, 205–7, 213, 215, 227–28
Aceh Security Disturbance Movement, 65, 133, 135
Advice and Reform Committee, 72
Afghan intelligence service, 5
African National Congress (ANC), 64–65, 93, 96, 113, 115, 128, 135, 138–39, 142, 146, 153–54, 156, 159–61, 166, 176, 213, 224, 237, 246–47
Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), 233, 244
AHAI. *See* Al-Harkat-al-Islamia
Akali Dal party, 222
Albanian National Liberation Army, 102
Alex Boncayao Brigade (New People's Army), 58–59, 62, 137, 139, 187, 200–201, 206, 209
All Burma Students Democratic Front, 135
All-India Sikh Student Federation, 87, 154, 209, 221
Amal, 62
Ananda Marg, 66
ANC. *See* African National Congress
Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam), 53
Anti-Imperialist International Brigade, 217
Anti-U.S. Youth Group, 56–57
April 6 Liberation Movement, 39, 49
Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, 230
Army for the Liberation of Rwanda, 47, 134, 179, 236
Asia Corps, 147
Asif Reza Commandoes. *See* Reza Commando Force
Aso Red Army, 119
Assembly of Authentic Islam. *See* Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh
Aum Divine Wizard Association, 27
Aum Shin Rikyo, 26–27, 85, 91, 95, 106–7, 114, 129, 132, 135, 153, 167, 177, 182, 184, 218, 227, 230, 232, 235–37, 249, 251
Aum Supreme Truth, 27
AWB. *See* Afrikaner Resistance Movement
Ayr, 33
Ayud, 33
Azad Hind Sena, 63
Azanian National Liberation Army, 156
Azanian People's Liberation Army, 155–56

Balik Islam, 206
Bamboo Gang, 54, 237
Al Barakaat, 113
Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), 46
Black Consciousness Movement, 156
Black Liberation Front, 61
Black Panthers, 138
Black September, 189, 230

Cambodian Freedom Fighters, 131
Canary Islands Intelligence Service against Antonio Cubillo, 75
Carlos Group, 20
Cells of the Arab Fighters, 214
Central African National Liberation Movement, 73, 138
Chondaehyop. *See* National Council of Student Representatives
Chosen Soren, 130
Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction), 106, 224, 226
Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), 44, 67–69, 147, 180, 193, 208, 223
Congolese Liberation Front, 57
Cotabato, 75
CPP. *See* Communist Party of the Philippines

Dalit Panthers, 138
Dal Khala, 46, 220, 222
Dawood Ibrahim, 71
Democratic Alliance of Burma, 246
Direct Action, 208
Dural Islam Holy War Command, 258

Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM), 146
East Turkistan Islamic Movement, 213, 251
Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, 186
Egyptian Islamic Group, 8, 15, 90, 121, 162, 165, 168, 174, 196, 218, 239, 251
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), 5, 116
EIJ. *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad
Elite Paratroops Unit of the Ground Self-Defense Force (SDF), 27
EPLF. *See* Eritrean People's Liberation Front
EPRP. *See* Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army
Eritrean Liberation Army, 165
Eritrean Liberation Forces, 155
Eritrean Liberation Front, 14, 101, 112, 162, 165, 211–12, 233, 254

Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), 202
ETA. *See* Basque Nation and Liberty
Ethiopian National Patriot Front. *See* Ethiopian Unity Patriot Front
Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army (EPRP), 109, 112, 229
Ethiopian Unity Patriot Front (Ethiopian National Patriot Front), 46, 246
ETIM. *See* Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement
Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA), 46

Al-Faran (Jungle Warriors), 6, 34, 84, 137–38
FARC. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia
Farmers Movement of the Philippines (KMP), 67
Fatah, 14, 181
FEDEMO. *See* Federal Democratic Movement
Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMO), 168, 212
FLNKS. *See* Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front
Free India Army, 63
Free Papua Movement (OPM), 133, 246
Friends of Mayumi Hachiya, 82

Gamaat Islamiyah, 259
Al Ghuraba, 80, 171
God's Army, 96
Guardians of the Friends of the Prophet. *See* Sipah-e-Sahaba

Hakturyon, 55
Hamas, 16, 40, 50, 68, 121
Al-Harkat-al-Islamia (AHAI), 171
Harkat-e-Jihad-e-Islami (Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami), 117, 127
Harkat-ul-Ansar (Movement of Friends), 6, 34, 37, 138
Harkat-ul-Jihad, 11, 99
Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, 3, 10, 47, 85, 117, 126, 138, 154, 204
Harkat ul-Mujaheddin al-Almi, 28, 103
Hawalas, 137
Heavenly Bliss Association, 27
Hezbul Dawah al Islamiah. *See* Islamic Preaching Group
Hezbul Mujaheddin, 214
Hidaka Commando Unit (Japanese Red Army), 60
Hizb al-Dawa al Islamiah, 19
Hizballah, 16, 62, 179
Hizbul-Mujaheddin, 60
Hizbul Shabbab, 33
Holy Army. *See* Lashkar-i-Taiba
Horizon of Arabic Knowledge. *See* Matla-ul-Uloom-ul-Arabiyya
Human Concern International, 3, 116, 120, 203

IJ. *See* Islamic Jihad
India Army, 222
Indian Independent Forces, 63
Indonesian Mujaheddin Council, 66
International Islamic Relief Organization, 121
International Mollah Force, 148
International Muslim Brotherhood, 159
International Revolutionary Movement, 254
Islamic Army in Iraq, 37
Islamic Coordination Council, 114
Islamic Inquilab Mahaz (Front for Islamic Uprising), 77
Islamic International Relief Organization, 105
Islamic Jihad (IJ), 14, 30
Islamic Muhajir Quami Movement, 83
Islamic mujaheddin militia, 9
Islamic Muthidda Quami Movement, 238
Islamic Preaching Group (Hezbul Dawah al Islamiah), 82
Islamic Resistance Movement, 16. *See also* Hamas
Islamic Saturday Meeting, 17, 62, 115
Islamic Zakat Fund Trust, 106
al-Ittihad al-Islami, 12

Jaish-i-Muhammad, 7, 34, 77, 83, 87, 175, 198, 204, 230
JAM. *See* Jamaat al Muslimeen
Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM), 178–79
Jamaat-e-Islami, 85, 122, 239
Jamaat ul-Fuqra, 78
Jamaat ul-Mujaheddin, 105, 196, 228
Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam), 208
Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, 123
Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front), 190
Janawadi Morcha (United Front), 222
Japanese Red Army (JRA), 3, 5, 14, 16, 33, 40–41, 50, 55, 60, 68, 70–71, 81, 94–95, 97, 104, 106, 117, 129, 132, 134, 144, 151–53, 155, 171, 177–78, 181–83, 206, 210–11, 213, 217, 229–30, 234–35, 237, 243–44, 249–51, 254–55, 257
Japanese United Red Army (JURA), 132, 134, 150, 182, 190, 217, 230–32, 235, 240, 251, 254
Jehad Force, 12
Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), 1, 3, 5, 7, 18, 22, 34, 36–39, 65–66, 68, 75, 77–78, 84, 88, 95, 104, 109, 118, 125, 138, 144–45, 150, 153, 156, 165, 171, 187, 191, 200–201, 208–9, 227, 234–35, 240, 255, 259, 261–62
Jewish Defense League, 83
JI. *See* Jemaah Islamiyah
Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo, 114
JRA. *See* Japanese Red Army
Jungle Warriors. *See* Al-Faran
JURA. *See* Japanese United Red Army
Justice and Liberation Warriors, 252

Kabataang Makabayan, 57, 142
al-Kamp training camp, 121, 168, 174, 207, 218, 239
Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), 60, 63–64, 114, 139, 234, 243
Kangu training camp, 121, 168, 174, 207, 218, 239
Karen National Union, 96
Kashmiri Liberation Front, 28, 192–93
Kashmir Liberation Army (KLA), 51, 119
Kashmir National Liberation Front, 51
Khaldan training camp, 140, 165, 262
Khalistan Liberation Force, 209
Khmer Rouge, 46, 49, 55, 154, 186, 200
KLA. *See* Kashmir Liberation Army
KMP. *See* Farmers Movement of the Philippines
Komando Jihad, 260

Kosovo Liberation Army, 93
Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia, 95

Lashkar-i-Jhangvi, 46, 51, 199, 239, 261
Lashkar-i-Taiba (Holy Army), 1, 7, 25, 28, 53–54, 61, 76–77, 93, 99, 117, 137, 168, 176, 195, 201, 203, 211, 214, 216, 232–33, 254
Lashkar Jundullah, 65
Laskar Khos, 262
Lendu tribe, 57
Liberation Front of the Senegalese People, 228, 236
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), 21, 25, 39–40, 46, 57, 63, 102, 104, 109, 133–34, 145, 168, 170, 172, 177, 184, 186, 189, 194, 196, 198, 201–3, 210, 212, 215, 223–26, 231, 233, 234, 240–41, 247, 254
Libyan Revolutionary Cells, 17, 97–98, 121, 206, 232
LTTE. *See* Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

Malaysian Mujaheddin Group, 66
Mariano Garcia Brigade (New People's Army), 26, 58–59, 188
Masjid Al-Huda mosque, 8
Matla-ul-Uloom-ul-Arabiyya (Horizon of Arabic Knowledge), 122
MDJT. *See* Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad
MEND. *See* Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta
Middle Core Faction. *See* Chukaku-ha
MILF. *See* Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF. *See* Moro National Liberation Front
Mohammed's Army, 121
Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), 5, 7, 24, 36, 46, 66, 75, 80, 84, 88, 104, 108–9, 115, 125, 144, 149–50, 167, 170, 202, 206–7, 210, 226, 229–30, 240, 255
Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), 4, 17, 20, 24, 27, 29, 46, 49, 67, 80–81, 108–9, 113, 138, 143, 150, 156, 161, 168, 172, 212, 234, 259
Mount Carmel Martyrs, 151
Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT), 62
Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, 17
Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands, 75
Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), 64, 75, 181, 235
Movement of Friends. *See* Harkat-ul-Ansar
Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO), 20, 23, 63–64, 73, 85, 139, 151, 175, 200
Muhajir Quami Movement, 9, 19, 29, 125–26, 168, 170–71, 206, 258
Muhammad's Army, 95
Mujabbar Bakr Commando Group, 112, 193, 243
Al Mur Honey, 172–73
Muslim Brotherhood, 136, 163
Muslim Janbaz Force, 126
Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (the United Action Front), 122, 197
Muttahida Quami Movement, 207

National Alliance of Student Representatives, 129, 225
National Committee against Independence, 63
National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), 187
National Democratic Front, 180
National Freedom Force, 244
Nationalist and Integrationist Front, 175, 227
National Patriotic Front of Liberia, 232
National Resistance Army, 129, 162, 168
National Salvation Death Band of Students and Youth, 23, 85, 116, 254
National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, 79
National Union of Iraqi Students and Youth, 211
Negros Regional Rebel Chapter, 73
Nepalese Communist Party, 46, 64, 226
New People's Army (NPA), 3–4, 7, 17, 20, 24, 26, 41, 43, 49–51, 53, 57–59, 61–62, 67, 69, 73–74, 80, 95, 106, 109, 113–14, 130, 132, 136–37, 139, 142, 144–45, 149–50, 154–55, 160, 172, 174, 180, 187–88, 191, 198–99, 200–201, 206, 208–9, 219, 223, 225, 227, 229, 236, 245
Nigerian Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta, 17
Northwest Revolutionary Committee, 191
NPA. *See* New People's Army

Operation Martyr Kamal Adwan, 181
OPM. *See* Free Papua Movement
Orde Boerevolk. *See* Order of the Boer People
Order of the Boer People (Orde Boerevolk), 201
Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, 230–31
Organization of Sons of Occupied Territories, 151
Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, 17, 97–98, 121, 206, 232

Pakistan intelligence service, 34, 139
Pakistan People's Party (PPP), 18, 111, 133, 162, 227, 255, 259
Palestine Liberation Army, 230
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 6, 9, 144, 152, 177
Palestinian Islamic Jihad, 16
Pasdaran-e Inquilab-e Islami, 61
Patriotic Youth Commando (PYC), 55, 131, 180, 191, 219
Patriotic Youth Suicide Squad, 55
Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO), 134, 145, 152, 233
People of Palestine, 151
People's Army, 47
People's Liberation Army, 260
People's Liberation Front. *See* Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna
People's National Army, 179
People's War Group, 198
Peruvian Shining Path, 254
PFLP. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
Pillar. *See* Sandigan
PLO. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
Popular Forces, 208

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 10, 88, 148, 151, 167, 181–82, 192, 206, 208, 217, 243, 249, 251
Popular Liberation Forces, 14, 112
Portuguese Army, 199–200
PPP. *See* Pakistan People's Party
PULO. *See* Pattani United Liberation Organization
PYC. *See* Patriotic Youth Commando

Al-Qadir Traders, 7
al Qaeda, 2–3, 5–7, 9–10, 12–18, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32–38, 40–43, 47–48, 65–68, 70–72, 75–77, 78, 84, 89, 91–95, 105–6, 108, 110, 112, 120, 122–24, 126, 128, 137, 140, 145, 147, 150, 152–54, 156, 159, 163, 168, 173, 179–80, 184, 188–89, 192–94, 197–98, 200–201, 210, 215, 218, 223–25, 227, 233–34, 238–39, 245–46, 258–59, 261–62

Rabita, 114
Raja Buayan Revolutionary Committee, 202
Rajah Solaiman Movement, 210
Red Scorpion Group, 7, 62, 144, 183, 200, 236
Reform the Armed Forces Movement, 95, 178
Registered Trustees of the Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz Special Committee on Relief, 39
RENAMO. *See* Mozambique National Resistance Movement
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), 224
Revolutionary Council, 202
Revolutionary Organization of People in Arms in Guatemala, 169
Revolutionary United Front, 76
Reza Commando Force (Asif Reza Commandoes), 147
RUF. *See* Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front

SACP. *See* South African Communist Party
Sandigan (Pillar), 49
SDF. *See* Elite Paratroops Unit of the Ground Self-Defense Force
Seventh Day Adventist Church, 232
Seychelles Resistance Movement, 28, 62
Shock Brigade of Students in Taegu Regions for Saving the Nation, 186
Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front (RUF), 209
Sikh Akali Dal, 32, 63
Sipah-e-Sahaba (Guardians of the Friends of the Prophet), 232
Somali al-Shabab, 200
Somali Coast Liberation Front, 71
Somali Salvation Democratic Front, 2, 6, 51, 104, 158
South African Communist Party (SACP), 62–63, 86, 224
South African Pan Africanist Congress, 149, 155, 178, 223
Spear of the Nation (Umkhonto we Sizwe), 146
Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers, 194, 218
Student Islamic Movement of India, 43
Student Struggle League, 55

Tabligh Jamaat, 12, 15, 19, 33, 54, 120, 148, 155, 218, 232
Taliban, 6, 9, 18, 34, 87, 93–94, 105, 136, 154, 156, 158, 197, 201
Tandzim al Qoidah Indonesia Wilayah Serambi Makkah, 65
Tanzim Qaedat al-Jihad, 236
Tawheed Mosque, 21
Tehrik-e-Taliban, 105
Thonglit Chokbengboun, 54, 190
TPLA. *See* Turkish People's Liberation Army
Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA), 13
Turkistan Islamic Party, 149, 213

Uganda Democratic Alliance, 169, 212
Uganda Federal Army, 169, 212
Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army, 134
al Umar Mujaheddin, 259
Umkhonto we Sizwe. *See* Spear of the Nation
Union of the Seoul District Students General Association, 55
United Action Front. *See* Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
United Bamboo Gang, 54, 237

Vigorous Burmese Student Warriors, 96
Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu Council), 239

Warriors of Jhangvi, 43
West Side Boys, 49
World Hindu Council. *See* Vishwa Hindu Parishad
World Islamic Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders, 72
www.azzam.com, 8
www.qoqaz.net, 8

Yamaguchi-gumi, 171
YOU. *See* Young Officers Union
Young Officers Union (YOU), 186, 241

Zairian Socialist Party, 46
ZAPU. *See* Zimbabwe African People's Union
Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), 65, 161

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The Terrorist List

THE TERRORIST LIST

Volume 2

Western Europe

Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons

PRAEGER SECURITY INTERNATIONAL

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Contents

INTRODUCTION ix

THE TERRORIST LIST 1

SELECTED READINGS 329

INDEX 331

Introduction

The following list includes the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism and individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. The list is designed to serve as a directory of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, and aliases in the region of Western Europe from 1950 to 2008. It includes individuals with a nationality of a country in the regions, whose operations were generally considered to have been conducted in the regions, who were detained in the regions, who were wanted for trial in the regions, against whom an arrest warrant had been issued in the regions, and/or whose cases were tried on the soil of the regions. Aliases, nicknames, and *kunya,* when known, are included.

This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies. Then again, inclusion does not mean the individual is a terrorist. Many of the individuals listed were later determined by a court to be innocent of any involvement in the incidents or organizations or there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were prisoners who had their release demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in nonterrorist hijackings or nonpolitical criminal activities similar to attacks conducted for political motives and are included to give the flavor of the security environment that existed during this period. Some of those included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we now know it.

I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I consider the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become government leaders.

The list uses the same definitions as my earlier books. International terrorism is the use or threat of use of anxiety-inducing extranormal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when—through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its resolution—its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I also included incidents that were initially treated by security authorities as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as hijackings

later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation but who did not have terrorist motives.

Due to the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and "also known as" names to mask their identities and increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to link aliases to the perpetrators' principal names.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are shown with first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. Several transliteration systems are in use for Arabic names. I have tried to include the major variants, again keyed to the principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-, bin,* and *Abd-al.* The last main element is used for alphabetization. For further thoughts on the difficulty of establishing consistency in transliterations, see my article on the topic.[1] Hispanic names are alphabetized according to the individual's patronymic.

Date and place of birth are included when reported, except for nonpolitical, nonterrorist hijackers. Such information is often available in the chronologies.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or supplant those used by law enforcement, homeland security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records per the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report and was adding 20,000 records each month. This list is not aimed at such exhaustive coverage. The intention behind this list is to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the blognoscenti and members of the commentariat—who believe that merely "connecting the dots" is child's play—some appreciation for the amount of dots that exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those attempting to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is a top 10 list of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria for devising such a list could include the most events masterminded over a career, the most deaths perpetrated, or involvement in a single dramatic event. In no particular order, individuals who should be considered in the hall-of-shame conversation are the following:

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
- Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including 9/11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, leader of the Abu Nidal Group
- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers

- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq
- FNU LNU (name unknown), mailer of anthrax envelopes

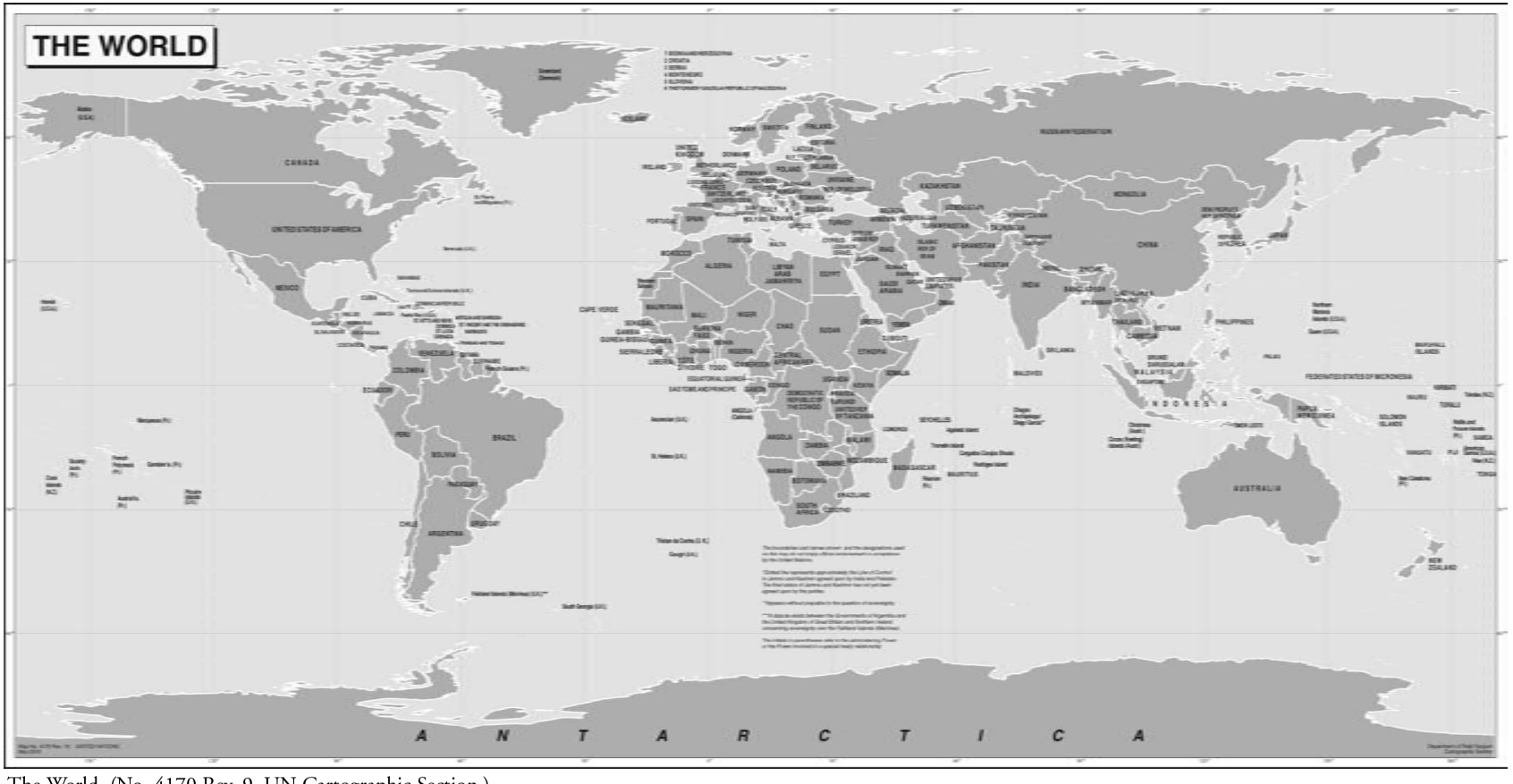
For more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult my chronologies of events and annotated bibliographies covering 1968 to the present and published by Greenwood Press and Iowa State University Press. Also helpful are the National Counterterrorism Center's annual *Counterterrorism: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods, and Tactics,* published since the mid-1990s, with an interactive online version since 2007. *The Terrorist List: Western Europe* is available as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-1124 USA or vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com.

The fates of many terrorists go unreported by the media, but numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, even decades, after their attacks. This list demonstrates that no matter how long it may take, terrorists can be tracked down and brought to justice by like-minded governments.

Edward Mickolus
President of Vinyard Software, Inc.

NOTE

1. Edward F. Mickolus, "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," *Journal of Irreproducible Results* 29, no. 2 (1984): 29.



The World. (No. 4170 Rev. 9. UN Cartographic Section.)

A

Mouhammed A.: one of 11 Muslim radicals, age 28, detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group Al Tawhid and were planning attacks in Germany, as directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi, an al Qaeda operational leader. They were plotting to shoot people in a German city square and set off a hand grenade near a Jewish or Israeli target. Mohammed Abu Dhess heads the cell.

Othman Ben A.: variant of Outmar Ben A.

Outmar Ben A.: variant Othman Ben A. Translator, age 34, for the Dutch secret service arrested in October 2004 for allegedly leaking classified information, and who may have had links to the individuals arrested in the Theo Van Gogh murder of November 2, 2004, in Amsterdam.

Shahab A. A.: one of three Muslim men, age 26, arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden, Germany, for planning terrorist attacks in the country. Searches of their apartments yielded a loaded weapon, large amounts of cash, and forged documents. Police seized computers, cell phones, and open-return airline tickets between London and Islamabad. The e-mail list of one individual included the address of Said Bahaji, age 26, who lived with three 9/11 hijackers.

Wadee Al A.: one of three Muslim men, age 24, arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden, Germany, for planning terrorist attacks in the country. Searches of their apartments yielded a loaded weapon, large amounts of cash, and forged documents. Police seized computers, cell phones, and open-return airline tickets between London and Islamabad. The e-mail list of one individual included the address of Said Bahaji, age 26, who lived with three 9/11 hijackers.

Shaker Aamer: U.K. resident born in Saudi Arabia and held as of December 2007 at the Guantánamo Bay jail.

Michael Abbas-Yacoub: right-wing extremist who killed himself on March 8, 1985, during a police raid in Charlottenburg, West Berlin. Police uncovered a cache of weapons.

Massimo Abbatangelo: deputy for the neofascist MSI party who on March 28, 1991, was found guilty by a Florence criminal court of massacre, an act of terrorism, and illegal possession and transport of explosives for the December 23, 1984, bombing of an express train in Tuscany that killed 16 and injured 266. The prosecutor requested a life sentence. Abbatangelo delivered sticks of dynamite to Giuseppe Misso, Alfono Galeota, and Giulio Pirozzi in Naples in early December 1984. The explosives were used by alleged Mafia boss Pippo Calò and alleged gangster Guido Cercola in making the bomb. Abbatangelo, because he was initially protected from prosecution by parliamentary immunity, was tried separately.

Emile 'Abdallah: picked out of mug shots by two survivors as the drive-by bomber on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of

Paris, in an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. The Right and Liberty Organization claimed credit.

George Ibrahim Abdallah: aliases Abdelkader Saadi, Mohammed Kacem, Hamid el-Kattabi. Lebanese who was arrested by Lyons police on October 25, 1984, for the January 18, 1982, Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) assassination of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, U.S. Assistant Military Attaché in Paris. On July 2, 1985, a Paris court issued homicide charges against Abdallah, considered a LARF leader, after a Czech pistol found in his Paris hideout was determined to be the weapon that killed Ray and Israeli Embassy attaché Yacov Barsimantov on April 3, 1982, in Paris. On November 19, 1985, Abdallah was indicted in Paris for a failed assassination attempt against the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, Robert Onan Homme, on March 26, 1984. Italian authorities considered requesting extradition for Abdallah's role in the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Gen. Leamon Hunt, the U.S. head of the multinational Sinai observation force. His trial in Lyons began on July 3, 1986, on charges of possessing guns, explosives, and false passports. On July 10, 1986, he was found guilty of associating with a banned group, using false documents, and possessing arms and explosives and was sentenced to four years in prison. The U.S. Embassy complained that the sentence was too light. Italy requested extradition on September 15, 1986. His trial there began on February 23, 1987, and it was learned that he was a former schoolteacher from the Maronite village of Qobayat, Lebanon. On February 28, 1987, he was sentenced to life in prison for the murders of Barsimantov and Ray and would be eligible for parole in 15 years. He was also ordered to pay one franc in symbolic damages to the United States and another franc to Homme. He was to pay 150,000 francs ($24,600) to Ray's widow, Sharon, and 100,000 francs ($16,400) to each of their two children. Groups frequently perpetrated terrorist acts and demanded his release.

Joseph 'Abdallah: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Maurice 'Abdallah: brother of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah and Robert 'Abdallah. On September 16, 1986, French police offered a 1 million franc ($150,000) reward for information about him and Robert. They were believed responsible for a recent wave of bombings in Paris. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing stores on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Rashid Sa'id Muhammad 'Abdallah: arrested on October 7, 1983, by French police on an Italian warrant for the June 11, 1980, killing of Mohamed Azavi Laderi in Milan's central train station. The dead Libyan was a wholesale industrial machinery dealer who lived in Bolzano. 'Abdallah allegedly headed Islamic courts that were behind the murders in Europe of several opponents of the Libyan government. On October 28, 1983, a French appeals court ordered his release. The French government claimed no Italian extradition request was made within the legal time limit; Rome officials said they had requested extradition on October 18. 'Abdallah was expected to board a flight to Tripoli.

Robert Ibrahim 'Abdallah: one of the Lebanese Christian brothers of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) leader. Robert was the principal suspect in the bombing by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners on September 12, 1986, of the crowded Casino caf-

eteria in the La Defense shopping center in Paris, which injured 41 people. On September 16, 1986, French police offered a 1 million franc ($150,000) reward for information. A few hours later, Robert told a Tripoli news conference that he had not been in France since 1984. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, which killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Shadi Abdallah: on November 26, 2003, a Duesseldorf state court found him guilty of membership in a terrorist organization and of falsifying passports, which normally carries a 10-year term. The court found that he had helped plan terrorist attacks in Germany. He was sentenced to four years in prison because he had given valuable testimony about al Qaeda during his five-month trial. He said al-Tawhid terrorists were planning to attack Berlin's Jewish Museum.

Shadi Abdellah: one of 11 Muslim radicals detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group Al Tawhid and were planning attacks in Germany, as directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi, an al Qaeda operational leader. They were plotting to shoot people in a German city square and set off a hand grenade near a Jewish or Israeli target. Mohammed Abu Dhess heads the cell.

Reem Ibrahim Abdelhadi: Palestinian detained in 1995 in the United Kingdom for the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. Her husband, Mohammed Derbas, was also detained. She was an executive committee member of the U.K. National Union of Students in the early 1990s. Handling Middle Eastern affairs for the student union, she campaigned against Israel and its supporters and claimed to have been beaten by Israeli soldiers when she was a child in the West Bank. She was freed on July 28, 1995, when a court found insufficient evidence to press charges.

Madid Abdellah: arrested on August 3, 1995, by Italian police in Trieste while he was carrying a false French ID card supposedly issued by the police headquarters in Seine-Saint-Denis. He was carrying a diskette that contained chemical formulas for explosives and other tips on methods for blowing things up. He told police that he had been given the diskette in Zagreb, Croatia, and was to pass it to an accomplice in Milan. He said he belonged to the Djamel Lounici network, run by a military head of Algerian Islamist forces in Europe.

Ali Abdolahzadeh: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Paris police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to 30 months.

Josephine Abdu: member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction whose release from an Italian jail was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985.

Cesur Abdulkadir: Turk who on October 19, 2005, was arrested in Bosnia when Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy.

Hussein Mahamud Abdulkadir: resident of Florence, Italy, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a financier of terrorism.

Bilal Talal Abdul Samad Abdulla: Iraqi doctor born in the United Kingdom, age 27, who worked at the Glasgow hospital and on June 30, 2007, rammed a flaming Jeep Cherokee SUV into the

entrance of the international arrivals terminal at Glasgow Airport in Scotland. The Jeep was filled with nails and gasoline canisters. He was arrested after the Jeep crashed into the Glasgow terminal. On July 4, NBC News reported that Abdulla had tapes of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading a hostage. On July 6, he was charged with conspiracy to cause explosions.

Ferman Abdulla: Iraqi, age 25, sentenced to seven years on May 12, 2005, by a Stockholm court for collecting money at Swedish mosques to fund Ansar al-Islam terrorist attacks in Iraq.

Mohamed Abdullah: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, and were arrested by Paris police on September 2–3, 1987, and deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. Embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the 18th anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi and to "punish France" for its support of the Chadian government.

Mustafa Abdullah: accused in a U.K. court on September 11, 2006, of possessing terrorism-related information.

Ismael Abdurahman: arrested on August 4, 2005, at age 23, and charged with withholding information from London police about one suspect in the abortive bombings of the London subway system on July 21, 2005. On February 5, 2008, he was convicted in a London court of 22 charges of failing to disclose information about terrorism and assisting an offender for the failed copycat bombing of the London transit system in July 2005. He was sentenced to 10 years. The five defendants provided safe houses, passports, clothing, and food for the would-be bombers after the failed attacks.

Jose Ramon Lopez de Abechuco Liquiniano: Spanish Basque member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) executive committee arrested by police in Hendaye, France, on April 24, 1989. He was believed to have arranged for refuge for ETA members in hiding in France after they carried out attacks in Spain.

Humberto Abella Lopez: on October 7, 1983, the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member surrendered to the Spanish ambassador in Costa Rica.

Fatima Aberkan: mother of seven, age 47, and one of seven women brought in for questioning by Belgian authorities in December 2007 on suspicion of plotting to free convicted terrorist Nizar Trabelsi from prison.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid: aliases Mu'tasim Qasim, Mu'tasim. Egyptian among three Abu Nidal members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks.

Sulayman Balal Zain-ul-Abidin: London chef, age 44, who on August 9, 2002, was acquitted by a London court under the Anti-Terrorism, Crime, and Security Act of 2001. He was charged with running a Web site offering to send would-be terrorists to a U.S.-based weapons training course called "The Ultimate Jihad Challenge."

Michel Abraham: arrested in connection with two Spanish members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military by French police on December 19, 1987, for smuggling 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in the French Basque country. Police believed the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Sarkis Abrahamian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, kill-

ing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through Lisbon Airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Karen Abrinia: male Iranian doctoral candidate in engineering at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. He was deported on December 19, 1989.

Jesus Abrisketa: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Ali Farag Abulgassem: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, and were arrested by Paris police on September 23, 1987, and deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. Embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the 18th anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi and to "punish France" for its support of the Chadian government.

Mohamed Needl Acaid: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Mauro Acanfora: arrested on March 9, 1982, by Naples police. He was a professor and friend of Red Brigades ideologue Giovanni Senzani.

Mohamed Achraf: alias of Abderrahmane Tahiri.

Luc Van Acker: arrested in Belgium on January 17, 1986, on suspicion of being the bomb expert of the Proletarian Revolutionary Action Front (FRAP). His trial began on September 26, 1988. Six Belgians were accused of a wave of 28 terrorist attacks between October 1984 and December 1985. His group had launched three bombings, one of which failed, between April and June 1985. No one was hurt in those attacks, and he and a colleague were released on bail 12 months after their arrest. The duo faced terms of three years to life with hard labor.

Barin Acturk: Turkish woman arrested in Paris in 1973 for gun smuggling; she was released after six months and flown to Baghdad. Some observers believe she was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Johnny "Mad Dog" Adair: commander of the Ulster Defense Association in a Protestant neighborhood of Belfast who claimed to have killed scores of Catholic civilians. He was released from Maze Prison on September 14, 1999, having served 5 years of a 16-year sentence after being convicted of the unprecedented charge of "directing terrorism."

Abdirisak Aden: resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied

his lawyers' February 1, 2002, request that he be removed from the list. He was removed from the list on August 27, 2002.

Ainhoa Adin Jauregui: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member believed to be behind attacks in the 1990s that killed three people. He was arrested in Hendaye, France, on January 29, 2008.

Rachid Adli: one of two Moroccans jailed on April 7, 2004, for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Manfred Richard Adoneit: one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. On April 3, the Swedes turned over two of the West Germans, including Adoneit, to Bonn. He was prominent in West Berlin extreme left groups. Swedish police claimed that the Baader-Meinhof Group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson.

Hector Ila Adrono: associate of Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist Illich Ramirez, popularly known as Carlos, whose body was found in Hatoray, Spain, on September 6, 1992.

Mohamed Afalah: Moroccan wanted in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. In June 2005, forensic experts suggested that he conducted a suicide attack in Iraq between May 12 and 19, 2005. They were searching for DNA evidence.

Marco Affatigato: Italian neofascist arrested on August 4, 1980, by French police and extradited to Italy on September 5, 1980. He had been wanted by Rome since 1978 and was sentenced in absentia by a Pisa court to three and one-half years for helping in a prison escape. He was also held for the "Italicus" massacre in which a bomb exploded on board a train in a tunnel between Florence and Bologna, killing 12 and injuring 15.

Abu Dujan al Afgani: claimed to be head of al Qaeda's European military wing while saying on March 13, 2004, that the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004, which killed 200 and injured 2,000, were to protest Spain's involvement in the coalition actions in Iraq. Police later believed him to be Rachid Oulad Akcha, a Moroccan immigrant.

Ahmed Hussein Agaiza: Egyptian, age 39, arrested on December 18, 2001, by Swedish police and sent to Egypt. He had fled Egypt in the early 1990s, living in Pakistan, Syria, and Iran before entering Stockholm on a faked passport with his wife and children in 2000. He requested asylum. He had been sentenced in absentia in Egypt to 25 years of hard labor for taking part in the armed attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan in 1995 that killed 17 people. He was an early member of Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

Mehmet Alia Agca: Turkish Grey Wolves right-wing terrorist who escaped from prison on November 25, 1979, and threatened to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his three-day visit to Turkey. He was accused of murdering journalist Abdi Ipekci, the editor of *Milliyet,* a major newspaper, in 1979. He later injured the pope in an attack on May 13, 1981, in St. Peter's Square in the Vatican. On July 19, 1981, Turkey requested extradition. On July 22, 1981, after a three-day trial and a one-day hunger strike, he was sentenced to life in prison in Rome. On January 8, 2006, Turkish authorities released him. He was jailed again when on January 20, 2006, Turkey's Supreme Court overturned the lower court's decision.

Omar Agnaoui: one of two Moroccans arrested on April 24, 1987, by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) counterespionage agents for the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris. The duo admitted possessing the same kind of

explosives as those used in the December 1985 to September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris that killed 13 people and maimed 303. They said they were asked to hide explosives before the 1986 attacks by Fouad Ali Saleh, a Tunisian arrested in March who was linked to Iranian-financed Shi'ite Muslim extremists in Lebanon. Agnaoui was indicted on May 19, 1987, for the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. On January 20, 1988, the Moroccan math student was charged by Gilles Boulouque, Paris's examining magistrate, with four attacks carried out by the Committee of Solidarity with the Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners. On April 13, 1992, he was found guilty of transporting and placing the explosives and was jailed for life.

Patrick Agnew: imprisoned IRA hunger striker who on June 13, 1981, easily won one of the four Parliamentary seats from Lough, Ireland. He was serving 16 years on a weapons conviction.

Agop Agopyan: alias of Hagop Hagopian.

Pierre Aguerre: member of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak who was arrested on February 20, 1988, by French gendarmes from the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale along with four associates after a shootout in front of the terrorists' Boucau apartment. He was hit in the arm.

Gervasio Aguirre: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized six machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Harriet Aguirre: second in command of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) military wing and one of the most-wanted terrorists in France and Spain. She was arrested on October 3, 2005, by police in Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Ignacio Aguirre Saenz: Spanish Basque resident in France and suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who escaped on April 25, 1988, during a shootout in Bayonne's Saint Leon quarter.

Jose Angel Aguirre: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military member jailed on June 13, 1986, for the murder of Joseph Couchot on November 23, 1984, on the Franco–Spanish border at Irun. Couchot was a Spanish policeman who ETA believed was a member of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Joseba Aguirre Erostarbe: alias Fitipaldi. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military explosives expert arrested by French police on March 29, 1992, and sentenced to eight years on June 18, 1993, by a Paris court for criminal association with terrorist ends. The sentence was added to the 10 he was already serving for transporting 1.5 tons of explosive ammonal in France in 1987.

Juan Luis Aguirre Lete: believed by Spanish police in April 1995 to be a member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Madrid Commando.

Miren Agutzane: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who were arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Spain protested his nonextradition on November 27, 1993.

Babar Ahmad: computer expert, age 30, who worked at Imperial College London and was accused of running two "pro-jihad" U.S.-based Web sites calling for support to terrorism and of trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona. The Briton of Pakistani descent was arrested by Scotland Yard on August 5, 2004, on a U.S. extradition request. He was accused of soliciting funds

and property via the Internet for "acts of terrorism in Chechnya and Afghanistan," including political murder between 1998 and the end of 2003. New Jersey imam Mazen Mokhtar helped operate the Web sites (www.azzam.com and www.qoqaz.net), deemed "more operational" than scholarly by the Justice Department. Authorities also said Ahmad was the cousin of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan and part of an al Qaeda branch linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He ran the militant organization Abu Khubayb and was arrested and released by British police in December 2003 on suspicion of terrorism.

At Ahmad's court appearance on August 6, 2004, U.S. government attorney Rosemary Fernandes said Ahmad had three-year-old documents outlining the specific assignments of each USS *Constellation* Navy battle-group ship, a sketch of its formations, and details of movements and vulnerabilities.

Ahmad was indicted on October 6 by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut for conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, laundering money for their cause, and conspiracy to kill or injure people in a foreign country, including purchasing bomb-making material and camouflage suits.

On January 5, 2006, a British court ruled that Ahmad could be extradited to the United States. His family appealed. On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, the U.K. senior-most law enforcement official, ordered Ahmad's extradition to the United States. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws approved the extradition.

Najumuddin Faraj Ahmad: alias Mullah Krekar. Oslo-based radical Islamist in the 2000s and leader of Ansar al-Islam, a violent Iraqi separatist movement. Ahmad fled northern Iraq in 1990, receiving Norwegian asylum after claiming persecution by Saddam Hussein. In 2001, he founded Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam). The group is believed to have sheltered al Qaeda fugitives after the United States invaded Afghanistan in 2001. Iran sent Ahmad to Amsterdam in September 2002. On September 13, he was arrested for extradition to Jordan on drug charges, but Jordan did not follow through, and in January 2003 he was released.

Ahmad tried to settle in Oslo, but in 2003 Norway ordered his deportation. On January 2, 2004, Norwegian police arrested him on charges of aiding a plot to murder his Iraqi rivals from December 2000 to April 2001.

On January 5, 2004, a Norwegian court cleared him of suspected terrorist activities but ordered him kept in custody pending the government's appeal. He was to be charged for attempted murder, conspiracy, and inciting criminal activity. On February 17, he was released; the media reported that rival Kurds had forced witnesses to testify against him. On June 15, 2004, all charges were dismissed because of lack of evidence and the possibility of coerced testimony. On May 12, 2005, the Norwegian government announced it would expel him but put off the order until October at the earliest, to ensure he would not face the death penalty. As of early December 2006, he remained in Oslo. He is fluent in four languages. Counterterrorist authorities believe he has ties to radicals in Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Spain, although none of those governments had charged him as of December 2006. He published an autobiography, *My Own Words,* and claims to have quit as the group's leader in 2002. In a June 2006 interview with a Kurdish newspaper, he called Osama bin Laden "a good Muslim" and wished him a long life. He noted the "bad news" of the death of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, head of al Qaeda in Iraq, but observed, "But I am not sad, because he went to paradise." He is represented by Norwegian attorneys Arvid Sjoedin and Brynjar Meling.

Mustafa Ahmad: alleged on May 7, 1991, by the German magazine *Stern* to have been responsible for setting off a West German Red Army Faction bomb at the Maison de France on August 25, 1983.

Jamil Ahmadi: Palestinian arrested for the April 26, 1985, bombing of the Geneva office of

Libyan Arab Airlines; the bombing on the same date of the car of Ahmad Saqr, the Syrian chargé d'affaires to the United Nations; and the placement of a bomb in the car of 'Abd al'Wahab Barakat, a Syrian diplomat and a nephew of president Hafiz al-Asad. On March 19, 1985, he was convicted of carrying out the bombings and sentenced to nine years in prison. He admitted membership in the Martyrs of Tal Za'Tar Organization.

Khalid Ahmed: variant Kafeel Ahmed. Individual burned when he doused himself with gasoline after crashing his flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow airport in Scotland on June 30, 2007. He died from his burns on August 2, 2007.

Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed: aliases Mohamed the Egyptian, Mohamed Abdul Hadi Fayad. On June 8, 2004, police in Belgium and Italy arrested 17 individuals, including Ahmed, age 33, with suspected links to al Qaeda, who were believed involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. An Italian prosecutor said he provided the United States with transcripts of phone calls, including one in which Ahmed mentioned a woman ready to carry out a chemical attack in the United States. Ahmed was arrested with the Palestinian man he was staying with, Yahia Payumi. They were represented by defense attorney Viviana Bossi. Milan's *Corriere della Sera* said that they were planning an attack against a NATO base in Belgium. An intercepted phone conversation between Ahmed and one of the Belgian detainees included Ahmed asking about the Paris Metro and security.

Ahmed was traced to Italy via intercepted phone calls, and Spain requested his extradition. Ahmed was an explosives trainer at the al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and had recruited Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Faket—the ringleader who blew himself up in a Leganes apartment. Both were explosives experts, and both were in the house in Morata de Tajuna where the bombs were made. A Palestinian and a Jordanian arrested in Belgium were known lieutenants of Ahmed and were also believed to be involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings. On December 1, 2004, Italy approved extradition to Spain.

On April 7, 2006, an Italian investigator said Ahmed also indoctrinated young people in Spain and advocated martyrdom. The defendant denied a connection with the attacks.

He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Spanish judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

On November 6, 2006, a court in Milan found Ahmed guilty of conspiracy to participate in international terrorist activities and sentenced him to 10 years in prison. Yahya Ragheh, age 23, whom Ahmed was training to become a suicide bomber, received 5 years. Ahmed was represented by Italian attorney Luca D'Auria. On November 17, 2006, Ahmed was extradited to Madrid for a trial to begin in March 2007. A Spanish court cleared him of all 3/11 charges on October 31, 2007, but he remained in an Italian jail, serving 8 years on charges of membership in a terrorist organization. He was represented in Madrid by attorney Endika Zulueta.

Ruhal Ahmed: one of five U.K. citizens held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban and deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. The United Kingdom arrested him on suspicion of terrorism, questioned him, and released him the next day.

Sabeel Ahmed: doctor, age 26, at two northwest England hospitals. He was arrested in Liverpool for the June 29, 2007, bombing of a London disco and the June 30, 2007, ramming of a flaming Jeep SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow airport in Scotland. The Indian citizen is from Bangalore. He earned his medical credentials from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore. He is the brother of Kafeel Ahmed, the driver of the flaming SUV, and a cousin of Mohammed Haneef. On July 14, U.K. authorities

charged him with having information that could have prevented an act of terrorism.

Atilla Ahmet: aide of radical British cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri. On October 10, 2007, he pleaded guilty in London to soliciting murder in a plot to organize terrorist training camps in the United Kingdom.

Hamed Ahmidam: Moroccan charged on March 29, 2004, with collaborating with a terrorist organization in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Jamal Ahmidan: alias The Chinese. Suspected Moroccan operational commander of the al Qaeda terrorists who on March 11, 2004, bombed several commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 and wounding 2,000. Possibly the same individual as Hamed Ahmidam. He died on April 3, 2004, when Madrid police cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police said on April 7 that the dead terrorists had planned another major attack in Madrid, possibly during Easter, and possibly against Jewish sites. Police found 200 copper detonators, 22 pounds of Goma 2 Eco explosives, money, and other evidence of plans in the apartment debris. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town near Madrid. The body of one terrorist was found near a swimming pool with two kilograms of explosives strapped around his mutilated body. The next day, police cordoned off the area and evacuated a nearby building after finding a backpack filled with explosives and a detonator.

Syed Talha Ahsan: owner of the defunct jihadi Web site www.azzam.com who faced extradition to the United States from the United Kingdom as of early March 2007.

Mulud Aissud: suspected member of Direct Action and accomplice of Renaud Laigle, arrested by the police of Lyons, France, on July 22, 1987.

Jose Domingo Aizpurura Aizpuru: alias Pitxas. Member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) roving commando who on June 18, 1993, was acquitted by a Paris court but remained in preventive detention because of another trial pending for criminal association. On June 2, 1994, France extradited him to Spain. He left Fleury prison on the outskirts of Paris, where he had completed a sentence for criminal association.

Sayyid 'Ajami: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law.

Strak Onnik Ajamian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through Lisbon Airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Zuhair Akache: variant Zuhair Yousof Akasha; alias Captain Mamoud. Fired into a car near Hyde Park in London on April 10, 1977, and killed Qadi Abdullah Ali Hajri, deputy chief of the North Yemen Supreme Court, who had served as his nation's prime minister from 1972 to 1974; his wife, Fatimah; and Abdullah Ali Hammami, a minister in the North Yemeni Embassy. Akache escaped into a subway station. He reportedly took an Iraqi Airways jet to Baghdad within five hours. He next surfaced as the leader of the October 13, 1977, Lufthansa hijacking, when he died in a shootout with the German rescue squad. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)–Special Operations (SO) said that he was the hijack leader, although other reports credited a Dutch citizen. Akache's fingerprints matched those of Hajri's killer. The PFLP-SO said that he was a Palestinian refugee born in 1954 in a Lebanese camp. He had received aviation engineering

training in London. His false Iranian passport was made out to Ali Hyderi.

Jawad Akbar: one of seven British men who had received explosives training at a Pakistani terrorist camp and who were arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police found 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, which can be used to create bombs. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants, including Akbar, age 23, of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. They were given life sentences by Judge Michael Astill. Prosecutors said after the trial that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group was trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Rachid Oulad Akcha: Moroccan immigrant believed to have used the alias Abu Dujan al Afgani in claiming credit on behalf of al Qaeda for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Ali Abdollahzadeh Kosh Akhlagh: Iranian arrested by the French Directorate of National Security counterintelligence service on September 22, 1986, while he was carrying 15 kilograms of explosives, 30 detonators, and a gun in a forest near Chalons-sur-Marne. He was charged with associating with criminal elements and explosives violations. The explosives might have been stolen from a Swedish Army depot.

Ismail Akhnikh: one of two individuals arrested on November 10, 2004, in a raid on a Hague apartment after a 14-hour standoff during which the duo threw a grenade that wounded three police officers. The duo was born to an African American serviceman from South Carolina and his Dutch wife; the children converted to Islam. He trained to be a terrorist in 2003 in a Pakistani camp, according to investigators. The duo was suspected of plotting to murder with a "terrorist intent"; they were also held for the attempted murder of policemen. Police later determined that the cell planned to kill Dutch leaders.

Yacine Akhnouche: French citizen of Algerian origin, age 27, and one of three Islamic militants arrested on February 4, 2002, in Paris for plotting to attack a Strasbourg cathedral. He said he visited al Qaeda camps during three trips to Afghanistan. In 2000 in Afghanistan, he met Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard C. Reid. In 1998's Afghan visit, he met Ahmed Ressam. He implicated Abu Doha, jailed in the United Kingdom, for the Strasbourg cathedral plot. He also mentioned Abu Zubaydah, military operations chief of al Qaeda, and Abu Jafar, possibly Abu Jafar al-Jaziri, the late al Qaeda financier and logistics chief.

Sheikh Saeed Akhtar: shop worker, age 52, and one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell who were arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. He was soon released.

Musa Akmet: charged on September 11, 2006, in the United Kingdom with illegal possession of a 16-mm mini-flare launcher. Akmet, age 47, and Mustafa Abdullah were accused of possessing terrorism-related information.

Allal Alaeddin: on October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court reduced his prison sentence from eight to five years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986. The court added a 10-year ban on entering France.

Samar Alami: female Lebanese engineer detained on March 22, 1995, in the United Kingdom under

the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. She posted cash bail and property pledges of $800,000. She was rearrested after police found weapons hidden in a London apartment she sometimes occupied.

Musbah al-Albani: Libyan undercover as a diplomatic courier who on March 25, 1986, took seven hand grenades, three pistols, and two submachine guns to West Berlin in a Libyan People's Bureau official car. He lived in East Berlin. The weapons were stowed in the apartment of Imad Salim Mahmud, a Lebanese resident in West Berlin.

Francisco Javier Alberdi Beristan: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by France to Togo on September 23–26, 1984. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike and was treated in a Togo hospital upon arrival.

Itziar Alberdi Uranga: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Juan Jose Alberdi Puy: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by French police to Spain on February 27, 1987. He was born in Pasajes de San Juan.

Jackie Albertine: one of two Corsican nationalist activists who were held on November 12, 1987, for questioning in Bastia regarding the murder of gendarme Guy Aznar.

Miguel Albisu Iriarte: variant Albizu; alias Mikel Antza. One of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). On October 3, 2004, police in France and Spain detained 21 suspected ETA members, including ETA chief Albisu, age 43, and his female colleague Maria Soledad "Anboto" Iparraguire Guenechea, also age 43. French antiterrorist police arrested 20 suspects in seven raids in France near the Spanish border; Spanish Civil Guard police picked up the other suspect in Spain. Police seized a cache of explosives, weapons, bomb components, and computers.

Spanish authorities said Albisu had been the top leader of ETA since 1993. His colleague was described as the senior-most ETA female and "in charge of the revolutionary tax"—extortions from companies and other institutions—and was wanted for at least 14 murders. The duo was caught with their son in a house in Salies de Bearn, France, where they had settled in 1985 after Albisu helped break two ETA members out of prison.

Miguel Albizu Iriarte: variant of Miguel Albisu Iriarte.

Susan Albrecht: daughter of friends of the Pontos. She was wanted for questioning in the Red Morning killing of Juergen Ponto, head of the Dresden Bank, during an attempted kidnapping on July 30, 1977. On October 19, 1977, she was wanted as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the September 5, 1977, Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West Germany's most famous industrialist; Schleyer was president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On June 3, 1991, a Stuttgart upper state court convicted Albrecht of involvement in the Ponto murder and of helping in the June 1977 bombing attack on General Haig. She was sentenced to 12 years in prison and eligible for parole in 6 years. She was also found guilty on three other attempted murder charges. She said she had left RAF in 1980 and had hidden in East Germany under an assumed name until June 6, 1990, when she and eight other terrorists were

caught. She married in East Germany and had a son in 1984. On July 4, 1990, her attorney, Wolfgang Vogel, reported that she had agreed to extradition, having distanced herself from the RAF.

Rosa Alcorta: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Luis Manuel Aldea Dominguez: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Vizcaya Command member arrested on March 30, 1992, by Spanish police in the Txurdinaga District of Bilbao. His wife, Ana Isabel Iriarte Santa Colomba, was arrested with him.

Miguel Angel Aldana Barrena: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who was in Venezuela after being deported. His wife, Ana Maria Petralanda, was arrested in the French Basque country on May 4, 1992.

Francisca Aleman Abaurrea: arrested in Pamplona, Spain, in connection with arrests of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members on November 18, 1990.

Paul Alfred: West German doctor arrested on October 2, 1986, when Turkish police at Kayseri Airport found a detonator in a bag he and his nurse were about to take onto a Turkish Airlines flight to Istanbul.

Abdi Abdulaziz Ali: resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied the February 1, 2002, request by his lawyers that he be removed from the list. He was removed from the list on August 27, 2002.

Ahmed Abdullah Ali: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism in a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. He was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when 10 other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors said the trials might not begin until March 2008.

Cossar Ali: variant of Cossor Ali.

Cossor Ali: variant Cossar Ali. U.K. citizen of Pakistani descent, age 23, charged on August 21, 2006, with withholding knowledge of her husband Ahmed Abdullah Ali's involvement in a plot to blow up 10 U.S. airliners in August 2006.

Hasan Ali: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Khalil Hasan al-Sayyid 'Ali: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Nasser Hassan Ali: Syrian Palestinian who paid Spanish citizen Isaias Jalafe $1,000 to transport a suitcase of what he claimed was narcotics to Tel Aviv from Madrid. However, the suitcase exploded at the El Al check-in counter in the Madrid airport on June 26, 1986, as Jalafe was trying to check in for flight 396. The three-kilogram homemade bomb had a timing device set to explode two hours into the flight of the B767. The device injured 13 people and caused $1 million damage. Ali was arrested nine hours later on the outskirts of Madrid. He was carrying a false Syrian passport and was allegedly an officer in Abu Musa's Al-Fatah faction. On July 4, 1986, he told a Madrid judge that he was responsible for the bomb and was a member of Fatah. On July 5, 1986, a Fatah spokesperson warned Spanish officials to release Ali. On September 21, 1987, the

trial began in Madrid, with prosecutors seeking a 190-year sentence on charges of terrorism, membership in an armed group, attempted murder, possession of explosives, and possession of false identity papers.

Rafqat Ali: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell who were arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. The construction worker, age 27, was soon released.

Rouini Hedia Ben Ali: Tunisian expelled by France on April 5, 1986, for "participating in a network of logistical support" for alleged attacks against U.S. targets in Europe.

Sami Muhammed Ali: on May 12, 1980, the United Kingdom announced it was searching for him in connection with the six Iranian Khuzestanis who had taken over the Iranian Embassy in London on April 30, 1980. He gave a Baghdad address and telephone number when he rented a London apartment for the terrorists before the attack.

Waheed Ali: one of three individuals charged by British authorities on July 5, 2007, with conspiring with the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005) between November 1, 2004, and June 29, 2005; authorities said they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, and Waheed Ali, age 24, pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions that would endanger life.

Yusaf Ahmed Ali: resident of Spanga, Sweden, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The United States denied the February 1, 2002, request by his lawyers that he be removed from the list.

Giovanni Alimonti: variant of Giuseppe Alimonti.

Giuseppe Alimonti: former Italian parliamentary employee sought for several violent attacks, including the April 16, 1988, assassination by the Fighting Communist Union Party of university professor and Christian Democratic senator Roberto Ruffilli in Forli. Paris police arrested him on September 23, 1988. Arrested and placed under house arrest, he had disappeared in 1986. He was charged on September 26, 1988, with possession and use of false documents by French magistrates. Italy requested extradition.

Baqer Alizadeh: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, for the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Faisal Alluc: Moroccan jailed on March 26, 2004, pending further investigation by Judge Juan del Olmo for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Naji 'Allush: alias Abu Ibrahim. Damascus-based secretary general of the Arab Popular Liberation Movement and later reputedly the head of the May 15 Organization. He denied charges of involvement in several bombings in 1983 and 1985 of stores in London and Paris. He moved to the Syrian zone in Lebanon after leaving Baghdad in the 1980s.

Giorgio Almirante: Italy announced on August 7, 1986, that the leader of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement was to be tried for a May 31, 1973, car bombing in Sagrado di Peteano that killed three policemen. He allegedly confessed.

Fouda Almorabit: jailed in Spain on April 12, 2002, on charges of collaborating with a terrorist

organization. Almorabit, age 28, had been arrested twice earlier in the investigation of the al Qaeda terrorists responsible for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He admitting knowing some of the suspects but denied having a role.

Carlos Almorza Arrieta: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who operated in Navarra Province and was believed responsible for the November 24, 1989, kidnapping of Spanish industrialist Adolfo Villoslada Martin from his garage in Pamplona.

Tayssir Alouni: Spanish citizen, age 48, and Syrian-born al-Jazeera journalist who on September 5, 2003, was detained by Spanish authorities for questioning. He interviewed bin Laden shortly after 9/11. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged Alouni with membership in an armed group and ordered him jailed in Soto del Real prison. He was suspected of relaying messages and funds to al Qaeda cells in Europe. Al-Jazeera condemned the arrest and denied that Alouni was an al Qaeda member. Judge Garzon freed Alouni on $7,000 bail on October 23 after his lawyers complained that the reporter had heart trouble. On November 30, the Francisca Mateos Foundation awarded Alouni a peace prize for his coverage of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Alouni was accused of delivering cash to al Qaeda in Afghanistan and was sentenced to seven years in prison.

Claude Alphen: on June 13, 1987, the seven-judge Special Court of Assizes in Paris acquitted him in the murders of two policemen in a 1983 shootout. His brother, Direct Action leader Regis Schleicher, was sentenced to life in prison.

Jesus Maria Altable Echarte: variant Jesus Maria Altagle Echarte. Member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Nafarroa Commando arrested on November 17, 1994, by police in Toulon, France. The public prosecutor was considering extradition for a 1984 murder.

Jesus Maria Altagle Echarte: variant of Jesus Maria Altable Echarte.

Corrado Alunni: leader of the Red Brigades arrested in Milan on September 14, 1978, for the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome. On January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with Moro's death and the slaying of his five-man escort. On April 28, 1980, he and 15 other prisoners shot their way out of Milan's San Vittore jail, injuring 2 guards. Police immediately recaptured 9 escapees, including 5 wounded prisoners, Alunni among them. The investigating judge cleared him on January 15, 1981, of charges in the Moro case. Alunni had also led the Front Line group.

Conchita Alvarez: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested in France on February 2, 2000. She was a suspect in a 1995 plot to assassinate the King of Spain.

Jesus Adolfo Alvarez: arrested by Colombian police for allegedly planning the kidnapping and murder of Fidel Lillo Shifihnno, an Italian executive of General American Pipe on June 2, 1988, and Jacobo Gambini, president of the Latin American division of General American Pipe, on June 3, 1988.

Jose Angel Alvarez Garcia: one of five suspected members of Aizkora, a Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) armed illegal commando, arrested on October 23, 1987, by Spanish police.

Jose Luis Alvarez Santacristina: alias Txelis. Possibly Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military's number two, arrested by French police on March 29, 1992.

Rifaat Alwan: alias Nabil. Iraqi arrested on September 18, 1990, at his home in Italy. Police found 50 grams of heroin, a pistol, 13 passports of various nationalities, and documents that led police to 2 apartments where they arrested 9 Tunisians in possession of 3 kilograms of heroin, an unspecified amount of gold, and subversive literature in Arabic and Italian. He had lived in Rome for six years, traveling throughout the country and contacting people with links to the Middle East and far left groups in Italy. Police suspected that the Tunisians had terrorist links.

Habib Amal: member of the May 15 group believed responsible for the February 1985 bombing of United Kingdom's Marks and Spencer.

Marinella Ambretti: one of three suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades arrested by Barcelona police on February 23, 1988, in raids on two rented apartments. The trio was wanted in Spain for using fake IDs. An international arrest warrant had been issued for their arrest for armed robbery of several Italian banks as well as the attack on a Mezzana di Prat post office in November 1983 that ended in a clash with police. The trial of the cell on charges of forming a group with terrorist aims started in May 1989 but adjourned pending extradition. On August 4, 1989, Spain extradited the trio to Italy.

Al-Amin 'Abdullah Al-Amin: Libyan diplomat posted in East Berlin and suspected by West German police of having organized the April 4, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque in the Berlin-Schoeneberg District of West Berlin that killed 4 people and wounded 231, including 62 Americans.

Salahuddin Amin: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants, including Amin, age 31, of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. They were given life sentences from Judge Michael Astill. After the trial, prosecutors said that the group met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group was trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Youssef Amin: Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who on September 17, 1992, stood guard at the door while his colleague shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to 11 years.

Ali Amrous: an Algerian arrested on March 15, 2004, at age 29, in the Basque city of San Sebastian for making threatening remarks on January 15 about a coming massacre in Madrid's Atocha train station.

Ivan Andabak: Yugoslav émigré who escaped in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstanz, Germany, killing one and wounding two.

Martina Anderson: arrested in June 1985 in a police raid in Glasgow that uncovered a 16-bomb campaign planned by Anderson and four others for British resorts during the summer of 1985. On June 12, 1986, a London court found four defendants guilty of participating in the planning of the 1985 bombing campaign directed at London and 12 coastal resorts.

Marcello de Angelis: on May 15, 1989, the British government announced that it had no reason to expel the member of the Italian neofascist Third

Position (Terza Posizione), who had been sentenced in absentia by an Italian court on charges of participating in an armed gang. He was also suspected of involvement in the August 2, 1980, bombing of a train in Bologna in which 85 were killed and 200 injured.

Vit Angetter: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Brno to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950.

Aldo Anghessa: Italian businessman who in the 1980s was linked with international arms trafficking to the Middle East. He was accused of being the middleman in an international arms ring that sold weapons to Iran, Syria, and Middle Eastern terrorist groups, including the Abu Nidal group.

Alfonso Angulo Diaz: alias Pirulo. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member handed over by France to Spain on June 25, 1993, at the La Junquera border crossing. He was once responsible for the contacts between ETA's Madrid Commando and ETA leaders in France. He was a former member of the National Committee of Herri Batasuna.

Ahmad Khalil al-Ani: member of the Iraqi intelligence service alleged to have met 9/11 hijacking leader Mohammed Atta in Prague in 2001, although the FBI and CIA doubted the reports, according to former Director of Central Intelligence Tenet.

Asri Rifaat Anouar: died on April 3, 2004, when Madrid police cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police said on April 7 that the dead terrorists had planned another major attack in Madrid, possibly during Easter, and possibly against Jewish sites. Police found 200 copper detonators, 22 pounds of Goma 2 Eco explosives, money, and other evidence of plans in the apartment debris. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town near Madrid. The body of one terrorist was found near a swimming pool with two kilograms of explosives strapped around his mutilated body. The next day, police cordoned off the area and evacuated a nearby building after finding a backpack filled with explosives and a detonator.

Soraya Ansari: variant of Soraya Ansary.

Soraya Ansary: variant Ansari; alias Souhaila Sami Andrawes. Iranian believed to be one of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977.

Bert Ankier Ansen: Swiss arrested as an accomplice by Honduran police in the bombing on March 9, 1985, at Le Volcanic Discotheque on Morazan Boulevard in downtown Tegucigalpa.

Jose Luis Ansola Larranaga: alias Peio el Viejo. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military leader arrested by French police in a gunfight in St. Jean de Luz on November 9, 1982. A Madrid newspaper had reported that ETA planned to assassinate the pope during his visit to Spain. He was expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba. On May 4, 1992, he was arrested by police in Brest, Brittany, France.

Robert Richard Antoine-Pierre: aliases Lhaj, Abu Abderrahmane. Frenchman suspected of involvement in the five May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100. He was arrested by Moroccan police on June 3, 2003, in Tangier.

Vittorio Antonini: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a

Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier. He was arrested on April 24, 1985, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Rome. Police uncovered grenades, three pistols, and Red Brigades documents and leaflets.

Sergei Ivanov Antonov: arrested on November 25, 1982, by Rome police for involvement in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was believed to have provided a hideout to Mehmut Ali Agca, the would-be assassin. Antonov was the Rome station chief for Balkan Airlines. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him for an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. He was permitted house arrest on November 25, 1982. On June 18, 1984, he received medical treatment for anorexia nervosa and circulatory and heart problems. On March 29, 1986, Judge Severino Santiapichi announced that the Rome jury had acquitted the Bulgarian on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope because of insufficient evidence. His lawyers said they would appeal the verdict in hopes of winning full acquittal by innocence. His life and health went downhill after the trial, and he was isolated in his last decades. His body was found in his Sofia apartment on August 1, 2007; he apparently had died two days earlier.

Antxon: alias of Eugenio Etxebeste.

Mikel Antza: alias of Miguel Albisu Iriarte.

Salem Abu Anzek: Jordanian arrested on November 7, 1979, after police found two SA-7 Strela missiles inside a van driven by three leftists as they were going from Rome to Ortona. The missiles were believed to have been smuggled to the Rome branch of the Autonomous Workers Movement on the Lebanese freighter *Sidon.*

Belgacem Mohamed Ben Aouadi: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002, on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various bank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. He received four years.

Mahmoud Slimane Aoun: alias Gaby Eid Semaan. Arrested by Spanish police on July 28, 2004, while carrying documents identifying him as a 44-year-old Portuguese citizen. He admitted knowing Moroccan-born Abdelila Fouad, who had been accused of collaboration in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. On July 30, 2004, Investigating Magistrate Juan del Olmo identified the detainee as Mahmoud Slimane Aoun, alias Gaby Eid Semaan (a named he used in 1988), a Lebanese, and ordered him held without bail after a hearing. Aoun said he and Fouad had trafficked in hashish.

Youcef Aouni: on May 17, 2005, a Paris court sentenced him to two to seven years for association with a terrorist enterprise and for providing logistical support to the killers of Ahmed Shah Massoud, who on September 9, 2001, was assassinated in Afghanistan by al Qaeda terrorists posing as journalists.

Alfonso Aparicio: Spanish photographer arrested by Honduran police as an accomplice in the bombing on March 9, 1985, at Le Volcanic Discotheque on Morazan Boulevard in downtown Tegucigalpa.

Freddy Aponno: leader of seven members of the Free South Moluccan Youth Organization that seized a train in Beilen, Netherlands, killing the engineer and a passenger later in the takeover

on December 2, 1975. They demanded that the Dutch government recognize the nonexistent Republic of South Molucca, that it release 25 terrorists held in Dutch jails (including several given prison sentences of up to five years in July 1975 for plotting to kidnap Queen Juliana and members of her royal family), that it initiate UN mediation on Moluccan independence, and that it provide a bus to take them to a plane that would fly to an undisclosed destination. The terrorists surrendered on December 14. On March 26, 1976, the seven terrorists were sentenced to 14 years in prison. Their release was demanded in attacks on a train and a school by South Moluccans on May 23, 1977.

Ibrahim 'Aqil: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for 'Aqil's arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Jose Luis Aracama Mendia: alias Marcario. One of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members identified by eyewitnesses as the assassins of Vice Admiral Colon de Carvajal and his driver, Miguel Trigo, in Madrid on February 6, 1986.

Ignacio Arakama Mendia: alias Macario. On March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members, including Arakama, on Algerian soil. On April 18, 1989, he was among the 6 of the 50 ETA members who had been living in Algeria who were expelled.

Coskun Aral: photographer for the Paris-based SIPA press agency arrested on suspicion of helping four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich to Istanbul and Ankara on October 13, 1980. He was released on October 17, 1980.

Luciano Arambarri Badiola: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested by French air and frontier police in Ciboure on March 11, 1988. Spain requested extradition in 1984.

Blanca Aramburu: arrested on January 17, 1987, in San Sebastian during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Pilar Aramburu Quinones: arrested on January 17, 1987, in Irun during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Maria Asuncion Arana Altuna: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Eugenio Aranburu: leader of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) political wing. He was found hanged at age 41 on February 10, 1997, at his family home in Spain hours before he was due to appear before the Supreme Court.

Amaya Araquistain Unamuno: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. A Uruguayan lower court denied extradition. The decision was upheld on March 16, 1994, and he was released; the charges remained.

Musbah Arbas: Libyan intelligence service member for whom an arrest warrant was issued on October 30, 1991, for the September 19, 1989, Union de Transport Ariens bombing that killed 171. He was charged with violations of French law by conspiring to commit murder, destroying property with explosives, and taking part in a terrorist enterprise. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try Arbas with five other Libyans in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison. If any of the six were to fall into French hands, they would automatically be given a retrial under French law. France never requested extradition. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi earlier had said he would turn the six over to France but also had said he would consider making the six serve any sentence imposed by a French court in Libyan prison.

Jesus Arcauz Aranaz: variant of Jose Arcauz.

Jose Arcauz: variant Jesus Arcauz Aranaz; alias Josu de Mondargon. Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) second in command, in charge of ETA's "illegal" commandos. On January 12, 1990, Paris-based Judge Vellemain ordered his arrest. He was arrested with four other ETA members in Biarritz, France, on March 18, 1991, following the March 16 car bombing in San Sebastian when a civil guard died and four people were injured. He was wanted by Spanish police, but first was to stand trial in France and serve whatever sentence might be imposed.

Fiora Pirri Ardizzoni: alias the Red Countess. Wife of Franco Piperno, leader of the ultra-left Workers' Autonomy movement in Italy. On June 9, 1985, president Sandro Pertini pardoned her; she was serving a nine-year sentence for participation in armed bands.

Argala: alias of Jose Maria Benaran Ordenana.

Dogan Arif: Iranian businessman charged in the United Kingdom in March 1983 with kidnapping six Iranians in London and Belgium.

Juan Jose Aristizabal Kortajarena: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member deported by Panama to France in 1984. His wife, Jone Idigoras Santana, was one of five ETA members arrested in Biarritz, France, on March 18, 1991.

Hector Aristy: former Dominican ambassador to the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization who on June 16, 1977, was charged in Paris with involvement in the kidnapping of Luchino Revelli-Beaumont. Revelli-Beaumont, president of the Fiat Subsidiary, had been seized by the Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity on April 13, 1977. They demanded a $30 million ransom by June 11. Aristy had been serving as an intermediary between the family and the kidnappers.

Jail el-Arja: France claimed he was a 39-year-old and was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976.

Jose Javier Arizcuren Ruiz: alias Kantauri. Native of Pamplona and one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members believed by police to be responsible for the September 7, 1987, assassination of Civil Guard 2nd Lt. Cristobal Martin Luengo in Bilbao, Spain. He was also blamed for setting off a car bomb on September 9, 1987, that killed two Spanish civil guards in Guernica. A French court sentenced him in January 2000 to eight years in prison. In September 2000, a Paris appeals court authorized extradition to Spain to stand trial for attempting to kill King Juan Carlos in 1995.

Pier Giorgio Armanni: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Armanni. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Angela Armstrong: associate of Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Pales-

tine (PFLP) terrorist. She was charged with arms possession and collusion with agents of a foreign power. On July 26, 1975, she was given provisional liberty in Paris.

Patrick Armstrong: one of the Guildford Four imprisoned for two alleged IRA pub bombings on October 5, 1974, in which 5 people died and 71 were injured. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and fabricated evidence. They spent 14 years in prison. The four were to receive compensation.

Luigi Aronica: member of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei who on May 2, 1985, was sentenced by a Rome court to 18 years and 2 months for a series of murders, attempted murders, bombings, and assaults between 1977 and 1981.

Hassan Aroua: on October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court increased his prison sentence from five to six years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986 that killed 13 and maimed 303. On April 13, 1992, a Paris court sentenced him to life for transporting and placing the explosives.

Mahir Arrar: detained on September 5, 2006, during raids on several homes in Vollsmose, Odense, before dawn, in which police detained a total of nine Muslim men for preparing explosives for a terrorist attack in Denmark. Seven were arraigned on preliminary charges of plotting a terrorist attack. Arrar, age 18, was released.

Jose Maria Arregui Erostarbe: alias Fiti. On January 12, 1990, Paris-based Judge Vellemain ordered his arrest. He was believed to be the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) fabricator of a parcel bomb that exploded in Seville, Spain, on April 19, 1990, seriously injuring Carmen de Felipe, an Expo 92 employee who lost her left hand.

Jesus Maria Arriaga Alvisu: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by French police to Spain on February 27, 1987. He was born in San Sebastian.

Nekane Arriets: owner of an apartment used by two suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in the Olivet District of the Guipuzcoa town of Renteria in Spain on November 18, 1990. The duo was preparing a possible escape to France. He was a member of the Pro-Amnesty Committee arrested later in San Sebastian.

Christina Arrizabalaga: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Santiago Arrospide Sarasola: alias Santi Potros. Spaniard arrested on September 30, 1987, in Anglet, France, and suspected of being one of the four main leaders of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. He was believed to be in charge of ETA "illegals" who lived clandestinely in France and traveled to Spain to conduct their attacks. Police believed he was part of a faction disposed toward negotiations with the government under certain circumstances. His refugee status was revoked in October 1988. On March 23, 1990, France approved extradition. Spain had requested extradition six times on charges of terrorist attacks, murder, attempted murder, and possession of explosives.

Garikoitz Arruarte: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) terrorists, age 24, arrested by Spanish police on December 24, 2003, as they were planning to set off two powerful bombs on a train at a Madrid station. The duo was arrested in towns in the Basque region. One was picked up in San Sebastian, carrying a 55-pound bomb in a

suitcase. Police then found a second suspect who had placed another 55-pound bomb on a train traveling from San Sebastian to Madrid. The train was stopped in Burgos. After the train was evacuated, police defused the bomb, which was set to explode at 4:00 P.M., when Madrid's Chamartin Station would have been packed with travelers. On December 25, police said that the suspects also had planned to attack a rail line in Spain's Zaragoza Province on Christmas Eve. However, the explosion occurred a day too early and caused limited damage without disrupting rail traffic.

Jose Miguel Arrugaeta: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Francisco Luis Arrugiaga Perondo: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by French police to Spain on February 27, 1987. He was born in Renteria.

Adil Arslan: identified in Munich's *Focus* as a former member of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) charged with membership in a terrorist association and criminal acts connected with it. In 1992, the Higher Regional Court in Celle, Germany, sentenced him to four years and two months in prison for severe deprivation of liberty and dangerous bodily injury. He was released on probation. He was injured when an apparent PKK gunman shot him several times in the face.

Artapalo: alias of Jose Mugica Arregui.

Joseba Arteche: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member extradited to Spain from Belgium on July 14, 1984. He had been arrested near Antwerp in October 1983 for transporting arms. In March 1984, he had been sentenced to one year in prison prior to extradition. On August 5, 1984, ETA bombed the Antwerp Palace of Justice in retaliation for the extradition.

Kevin Barry Artt: on December 27, 1995, bail was set in the United States at $500,000 for Artt, one of 38 prisoners who escaped from Northern Ireland's Maze Prison in 1983. He was convicted in Northern Ireland of murder. He and two other escapees were arrested in California between 1992 and 1994.

Eusebio Arzallus Tapia: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Jose Manuel Arzallus: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member implicated in the murder of forest ranger Ramirez Quintero in Lazarza. On May 23, 1980, Dutch police handed four ETA terrorists, including Arzallus, over to Spanish police. The foursome had arrived in Amsterdam from South Yemen, where they reportedly had received terrorist training with eight other ETA terrorists and several Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) dissidents.

Mohammed Ramsi Arzouni: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On February 8, 1985, an Italian examining magistrate released Arzouni; he had claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of five of the defendants.

Mohamed Zaher Asade: one of nine members of the Mujaheddin Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi: variant Mur'uf. One of four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro,* which set sail from Genoa, Italy, on a 12-day Mediterranean excursion with planned stops at Naples, Syracuse, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ashdod, Israel. The hijackers held 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. They killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped his body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. The United States requested extradition from the Egyptians, but president Hosni Mubarak told reporters that the hijackers had left for an unknown destination. However, U.S. fighters forced the getaway plane to land and took the four hijackers into custody. The four hijackers were formally arrested by Italian authorities; the United States planned to request extradition. On October 17, 1985, after the Craxi government resigned, murder warrants were issued in Genoa against the four hijackers. On October 23, 1985, he turned state's evidence, identifying Abu Abbas as the mastermind. His trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to four to five years. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to 15 years and 2 months. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

'Ali Muhammad Asbibi: leader of the network of eight Hizballah terrorists who were arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the ports of Valencia and Madrid.

Jacqueline Asbir: variant of Jacqueline Esbar.

Marwa Dana Asha: medical technician, age 27, arrested with her husband, Mohammed Jamail Abdelqader Asha, for the bombing on June 29, 2007, of a disco in London and the June 30, 2007, crashing of a fiery SUV into an airport entrance in Scotland. They have a son. She was released without charge on July 12.

Mohammed Jamil Abdelqader Asha: Palestinian physician, age 26, educated in Jordan and carrying a Jordanian passport, who was arrested for the bombing on June 29, 2007, of a disco in London and the June 30, 2007, fiery crashing of a SUV into a Scotland airport entrance. Asha had moved to the United Kingdom two years prior and worked as a neurologist at the North Staffordshire Hospital. He and his wife, age 27, were arrested by central England police.

Mike Asher: London-based South African–backed Seychelles exile who worked for Italy and was blown up by his own bomb on October 20, 1982, before he could launch a coup against the government of Seychelles president Albert France Rene. The Seychelles Resistance Movement claimed credit.

Bassam Ashqar: one of four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro.* They held 116 passengers and 331 crew members hostage, and American passenger Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. Ashqar was found guilty of arms smuggling and

sentenced to four to five years. Following the trial, he was found to be age 17, requiring retrial in juvenile court. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of complicity in Klinghoffer's murder and sentenced to 16 years and 3 months by a juvenile court. (See also Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi.)

Muhammad Abd Rahman Bilasi-Ashri: Egyptian sentenced in absentia to 15 years in prison for supporting Egyptian Islamic Jihad. He was arrested in October 2003 by Austria. A Vienna court ordered extradition. In 1999, his name came up during the investigation of London-based extremists possibly involved in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998.

Muhsin al-'Ashur: Syrian student arrested for the August 29, 1981, attack on Vienna's Synagogue Seitenstettengasse by the Abu Nidal group, an attack in which 2 were killed and 20 injured. He was captured at 10 Gablenzgasse in Vienna-Ottakring, Austria.

Samet Aslan: alleged accomplice of Mehmet Ali Agca in his attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Yusef Aslan: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) members who were arrested for kidnapping three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. The kidnappers' release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972.

Joaquino Aspirrelez Lecona: one of four alleged members of Irritxi, a subgroup of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, arrested on May 17, 1986, in the Inchaurrondo neighborhood of San Sebastian, Spain, on suspicion of machine-gun attacks against French trucks. Police found an arms cache and wigs.

Kayed Assad: Jordanian-born Palestinian member of the Abu Nidal Organization released from a French jail on February 5, 1986, after serving 8 years of a 15-year sentence for the 1978 assassination of Izz al-Din al-Qalaq, the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in France. He was deported to an unnamed Arab country.

Shaker Assem: leader in Germany of the radical Islamic Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation). The group foments anti-Semitism and violence, focusing on university campuses and neo-Nazi groups. On January 15, 2003, German authorities banned the group, and police raided 25 sites, including the Duisburg home of the group's leader, Shaker Assem, seizing his computer and documents. Assem had lectured in the summer of 2001 at the Islamic study group founded by 9/11 hijack leader Muhammad Atta at the Technical University in Hamburg. The German Interior Ministry said, "The organization supports the use of violence as a means to realize political interests. Hizb ut-Tahrir denies the right of the state of Israel to exist and calls for its destruction. The organization also spreads extremely anti-Jewish hate propaganda and calls for the killing of Jews." The group was founded in Jordan in 1953 by a Palestinian. The group calls for the overthrow of Arab governments and creation of a single Islamic state. On March 25, 2004, 26 Islamic Hizb ut-Tahrir members were convicted in an Egyptian state security court for trying to revive the group. The group is banned in several Arab countries.

Pedro Astorquiza-Icazuriaga: alias Pottoka. Suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader arrested in Saint-Jean-de-Luz in 1983. Later, police discovered he was collecting "revolutionary tax" from Spanish industrialists in France and Spain. He was arrested on October 22, 1987, in Paris and expelled to Spain under emergency measures to combat terrorism.

Haroon Radhi Aswat: variant of Haroon Rashid Aswat.

Haroon Rashid Aswat: variant Haroon Radhi Aswat. Pakistani (or Indian), age 31, raised in Batley,

United Kingdom, who was an aide to Abu Hamza Masri, the radical Muslim preacher in London. Zambian police arrested Aswat on July 20, 2005, as he was crossing into the country from Zimbabwe. Aswat had earlier traveled to the United States and was involved in a plot to set up a terrorist training camp in Oregon. He had also been in Pakistan, India, and other countries. His cell phone had received 20 calls from several of the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The last call was made the night of July 6 from London. He comes from the same general area of West Yorkshire as three of the bombers; Mohammed Sidique Khan lived closest to him. Aswat attended schools in Batley and Dewsbury and went to a technical college in Bradford. He was deported by Zambia to the United Kingdom on August 7, 2005, and arrested on U.S. warrants alleging that he had helped plan the terrorist training camp in Oregon. The United States requested his extradition. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that Aswat and Babar Ahmad could be extradited to stand nonmilitary trial.

Hasan Atab: Palestinian, age 16, carrying a Moroccan passport and arrested while running from the scene of a midmorning bombing of the British Airways office in the Via Bissolati in Rome on September 25, 1985. The bomb killed 1 person and injured 13. He admitted to planting the bomb. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems (an Abu Nidal alias) claimed credit. On June 30, 1986, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

Hussein Hanis Atat: Lebanese arrested on November 18, 1984, by Swiss security personnel as he was about to board a plane for Rome while carrying 1.8 kilograms of explosives. On January 30, 1985, a Swiss court sentenced him to 18 months in prison and suspended the sentence on the condition that he stay out of Swiss territory for 15 years. He had spent 73 days in pretrial detention. In early January 1985, the third secretary at the Swiss Embassy in West Beirut was kidnapped and held for four days; some speculated that the kidnapping was motivated by Atat's detention. Switzerland denied Italy's extradition request.

Bedri Ates: alias of Oral Celik.

Menelaos Athimis: one of the EOKA-B bombers of three British military bases in Cyprus on December 1, 1977.

Muhammad Ali al-Ati: Libyan Airlines traffic officer at Heathrow Airport who on April 14, 1985, was deported to Libya after being detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of terrorist acts.

Hicham Atie: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, due to insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Karim Sa'id Atmani: extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed 4 and injured 86. He reportedly had lived with Ahmed Ressam in Canada. Ressam was arrested on the U.S.–Canadian border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. In April 2001, Atmani was arrested by Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities. He was extradited in July 2001 to France, where he was wanted on an Interpol warrant.

Mohamed Atris: on April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to five years and three months for involvement in the September 17, 1992, murder of four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians.

Sami Hanna Attalah: Iraqi second secretary who an Iraqi Kurd bomber claimed had given him a briefcase to take to the Iranian Embassy in Austria.

The bomb exploded on July 30, 1980, injuring eight people. The Kurd had second thoughts and decided to call the police, but the bomb exploded as soon as he put the briefcase down, slightly injuring him.

Aldy Attar: Egyptian surgeon, age 53, in Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, who met separately with 9/11 lead hijacker Muhammad Atta and bin Laden financier Mamdouh Mahmud Salim and was extradited to the United States in 1998 on charges of involvement in the U.S. embassy bombings in Africa. Attar traveled often in Europe and to Sudan. German police searched his apartment on October 6, 2001, and removed documents. But he left on September 20, 2001, for Sudan, where his German wife had lived for several years. Attar denied knowing the hijackers in an interview with German *ZDF* television. He said he met Salim via a mutual friend.

Joelle Aubron: aliases Simone Barnstein Deroy, Pascale de Bouikers, Dominique Baver. Direct Action member arrested by French police on March 21, 1987, and charged with the January 25, 1985, assassination in Paris of Gen. Rene Audran, the defense ministry official in charge of France's arms exports. She had earlier been charged with the November 17, 1986, murder of Georges Besse, the Renault president. The police had announced a 1 million franc ($150,000) reward for information leading to her arrest. Aubron went on a hunger strike for several weeks to demand political prisoner status. On January 11, 1988, her trial began for the murder of Renault chief Georges Besse, illegal association, the January 1985 shooting of Army Gen. Rene Audran, and the murder of two policemen on May 31, 1983. On January 14, 1989, after only 105 minutes of deliberation by the jury, she was sentenced to life with a recommendation that she serve a minimum of 18 years.

Uchmed Daoud Mechamed Auda: aliases Abu Daoud, Youssef Raji Hanna. Black September leader and member of Fatah's Revolutionary Council since 1970. In 1972, he traveled to Sofia to buy arms for Fatah. He planned the September 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. He was arrested on February 15, 1973, with 16 other terrorists who were planning to assassinate King Hussein in Amman and overthrow his government. His release was demanded by five Palestinians who seized the Saudi Arabia Embassy in Paris on September 5, 1973.

French DST officials arrested him at a Paris hotel on January 7, 1977. His arrest caused him to figure prominently in a 1977 extradition squabble between Israel, West Germany, and France. He claimed he was promised immunity while staying with the Palestinian delegation attending the funeral of Mahmoud Saleh, who had been assassinated earlier in the month. He was arrested on an international warrant issued shortly after the Olympics. Israel asked the French to hold him for 60 days under provisional arrest, and the West Germans requested extradition. France released him on legal technicalities on January 11, 1977, and gave him a first-class seat on an Air Algeria flight to Algiers. On the evening of August 1, 1981, he was hit by five bullets fired in the Opera coffeehouse of Warsaw's Victoria International Hotel.

On May 3, 1999, he was turned away at Paris's Orly Airport when he tried to enter France to promote his new autobiography, per a 1977 decree banning him from France. He was now a member of the Palestine National Council and a Ramallah attorney. He acknowledged in the book his role in the Munich attack. On June 13, 1999, Israel banned him from entering the West Bank. He said he would contest in Israeli courts the decision to prevent him from returning to Ramallah.

Ronald Augustin: Dutch citizen who was convicted of aiding West German terrorists and threatening to murder U.S. ambassador to West Germany Walter J. Stoessel. On August 11, 1978, the Justice Ministry in Hanover, West Germany, denied parole.

Karl Ausserer: carpenter convicted in Italy of Ein Tirol terrorist attacks in South Tirol who was taken into custody on November 7, 1988, by the Provincial Court of Innsbruck, Austria. He faced criminal charges of intentionally causing danger by using explosives in several attacks in the area in May 1988. In the 1960s, a Milan court sentenced him to 24 years in prison for participating in terrorist attacks, but he fled to Austria and lived in Innsbruck from then on. He was interrogated by an Innsbruck investigating judge on December 11, 1988.

Rasmi Awad: Jordanian doctor arrested by British police on September 22, 1985, on charges of plotting to throw hand grenades in a public place. He was detained at the Warren Street Underground station while collecting four hand grenades from a Libyan contact who had tipped off police. On September 29, 1986, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Youssef Awad: alias of Mohammed Hussein Rashid.

Mahmoud Awada: Lebanese who was one of five men loitering among passengers awaiting an Iberia flight for Malaga, Spain, across from the El Al counter at Paris's Orly Airport on May 20, 1978. They pulled out Beretta machine pistols and fired at French police. Two gunmen vanished in the confusion; the other three were killed. Police found plastique and grenades on the bodies of the dead terrorists, who had arrived earlier in the day from Tunis. The Organization of the Sons of Southern Lebanon claimed credit. Israel suggested that it was Black June working with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Sadaq Ahmad Awan: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985, when secret service agents uncovered the Libyans' plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposition leader Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan Embassy in Madrid but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Dahir Ubeidullahi Aweys: resident of Rome, Italy, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier.

Claudius Axel: alias of Wilfred Boese.

Amer Ay: variant Omer. Alleged Grey Wolves accomplice to Mehmut Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square during the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Omer Ay: variant of Amer Ay.

Atallah Ayad: Lebanese believed to have planned the September 17, 1992, Hizballah assassination of four Kurdish politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. He had been an Amal militiaman in Lebanon. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal acquitted him.

Mohamed Ayat: member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderrazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network.

Ghassan Ayaub: Palestinian living in West Berlin tasked by Yasir Chraydi to kill Mustafa Elashek, an opponent of the Libyan regime. The murder occurred on July 30, 1984.

Ibrahim al-'Aydarus: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections who were arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law.

Habib Mahmud al-'Aydi: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Ignacio Ayerde Mugica: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Mahmud Khalid 'Aynatur: alias Abu-'Ali Majid. Head of the Special Operations group of the Abu Nidal-led Fatah Revolutionary Council. He was arrested on February 11, 1995, by Lebanese authorities in Sidon for the 1987 *Silco* yacht hijacking in the Mediterranean, during which seven Belgians were taken hostage. Authorities planned to question him about the murder of Jordanian First Secretary Naeb Umran Maaitah in Beirut on January 29, 1994.

Su'ad Ayssawi: mistress of Habib Maamar, a Tunisian arrested in Paris in May 1986 who confessed to the Orchard Street bombing in London on December 25, 1983, near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He claimed he was paid $3,000 per month by a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Abu Ibrahim to bomb Israeli targets. He also confessed to the February 23, 1985, bombing of Marks and Spencer in Paris that killed 1 and injured 14 and to the August 21, 1985, bombing of the Israeli Bank Leumi office in Paris. Large quantities of a plastic explosive, penthrite, were found in his Paris home. Their trial opened on December 13, 1989.

Mohammad Ayud: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Ayud, age 63, was believed to be one of the group's ideological leaders.

Teodorov Ayvazov: variants Todor, Teodor, Aivazov. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him for an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. On March 29, 1986, Judge Severino Santiapichi announced that the Rome jury had acquitted the Bulgarian on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope because of insufficient evidence.

Ghassan Ayyub: on June 21, 1994, the Lebanese criminal court pronounced him not guilty in the 1984 murder of Mustafa al-'Ashiq, a Libyan dissident, in Germany. He came from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon.

Mohammad Azadi: Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports, under the names Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. They said that Azadi was a senior member of the elite unit and led the hit team.

Jose Azcona Uriz: alias of Esteban Murillo Zubiri.

Antxon Azcue Aizpurua: alias Sastre. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on July 31, 1987, by the police of Biarritz, France, in the Guipuzcoa town of Getaria and expelled to Spain.

Mouri Azdachir: Syrian arrested on June 14, 1991, by Milan airport police as he was trying to board a New York–bound Pan American flight, on suspicion that he was carrying a detonator in his briefcase. He was held at Busto Arsizio jail on charges of possession of weapons components.

He had lived in Italy for two years and claimed he was going to Los Angeles where he said his brother lived.

Amer Azizi: alias Othman al-Andalusi. Moroccan al Qaeda operative, age 36, believed to be in contact with the leader of the 3/11 Madrid trains bombings in 2004, which killed 200 and injured 2,000.

On April 28, 2004, Azizi was indicted on charges of helping to plan the 9/11 attacks by organizing a meeting in Spain in July 2001 in which key plotters Mohamed Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh finalized details, according to Judge Baltasar Garzon. In a September 2003 indictment against bin Laden and 34 other terrorist suspects, Azizi was charged with multiple counts of murder on 9/11. Azizi was a close friend of Imad Eddin Baraket Yarkas, jailed in November 2001 for leading a Spanish al Qaeda cell that funded and provided logistics for the 9/11 attackers. Azizi fled Spain in November 2001. In late 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a $5 million reward for information leading to the arrest of Azizi's handler, Spanish citizen Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, an al Qaeda operative who ran a training camp in Afghanistan.

Asghar 'Azizi: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Jose Juarte Azpiroz: arrested in Pamplona, Spain, in connection with arrests of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members on November 18, 1990.

Fernando de Luis Aztarloa: suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in France in March 1986. On December 1, 1987, a Bordeaux court granted extradition to Spain, which had charged him with crimes against persons and property and membership in an armed group.

Lauro Azzolini: following an October 3, 1978, gun battle with police, he was arrested for the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome. On January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with the kidnapping and killing of Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Samir Azzouz: Muslim of Moroccan origin, age 18, who was among several individuals arrested in October 2003 but released by the Dutch for lack of evidence. Azzouz was again detained in June 2004 when police found bomb-making components and maps to critical Netherlands facilities. He was picked up based on communications with Naoufel, a Moroccan in Spain believed to be involved in the 2003 suicide bombings in Casablanca, Morocco, that killed 45 people. Azzouz was believed to be a friend of Mohammed Bouyeri, who killed Theo van Gogh. Azzouz, a Dutch Moroccan, was acquitted of terrorism charges in 2005. However, on October 14, 2005, he was among several people arrested in three Dutch cities as police stepped up security around Parliament and other government buildings to disrupt a plot to attack politicians and public buildings, including the headquarters of the Dutch General Intelligence and Security Service. Azzouz had prepared a suicide video designed to "strike terrible fear into the Dutch people."

On December 1, 2006, a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims, including Azzouz, of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings. Azzouz received eight years in prison.

B

Issam B.: one of two Syrian hijackers of a Lufthansa B727 en route from Frankfurt to deport them to Damascus on February 27, 1985.

Andreas Baader: one of the founders of the Baader-Meinhof group, also known as the Red Army Faction in West Germany. He was captured on June 1, 1972, after a gunfight with Frankfurt police. He was wounded in the hip when police surrounded his garage hideout. He was one of three RAF members sentenced to life in prison on April 28, 1977, by a five-man tribunal in Stuttgart. The counts included the murders of four U.S. soldiers in bombings of U.S. installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in May 1972. They were also found guilty of 34 attempted murders and were given 15-year sentences for the bombings of two police stations, a publishing house, and a judge's car and the attempted murder of policemen during a shootout when they were arrested. Their attorney, Otto Schilly, argued that their actions had been legitimate protests against the Vietnam War and that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Baader was in poor physical condition as a result of a hunger strike. His release was demanded on September 5, 1972, by the Black September terrorists who took the Israeli athletes hostage at the Munich Olympics; by the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975; and by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, who was president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. Baader's release was also demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. Baader committed suicide in Stammheim prison in Stuttgart on October 18, 1977, hours after the Lufthansa rescue in Somalia by the West German GSG9 team; he fired two bullets into his cell walls and shot himself in the back of the head.

The Baader Solidarity Group claimed credit in 1975 for attacking the Mercedes branch in Paris, the German television offices in Paris, and a German coach in France. The Andreas Baader Commando of the Red Army Faction claimed credit for the assassination attempt on June 25, 1979, against Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, in Belgium.

N. Bachalt: Algerian would-be hijacker of a Lufthansa B737 flying from Cologne to Munich on July 10, 1972.

Kassem Bachrouche: tried in absentia along with seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the

year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court convicted Bachrouche of forming an armed gang and sentenced him to four and one-half years.

Sajid Badat: student at the College of Islamic Knowledge and Guidance in Blackburn, United Kingdom, and one of 20-plus people arrested in November–December 2003 in a series of antiterrorist raids in the United Kingdom. On December 3, 2003, Badat, age 24, was charged with conspiring with would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid and other explosives offenses. On October 4, 2004, a U.S. federal grand jury in Boston charged Badat with seven counts of attempted murder, trying to destroy an aircraft, and other crimes related to a conspiracy with Reid. The unsealed indictment said that when Badat was arrested in November, he "admitted that he was asked to conduct a shoe bombing like Reid" and that Badat aided Reid and planned his own attack. Badat received explosives training in Afghanistan and Pakistan and returned to the United Kingdom with his bomb on December 10, 2001. On December 14, 2001, he e-mailed his handlers saying he "might withdraw." He was scheduled to fly from Manchester to Amsterdam for an onward flight to the United States, which was to be bombed. Instead he disassembled his bomb at home.

On February 28, 2005, Badat pleaded guilty in London's Central Criminal Court to plotting to destroy a U.S. airliner with a bomb packed into his shoe. On April 22, 2005, Badat was sentenced to 13 years.

Abdel Hamid Badoui: one of two Moroccans arrested on April 24, 1987, by Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST) counterespionage agents for the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris. The duo admitted possessing the same kind of explosives as those used in the December 1985 to September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris that killed 13 people. They said they were asked to hide explosives before the 1986 attacks by Fouad Ali Saleh, a Tunisian arrested in March who was linked to Iranian-financed Shi'ite Muslim extremists in Lebanon.

Hasan Ilyas Badr: alias Mohammed Soltani. Name on his Bahraini passport. He took part in several fedayeen attacks against Israeli interests in European capitals. He died when a bomb exploded prematurely in his room in London's Mount Royal Hotel on January 17, 1980. The May 15 Arab Organization claimed credit.

'Izz al-Din Badrakkan: on May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him in the October 7, 1985, shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Omar Bagci: variant of Omer Bagci.

Omer Bagci: variant Omar Bagci. Turkish terrorist believed to have given Mehmut Ali Agca the 9-mm pistol used in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was arrested a few days later by police in Solothurn, Switzerland, and extradited to Italy. On March 29, 1986, he was sentenced to three years and two months for bringing the weapon to Italy but was cleared of the principal charge of conspiracy on the grounds that there was no proof that he had knowledge of Agca's intentions. On January 9, 1995, Philippine police announced that they were searching for him regarding a newly discovered plan to murder the pope during his visit to the Philippines. He allegedly was one of four Turks who had entered the country disguised as priests.

Said Bahaji: indicted by Germany in late 2001 as part of an al Qaeda cell in Hamburg that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He was a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. Bahaji, 9/11 leader Muhammad Atta, and Ramzi Binalshibh rented an apartment on Marien Street, Hamburg, on December 1, 1998, that served as an al Qaeda

cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; Pennsylvania hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell's logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked Bahaji's financial assets.

Henri El Bahri: one of four members of SOS France, a right-wing terrorist organization, who were killed when their car blew up on August 18, 1986, while transporting explosives intended for a racist-oriented attack in Toulon.

Rabah Chekat-Bais: one of three unemployed men arrested on November 16, 2002, by Scotland Yard and charged with terrorist activities. Local press said that they had planned to release cyanide gas in the underground rail system.

Basri Bajrami: Albanian with Yugoslav citizenship arrested for the kidnapping of former Belgian prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants on January 14, 1989. The Yugoslav press reported on June 15, 1989, that Belgian police had prevented the kidnapping of justice minister Melchior Wathelet, which was being prepared by the Albanian mafia in cooperation with Belgian and Turkish gangsters in a plan to secure Bajrami's release. He was arrested in February 1989 in Metz, France, with 198,000 Swiss francs in his pockets, part of the ransom for Vanden Boeynants.

His Belgian wife is Evelyne Braibant, released from jail in 1989.

Amir Bajric: Bosnian ex-convict with a tattoo of Osama bin Laden on his chest, arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest on Polygonska Street in Sarajevo. He was arrested after Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy.

Attila Bajtsy: named by Vienna's *Kurier* on August 22, 1982, as being involved in planned attacks against U.S. missions in Austria. He apparently trained in a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) camp.

David Baker: alias used in February 1990 by a man claiming to work for Kiwi Market Research in applying for mail and telephone facilities for a London firm. He was one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists planning to murder Sir Charles Tidbury, former chairman of Whitbread.

Mujabbar Bakr: leader of the group that bombed the Iraqi mission in Rome in 1980. His name was used by the bombers of the Iraqi Consulate in Thailand on December 2, 1982.

Doris Bakta: wife of Swiss journalist Jean Bakta, and one of 24 people Egypt arrested on April 20, 1978, who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June. On May 20, 1978, Egyptian attorney general Ibrahim al-Qalyubi ordered them released.

Jean Bakta: Swiss journalist and husband of Doris Bakta and one of 24 people Egypt arrested on April 20, 1978, who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June. On May 20, 1978, Egyptian attorney general Ibrahim al-Qalyubi ordered them released.

Aldo Baldacci: clerk at the Public Works Ministry office in Bologna arrested on June 19, 1987, in

a Red Brigades (RB) hideout in a suburban Rome garage that contained arms, munitions, documents, and two motorbikes, one of which was believed to be the getaway vehicle in the March 20, 1987, assassination of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement, by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group.

Baldo: alias of Zabaleta Elosequi.

Ian Ball: on March 20, 1974, he drove a white Ford and halted the car of Princess Anne and her husband, Capt. Mark Philips, as they were driving down London's Mall toward Buckingham Palace. His shots hit the royal bodyguard in the chest, arm, and shoulder and the chauffeur in the stomach. He was unable to open the car door and ran to the rear of the car. A reporter who jumped out of a taxi to stop him was wounded, and a policeman was shot in the stomach. Ball continued to fire, and one bullet missed the princess by inches. He fled into St. James' Park, where he was overpowered by a police officer. Inside the Ford was a ransom note demanding $4.6 million in "reparation" for blacks, workers, and victims of inflation and the Irish Troubles.

Marco Ballan: on July 19, 1990, the act of association for subversion did not exist for the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court, which thus cleared him of all charges.

Barbara Balzarani: variant of Barbara Balzerani.

Barbara Balzerani: variant Balzarani. On January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged her with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, she and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro. She was sentenced in absentia on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier. She was captured on June 19, 1985, in Rome; she was the sole remaining member of the Red Brigade's executive council still at large. On July 20, 1985, a Venice court sentenced her to life in prison for the 1981 kidnapping and murder of Giuseppe Taliercio, the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, the murder of Pino Amato, and the kidnapping of General Dozier. On October 14, 1985, a Verona court resentenced her to 26 years in prison. On June 3, 1986, a Naples court sentenced her to life for murder and kidnapping.

Jamil El Banna: Jordanian, age 45, detained but not arrested at Luton Airport, north of London, on December 19, 2007, one of three individuals who had been released from Guantánamo's prison after four years in captivity. He was ordered released on bail.

Marwa al-Banna: on January 26, 1983, the Jordanian pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 30-year sentence for driving the getaway car.

Jean Baptiste: alias of Andre Haverman.

Abu-al-Bara': alias of an unnamed British member of al Qaeda in Iraq sent on a suicide mission in 2007. His phone number was 00441215531049.

Ingrid Ursula Barabass: variant Barabas. Member of the West German Red Army Faction arrested with four other women in the Latin Quarter of Paris on May 6, 1980. Police found gasoline bombs, guns, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and false identity papers. She was rearrested on July 3, 1985, in a police raid on a Red Army Faction (RAF) hideout in Offenbach, where police found guns and false passports. She was charged on

February 26, 1986, by the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court. On March 5, 1987, the State Protection Division of the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court sentenced the teacher to 4 years and 10 months for infringement of the arms law and for "participation as a member" of the RAF. She had provided a hideout for Eva Haule-Frimgong, who had since been arrested. She was also given five days' detention for disrupting the trial.

Jose Antonio Barandiaran: former mayor of Andoain in the Spanish Basque region, he was arrested as a Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member on May 21, 2008.

Jean-Pascal Barbier: on October 3, 1987, as part of a police raid that netted 93 suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members, police found fuses, fuse wire, and explosives in Barbier's Bayonne home.

Marco Barbone: leftist Italian terrorist who confessed to the murder of Walter Tobagi of the *Corriere Della Sera* newspaper. In late November 1983, he received a suspended sentence after cooperating with authorities in apprehending another 50 suspected terrorists.

Marlene Bardali: one of the three members of the Easter Commando of Europeans who were to smuggle detonators and timing devices into Israel with the objective of bombing nine tourist hotels during the 1971 Easter ceremonies. On April 11, 1971, the Israelis immediately arrested Moroccan sisters Nadia and Marlene Bardali, daughters of a rich Casablanca merchant. Their confessions led the police to three others, including Evelyne Barges, who was behind the March 15, 1971, sabotage of the Gulf Oil refinery in Rotterdam. The sisters said during their trial that they had acted out of love for their Arab boyfriends.

Nadia Bardali: one of the three members of the Easter Commando of Europeans who were to smuggle detonators and timing devices into Israel with the objective of bombing nine tourist hotels during the 1971 Easter ceremonies. On April 11, 1971, the Israelis immediately arrested Moroccan sisters Nadia and Marlene Bardali, daughters of a rich Casablanca merchant. Their confessions led the police to three others, including Evelyne Barges, who was behind the March 15, 1971, sabotage of the Gulf Oil refinery in Rotterdam. The sisters said during their trial that they had acted out of love for their Arab boyfriends.

Mariano Bardero Prieto: he was arrested on October 3, 1987, in a police sweep of southwestern France and expelled. Police found in his apartment 3,000 kilograms of Goma 2 explosives stolen by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) in Soto de la Marina, Cantabria.

Juan Miguel Bardezi: alias Juan Miguel Barbesi Torres. One of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989. He was accompanied by his four-month-old daughter, whose mother was Begona Trasvina (or Trevino), also expelled.

Milo Bareschic: variant of Miro Baresic.

Miro Baresic: variants Miro Baressich, Milo Bareschic. Croatian assassin of Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden Vladimir Rolovic on April 17, 1971. He was imprisoned in Sweden after pleading guilty to the assassination in April. His release was obtained by three Croatian hijackers of Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm on September 15, 1972. He was permitted to leave for Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 23, 1974. On May 28, 1980, he was extradited from the United States to Sweden, where he was imprisoned. He was believed by the Yugoslavs to have been involved in terrorist activities in the United States. On June 3, 1980, the Croatian Freedom Fighters bombed the Washington, D.C., home of acting Yugoslav ambassador Vladimir Sindjelic, calling for an investigation

into the case of Baresic, who had worked for the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington, D.C., from 1977 to 1978 under an assumed name. The member of Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret (Croatian Nationalist Movement) was sentenced to life, but the sentence was commuted in 1986 to 18 years for good conduct. Sweden announced that it would parole and deport Baresic on December 10, 1987. (Miro Baresic is possibly the same person as Miro Barzico.)

Miro Baressich: variant of Miro Baresic.

Evelyne Barges: English teacher in the Paris suburbs who also worked as a cashier at a theater managed by Mohammed Boudia, a Palestinian terrorist leader in Europe. She was part of a group that cut through the protective fence surrounding the Gulf Oil refinery oil tanks in Rotterdam, set delayed-action bombs, and escaped across the French border. Barges was arrested on April 12, 1971, and sentenced to 14 years. She later gave the Israelis a list of French addresses and names. The Israelis claimed she was involved in the September 1970 Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine airline hijackings. Others said she was involved with Fatah.

'Adil 'Abd-al-Majid 'Abd-al-Bari: senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member arrested by British authorities on September 27, 1998. He was sentenced to death in absentia in Egypt for the Khan al-Khalili bombings. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States, and in late 2001, he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Hamed Hamman Ben Barka: Tunisian arrested by Rome police on October 15, 1985, while smuggling two 3.5-kg bombs in false-bottom suitcases in an airport shuttle bus at Fiumicino Airport. Each of the penthrite plastic explosive bombs was capable of destroying a building. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to eight years in prison. He admitted that he was a member of the May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and that he intended to blow up the U.S. Embassy and the American Express offices.

Simone Barnstein: alias of Joelle Aubron.

Dhiren Barot: aliases Issa al-Hindi, Eisa Hindi, Issa al-Britani. One of 13 people arrested by British authorities on August 3, 2004. Barot, age 32, was suspected of helping to arrange—and probably traveled to the United States to participate in—the pre-9/11 surveillance of five U.S. financial services buildings that were the subject of the terrorist alert in the United States on August 1.

On August 18, prosecutors charged eight British citizens alleged to be al Qaeda operatives with plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. Officials in the United States said they were considering filing their own charges against Dhiren and the others. Attorney Mudassar Arani represented seven of the defendants. The detainees were identified as Dhiren Barot, age 32; Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, age 24; Abdul Aziz Jalil, age 31; Omar Abdul Rehman, age 20; Junade Feroze, age 28; Zia Ul Haq, age 25; Qaisar Shaffi, age 25; and Nadeem Tarmohammed, age 26. The conspiracy charges included murder and public nuisance using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Barot was charged with possessing a reconnaissance plan, for February 2001 to August 2004, of the Prudential Financial headquarters in Newark, New Jersey; the New York Stock Exchange; the Citigroup Center in Manhattan; and the International Monetary Fund building in Washington, D.C.

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced it would seek extradition following an indictment of Barot, Tarmohamed, and Shaffi, who had planned to blow up financial buildings. The group was also linked to a plan to attack London's Heathrow Airport.

In a U.K. court on October 12, 2006, Barot pleaded guilty. In August 2004, he had planned to bomb Washington, D.C., and New York financial centers, including the International Monetary Fund. In the United Kingdom, he had plotted to detonate gas cylinders in limousines parked in underground lots, as well as radiological devices. Prosecutors found plans for those attacks on computers owned by Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan seized in Pakistan in July 2004. On November 7, 2006, Judge Neil Butterfield sentenced Barot to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 40 years. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years; he had not carried out the planned attacks. He was a former airliner ticket clerk and a Muslim convert who wanted to create "another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam." He planned to blow up a subway train as it passed through a tunnel under the Thames and proposed to al Qaeda financiers in Pakistan that he use a six-man team to explode gas cylinders in limos near the Savoy, Ritz, and other London hotels, and that they make the bombs with napalm and nails. He had written, "Imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with the explosions, flooding, drowning, et cetera, that would occur." He was also wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

In November 2006, he was sentenced to life in prison. On June 15, 2007, A British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six had pleaded guilty to conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004 and received between 15 and 26 years.

Lahcene Baroudi: Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer arrested in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994. He is an employee of the Siri Company, a bookshop in the Belleville neighborhood of Paris.

Leandro Barozzi: Italy's request for extradition for Barozzi as a suspected Red Brigades member was denied by Colombia. Barozzi denied the charges in a February 1, 1982, interview with *El Espectador* and said that he and Antonio Negri were friends.

Jose Maria Barrena Gauchegui: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled by French police to Spain on August 5, 1987, following his release from a French jail, after serving four months for carrying forged documents. He had fled Spain four years earlier.

Simon Barstein: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Fabrizio Bartet: variant Burtet. Arrested on April 3, 1987, by Barcelona police at a checkpoint on suspicion of membership in the Red Brigades and Direct Action. He had been arrested by Genoa police in November 1983. He was in possession of an R-14 weapon stolen in Italy, anarchist propaganda, wigs, forged papers, and a scanner tuned to the frequencies used by the Barcelona police.

Alain Baruk: arrested by French police on May 13, 1981, for the May 9, 1981, firing of shots by Pesach (Passover) at the Syrian Airlines office in central Paris.

Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary: variant Adel Mohammed Abdul Almagid Bary. Egyptian, age 39, arrested with Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, requested by the United States. Their fingerprints appeared on fax originals that claimed credit for the U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. Extradition was approved on December 17, 2001.

Miro Barzico: one of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. Barzico's release was obtained by three Croatian hijackers of Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm on September 15, 1972. He was permitted to leave for Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested extradition. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for the arrest of the two Croatian terrorists, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay. (Miro Barzico is possibly the same person as Miro Baresic.)

Pere Bascompte: arrested by French police on January 11, 1989, he was considered by Spanish police to be a top Catalan Terra Lliure (Free Land) leader.

Aram Basmadjian: Kuwaiti member of four Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try the terrorist in absentia under section 125 of the Turkish penal code. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. Basmadjian hanged himself in his prison cell in April 1985.

Bassam: Lebanese believed to be the Hizballah member who provided the explosives used by the bombers in several incidents in France in 1986. On May 5, 1988, the French intelligence service said he had entered the country using the identity of Habib Haydar, was born in 1966, and resided in Beirut.

Colonel Jean-Marie Bastein-Thiry: leader of a group of Organization of the Secret Army members who machine-gunned French President de Gaulle's car in a Paris suburb on August 22, 1962. De Gaulle was unharmed. Bastein-Thiry was sentenced to death by firing squad.

Mario Battisti: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group who were arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987. He was a defendant in the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro and charged with the attempted murder of the deputy chief of the GIGOS antiterrorist police squad.

Dominique Baver: alias of Joelle Aubron.

Silvia Bayer: alias of Silke Maier-Witt.

Omar Al-Bayoumi: Saudi, age 44, picked up on September 21, 2001, in Birmingham, United Kingdom. He was held in London for a week in connection with the 9/11 hijackings. The grad student in business at Aston University in Birmingham had given a welcoming party for 9/11 hijackers Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar and may have paid their rent at the Parkwood Apartments, where he also lived.

Mohammed Hani Bayoun: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Bayoun, of charges that they were planning an attack on the

U.S. Embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody.

Aeurobui Beandali: one of five Algerian al Qaeda members, age 26, whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, and dealing drugs and with various weapons charges. Germany had rejected his asylum application, but he stayed in the country, financing himself through credit card fraud and drug dealing. He told the court on April 23, 2002, that he had moved from a nonreligious drug trafficker on German streets since arriving in 1992 to a terrorist trained in Afghanistan. He had been incensed in 1998 during the Algerian civil war. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10–12 years. He said that the prosecution had failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Daniel Beaumont: escaped prison on February 27, 1981, when a hijacked helicopter landed in the middle of the soccer field of the high-security Fleury Mergois prison. He was serving a sentence for armed robbery.

Josu Beaumont: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military Izagorri Commando member who appeared to have escaped on June 25, 1987, during a raid by Pamplona police on an arms cache that included three pistols, a machine pistol, nine kilograms of explosive Ammonal, one kilogram of Goma-2 plastic explosive, timing devices, an instruction manual on making incendiaries, and a letter from ETA-Military leader Francisco Mugica Garmendia.

Annelie Becker: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction, including Becker. She was arrested in Hanover on January 13, 1986.

Verena Becker: telephone operator, age 22, who was serving six years in West Berlin for bank robbery and bombings and was freed during the February 27, 1975, kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, by the group Movement 2 June. She and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, and Amman. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum. Police shot and seriously wounded Becker and Guenther Sonnenberg on May 3, 1977, in a shootout in the town of Singen on the Swiss border. Ballistic tests showed Sonnenberg's machine gun had been used in the April 7, 1977, Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group assassination of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief public prosecutor. Becker's release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, who was president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist; they kidnapped him on September 5, 1977. Her release was demanded also by members of the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism who hijacked Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. On December 28, 1977, the former telephone operator was sentenced to life for armed robbery and attempted murder. She struggled with her four guards and had to be subdued while the Stuttgart judge read the sentence. Her release was demanded on September 12, 1981, by the RAF firebombers of the Frankfurt home of the U.S. consul general.

Gabriela Beconi: one of three suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades (RB) arrested by Barcelona police on February 23, 1988, in raids on two apartments. The trio was wanted in Spain for using fake IDs. An international arrest warrant had been issued for their arrest for the armed robbery of several Italian banks, including the armed attack by RB member Luca Marini's cell on a post office at Mezzana di Prat, Italy, in November 1983, which ended in a clash with police. The trial of the cell on charges of organizing and being part of an armed group, and forming a group with terrorist aims, started in May 1989 but adjourned pending extradition. They were members of the RB wing responsible for obtaining funds. On August 4, 1989, the trio was extradited by Spain to Florence, Italy, on a Spanish Interior Ministry plane under Interpol escort. They were transferred to Florence Solliciano jail.

Rudolf Becvar: hijacker of OK 313, an Ilyushin 18 flying from Prague to Bratislava on October 28, 1976.

Henning Beer: suspected of carrying out West German Red Army Faction (RAF) attacks on the U.S. Ramstein Air Base and on U.S. Gen. Frederick Kroesen in Heidelberg. On July 26, 1982, police found a suspected RAF vehicle parked in a visitors' car park at a rehabilitation center in Meisenheim in Rhineland-Palatinate. The floor of the luggage compartment contained a forged Austrian plastic ID card for Beer.

On September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the RAF and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. The government issued a warrant for his arrest in the case.

On July 3, 1991, a German court sentenced him to 6-plus years for 28 cases of attempted murder, including the General Haig case. The court said he had actively taken part in 7 murder attempts and helped plan 21 others. He had been charged for the bombing of U.S. Air Force headquarters in the Ramstein base in Germany in August 1981 and a September 1981 bombing of the U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg.

Wolfgang Beer: Red Army Faction (RAF) member believed to have died with fellow RAF member Juliane Plambeck in a car crash near Stuttgart on July 25, 1980. However, he was also suspected in the murder of the head of the Duetsche Bank, Alfred Herrhausen, on November 30, 1989; the attempted attack on State Secretary of Finance Hans Tietmeyer on September 19, 1988; and the attempted bombing of a NATO delegation near Cadiz, Spain, on June 18, 1988.

He was arrested outside his home in Neubrandenburg on June 18, 1990. He was extradited to the West in July 1990 from East Germany.

He was born on September 30, 1958, and had lived in East Germany under the name Dieter Lenz, working as an assistant metalworker. He had been on East German soil since July 29, 1982.

Mengesha Befekadu: accused of being an accomplice of Dagmar Jensen, arrested while trying to sneak a gun aboard a Scanair plane due to fly from Rome to Copenhagen on June 26, 1972.

Djamel Begal: variant Beghal. French Algerian man arrested in Dubai in July 2001. He had been under surveillance for two years, during which time he visited Afghan terrorist camps. Begal provided information that led to the September 21, 2001, arrests in France of seven individuals who were part of a plot to attack U.S. interests in France, including the U.S. Embassy and American Cultural Center in Paris, in March 2002. He and the seven had links to individuals arrested in Belgium and the Netherlands. Begal said he was recruited by Abu Zubaydah, alias of Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, a bin Laden associate, to organize suicide bomb attacks against the U.S. Embassy and other interests. He was extradited to France by the United Arab Emirates on October 1, 2001.

On January 3, 2005, the trial began of six men suspected of plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris in 2001. They were charged with "associating with criminals connected with a terrorist enterprise." The defendants faced 10 years. The ringleader was identified in court as Begal, age 39, a suspected al Qaeda member. He had initially confessed the plot to interrogators, but he told the court that the confession had come under "methodical torture." He had told French investigators that Abu Zubaydah had ordered him to target American interests when they were at an Afghan camp in March 2001.

Begal said Nizar Trabelsi, a former pro soccer player of Tunisian origin, was to be the suicide bomber, who would use either a car bomb or an explosive vest. He was currently in a Belgian prison, serving 10 years for plotting to blow up a NATO base there for al Qaeda. Prosecutors said Begal and Kamel Daoudi had trained at a terrorist camp in Afghanistan in 2000 and 2001. They linked Begal to Abu Qatada, a London-based Syrian Islamic cleric who was a spiritual inspiration for 9/11. On May 9, 2006, Abu Qatada appealed his deportation from the United Kingdom. He had been convicted twice in absentia in Jordan on terrorism charges.

On March 15, 2005, the French court convicted the six of plotting the suicide bombing against the U.S. Embassy in Paris and of criminal association related to a terrorist enterprise. Begal received 10 years in prison. The others were sentenced to 1 to 6 years, except for Daoudi, who was in charge of communications and was sentenced to 9 years.

Djamel Beghal: variant of Djamel Begal.

Maria Begona Sanchez: suspected Basque nationalist freed on March 24, 1989, after an appeals court rejected extradition to Spain.

Walter-Ulrich Behle: one of two neo-Nazi members of the Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group turned over to authorities on June 25, 1981, in Lebanon by the Maronite Christian Phalange Party. He claimed he was recruited for terrorist training by Fatah leader Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, in B'ir Hasan in Beirut. He referred to a terrorist recruiting network headquartered in Damascus and headed by Mahammad Hijaza, 'Atif Bsisu, and Amin Hindi. The two members claimed they had entered Lebanon in October 1980. They snuck out of the camp on June 14 and were picked up in Beirut by the Phalange.

Muhammad Husayn Beidum: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after the press reported on October 27, 1991, that a group of seven terrorists were planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), two belonged to Abu Nidal, and all were aided by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Mohamed Bekkali: one of three Moroccans, age 31, arrested on March 13, 2004, in Spain and held for questioning in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Bekkali had a criminal record in Spain. On March 19, 2004, he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization and with 4 counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, 1,400 counts of attempted murder, and 1 count of auto theft.

Mirsad Bektasevic: Internet screen name Maximus, a Bosnian refugee who lived in Sweden and later moved to Sarajevo, Bosnia, where he put together weapons for a suicide attack and filmed a martyrdom video for al Qaeda. He was arrested at age 19 on October 19, 2005, in a safe house on Copenhagen's Polygonska Street while making an explosives vest out of nitroglycerin and ammonium nitrate. The Swedish citizen of Bosnian origin ran a Web site on behalf of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He kept in touch with three men in the United Kingdom who were arrested in early

November. The trio was organizing Sarajevo terrorist training camps and making lemon and tennis ball bombs.

Gassan Belbeasi: Jordanian arrested on August 27, 1986, by Italian police on suspicion of belonging to an international terrorist group linked to the April 4, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque in the Berlin-Schoeneberg District of West Berlin that killed 4 people and wounded 231, including 62 Americans. He was a student at the medical school of the University of Genoa.

Mohamed Belerbi: Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer arrested in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994. He was the manager of the Siri Company, a bookshop in the Belleville neighborhood of Paris.

Mohammed Belfas: Indonesian from Germany, identified by Finnish banking authorities as a bin Laden contact. Agus Budiman was charged with helping him obtain a Virginia ID card on November 4, 2000.

Aouadi Mohamed Ben Belgacem: Tunisian member of an al Qaeda cell in Italy, serving prison terms in Italy for trafficking in arms and explosives when on April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Monsur Mezaroni Belgazem: arrested on May 21, 1980, after firing three shots in a restaurant at the Libyan restaurant owner, who was a naturalized Italian. All three shots missed. He was believed to be a member of Tripoli's anti-dissident hit squads.

Youssef Belhadj: believed to have made the al Qaeda confessor video in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. The 28-year-old Moroccan was extradited from Belgium to Spain on April 1, 2005. He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

Andre Bellaiche: prisoner suspected of links to terrorist groups who on November 23, 1986, was lifted to freedom in a hijacked helicopter from the Rebibbia jail in Rome. He was wanted by French police on a murder charge and was awaiting trial in Italy for possession of false identity papers.

Antonio Bellavita: suspected Red Brigades member from Milan arrested by Paris police for the March 18, 1978, car bombing that killed Francois Duprat, a member of the French ultra-rightist National Front, in Rouen. Bellavita fled to France when three Italian arrest warrants were issued on charges of subversion, creation of an armed band, and public advocacy of instigation to lawlessness. His extradition was requested. He was believed to have helped organize the Red Brigades in 1973 and 1974.

Abdelkader Belliraj: Belgian Moroccan leader of a group of 32 people arrested on February 20, 2008, by Moroccan authorities, who said they were a terrorist network linked to al Qaeda that planned to assassinate cabinet members, army officers, and members of the local Jewish community. Some of the group belonged to al Badil al Hadari, an Islamist party whose banning was announced the same day. The group had conducted holdups and sold stolen goods. One member worked with European criminals to steal $25.65 million from an armored truck in Luxembourg in 2000. The group also stole gold jewelry in Belgium, melting it down and selling it via a goldsmith who belonged to the group. Belliraj had met Ayman al-Zawahiri in Afghanistan in 2001. During his interrogation, he confessed to six murders in Belgium in the late 1980s. Belgian newspapers later reported that he was a paid informant for the Belgian domestic security service while the group planned assassinations and robbed armored cars in Europe.

Colonel Giuseppe Belmonte: variant Belmontes. Ex-officer of the Italian SISMI military intelligence service. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to 10 years in jail on charges of trying to throw investigators off the track in the case of the August 2, 1980, bombing of a Bologna train by right-wing terrorists in which 85 died and 200 were injured. The court then reduced his sentence by three years. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court dropped his 10-year sentence for subversion. For the court, the act of association for subversion did not exist, and he was thus cleared of all charges.

Giuseppe Belmontes: variant of Colonel Giuseppe Belmonte.

Christian Reni Belon: hijacker of TWA 802, a B707 flying from Paris to Rome on January 9, 1970, and diverted to Beirut, Lebanon.

Jose Maria Benaran Ordenana: alias Argala. Leader of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) military wing, who was killed when a bomb hidden in his car exploded in the French Basque locality of Anglet near the Spanish border. He had been involved in an industrialist's kidnapping and the December 20, 1973, murder of Premier Blanco.

Nabil Benatti: on November 28, 2001, Milan antiterrorism police arrested Moroccan Yassine Chekkouri and Tunisian Nabil Benatti, who were suspected of recruiting for al Qaeda and getting them to Afghanistan. Police raided two Milan mosques after the arrests and seized documents and other evidence. The United States said that Milan's Islamic cultural institute and mosque was al Qaeda's main European logistics base.

Menad Benchellali: suspected al Qaeda–trained chemical weapons specialist, age 29, trained at Afghanistan camps, was one of four North Africans arrested on December 16, 2002, in Paris. The detainees had two vials of an unidentified liquid and an anti-contamination suit. Police believed they were planning a terrorist attack on the Russian Embassy in Paris. He returned to France in 2001 and set up a lab in his parents' spare bedroom in Lyon to manufacture ricin, which he hid in Nivea skin cream containers. He is the brother of an al Qaeda leader held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay.

Mourad Benchellali: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for association with terrorists. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. Benchellali was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group was among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Rachid Bendouda: Moroccan alleged to have links to one of the seven 3/11 Madrid train bombings (2004) suspects.

Hamdane Benhelel: Algerian member of a hijacking trio who took over KLM 366, a DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam on September 4, 1976.

Brahim Benmerzouga: one of two Algerians charged by British police on January 17, 2002, with planning and financing terrorists acts for al Qaeda in Leicester. Eleven other men were also detained. Prosecutors said Benmerzouga, age 30, raised money to finance terrorist acts and planned an attack overseas. French media said the Leicester cell planned an aborted al Qaeda effort in 2001 to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Boualem Bensaid: Algerian student arrested on October 29, 1995, by Lille police after a wiretap

picked up a phone conversation in which he gave instructions for a bomb to be planted at an outdoor market in Lille on November 5. Police raided a Lille apartment and found a 29-pound gas canister, explosive substances, nails, bolts, and a timing device. He had arrived in the country a few months earlier and was believed to be a go-between for terrorist cells in France and the Algerian Armed Islamic Group. Police said he was activating dormant terrorist cells and picking spots to set off the bombs. Police said the raids uncovered grenades, two submachine guns, and two automatic pistols, along with documents, computers, and accounting forms that showed how the terrorists received logistical and financial support from outside France. He told police that Rachid Ramda, an Algerian Armed Islamic Group member, was responsible for a series of bombings in France in the fall of 1995 that killed 10 and injured 180.

Mohamed Bensakhria: alias Meliani. Head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. Bensakhria, age 34, was arrested in Spain in June 2001 after escaping from a police raid in Frankfurt, Germany, and extradited to France. He was later linked to a Madrid cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. He was arrested in June 2001 on a French warrant for terrorism charges in Alicante, Spain.

Abdelaziz Benyaich: naturalized French citizen from Morocco who was in a Spanish jail as of March 19, 2004. In April 2003, he met in Tangier with 3/11 Madrid train bomber Jamal Zougam, and he also had met several times with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. He was apparently linked to the Casablanca bombings of May 16, 2003.

Farid Benyettou: variant Benyettoun. On May 14, 2008, Benyettou, age 27, was sentenced to six years by a French judge on terrorism charges of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise" for sending a dozen French fighters to training camps for al Qaeda in Iraq.

Farid Benyettoun: variant of Farid Benyettou.

Monika Berberich: escaped from West Berlin's prison on July 7, 1976. She had been held for the February 27, 1975, kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, by the group Movement 2 June. A Baader-Meinhof Group member, she was serving a 12-year sentence for bank robbery. She was arrested by West Berlin police on July 21, 1976.

Jose-Maria Bereciartua Echarri: alias Txema. On April 1, 1988, France denied Spain's extradition request for the suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader. He could not be legally returned to his native country because he was married to a French woman and held refugee status. Madrid claimed he was involved in the Madrid Commando's May 7, 1980, attack on Gen. Joaquin de Valenzuela, then-head of King Juan Carlos's military guard, in which three people were killed and the general was injured.

Silvie Francois Marie Berger: alias of Nathalie Menigon.

Douglas Bernard: U.S. citizen and Geneva-based arms consultant arrested with three British Northern Irish members of the Ulster Defense Association on April 21, 1989, by French Directorate for Territorial Oversight (DST) counterintelligence police in the Paris Hilton hotel. They were arrested while planning to swap a stolen British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile for weapons from South African state arms manufacturer Armscor.

Tomas Beroz Larburu: Spaniard with French residence papers arrested with Jose Ramon Lopez de Abechuco Liquiniano, a Spanish Basque member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) executive

committee, by police in Hendaye, France, on April 24, 1989.

Said Berraj: Moroccan, age 31, wanted for questioning in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Berraj had earlier been mentioned as a key instigator of the attacks who had met with three al Qaeda suspects in Istanbul in October 2000. He quit his job on March 9 and left Spain on March 12, claiming he had to attend his sister's funeral in Morocco; he does not have a sister.

Yolanda Berruete: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

John Berry: on July 17, 1971, he telephoned Aer Lingus and reported that a bomb was on board its B747 flying from New York to Europe. He was apprehended while attempting to take the money he demanded. The plane landed in Boston; no bomb was found.

Kristina Katherina Berster: suspected West German (FRG) terrorist and Socialist Patients' Collective member who fled the FRG before her 1973 trial for criminal conspiracy, illegal use of explosives, and forging identity documents. She was arrested on July 16, 1978, as she attempted to enter Vermont from Canada using a fake Iranian passport. On July 30, 1978, FRG requested extradition. They canceled the request when Berster wrote the Interior Ministry saying she had revoked terrorism and would return freely. After serving 16 months in U.S. jails, she was deported to Hamburg on November 1, 1979.

Ali Berzengi: Iraqi, age 29, sentenced to seven years on May 12, 2005, by a Stockholm court for collecting money at Swedish mosques to fund Ansar al-Islam terrorist attacks in Iraq.

Beshir: code name of a Syrian diplomat whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Q Abderazak Besseghir: Frenchman, age 27, of Algerian origin who worked as a baggage handler at Charles de Gaulle airport and who on December 28, 2002, was arrested by French police after they found radical Islamic and pro-Palestinian documents, information regarding pilot uniforms, a pistol, five cakes of plastic explosives, two detonators, and a fuse hidden in his car. He was investigated for possible al Qaeda ties. He had no known ties to Islamic militants.

Pasqua Aurora Betti: former schoolteacher believed to command the Milan cell of the Italian Red Brigades. She was arrested on December 14, 1981, for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier, senior U.S. officer at the NATO southern Europe ground forces base in Verona and deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration.

Mohammed Naveed Bhatti: Bhatti, age 24, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Shahnawaz Bhutto: student and son of former Pakistani prime minister Zulfigar Ali Bhutto, on September 13, 1978, told a London telephone operator that there was a bomb at 10 Downing Street. On December 15, 1979, he was put on two years' probation and ordered to pay up to $2,200 in court costs. His father was hanged by the Pakistani government in April 1979.

Witold Bialoboki: Pole who on the evening of April 8, 1983, fired a .22 caliber rifle at least

13 times at the Soviet Consulate in Marseilles, France. He was apprehended the next evening for firing at the façade of the Aeroflot office in Marseilles following a car chase by police. He was charged with property damage and arrested for the two confessed shootings.

Loredana Biancamano: Front Line terrorist freed on January 3, 1982, from Rovigo women's prison when the Red Brigades blasted open a five-foot hole in a wall. Turin police arrested her on April 15, 1982.

Lo Bianco: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Alberto Biatola: sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 17-plus years for involvement in the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier by the Red Brigades.

Philippe Bidart: leader of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak arrested along with four associates on February 20, 1988, by French gendarmes from the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale after a shootout in front of the terrorists' Boucau apartment. The former schoolteacher had been sought for more than six years. He was convicted twice in absentia, once for the March 1982 murder of two Compagnie Republicaine de Securite police officers at Saint Etienne de Baigorry, and was suspected in two other slayings of police in August 1983 and August 1987.

Pierre Bidart: French member of the Basque separatist group Iparretarrak who on June 22, 1987, was in a car that was stopped at a crossing near Biarritz. A passing train killed his companion, Marie-France Heguy, an Iparretarrak militant freed from prison in southwestern France on December 14, 1986, and the police officer who stopped the car, Roger Latassa.

Stjepan Bilandzic: imprisoned in Cologne, West Germany, for the attempted murder of Vladimir Topic, Yugoslavia's vice-consul, in Duesseldorf in 1976. He reputedly founded the Croatian National Resistance. Yugoslav authorities requested extradition for sending two individuals to Yugoslavia to begin a terrorist campaign. A Cologne court ruled that he could be extradited, but his lawyers petitioned Germany's highest court for an injunction, arguing that extradition would be a death warrant. His release was demanded by two armed Croatians who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on August 17, 1978, and demanded that the government prevent his extradition to Yugoslavia. A phone hookup was established, and he urged the duo to surrender. They did. Bilandzic was freed by a Cologne court in September 1978 and visited Chicago to raise money for a defense fund for the two. He was a distant relative of Mike Kodzoman, one of the terrorists.

Inaki Bilbao: one of three people with suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) links who were arrested on May 31, 1992, by the police of Bayonne, France. They were taking over the posts left vacant by the arrests of senior ETA leaders.

Hamid Bilhayat: key figure in the Abu Nidal Group in Europe arrested on November 8, 1984, in Spain by the Foreign Intelligence Brigade. He was carrying two Moroccan passports, one in his true name and one for Said Khalidie. Authorities believed he was collecting intelligence on embassies of moderate Arab countries opposed to Abu Nidal interests. In his apartment police found evidence of the purchase of chemical substances used to manufacture explosives and information on Arab residents in Majorca, the Canary Islands, and Valencia. He was believed to have been involved in the 1981 murder of the director general of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Madrid and the 1982 attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London.

George Bilinni: Palestinian attached to a terrorist organization in Europe. He served as a link between Sergio Mantovani of Switzerland and Vera Marta Guenter, alias Elvira Gunter, of West Germany, whom the Egyptians said had arrived in Cairo on April 20, 1978, for terrorist attacks. Egypt said Bilinni was the head of 24 people its authorities had arrested who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June.

Jean Bilski: suspected political extremist who killed himself with a single shot after assassinating Credit Lyonnais chairman Jacques Chaine in Paris on May 14, 1976. Chaine's wife was wounded in the jaw by a bullet.

Ramzi Binalshibh: alias Ramzi Omar. Yemeni, age 29, an al Qaeda terrorist planner operating in Hamburg, Germany. It is believed that he was planning to be the 20th 9/11 hijacker—he even made a "martyr" video—but had to scrub his mission when he could not get a visa to enter the United States. On November 14, 2001, the FBI concluded that the Yemeni economics student was meant to be the fifth hijacker on United Airlines Flight 93 but that hijacker leader Muhammad Atta had failed in three tries to get him into the United States. The FBI concluded that Zacarias Moussaoui was not to be the fifth hijacker but may have been part of several waves of chemical and biological weapons (CBW) attacks. Germany indicted Binalshibh and fugitive Said Bahaji and Zakariya Essabar, part of an al Qaeda cell that had operated in Hamburg since 1999. Binalshibh had placed a $2,200 deposit at the Flight Training Center in Venice, Florida, before being rejected for a U.S. visa because of suspected links to the USS *Cole* bombing. He helped find flight schools for the hijackers, helped them enter the United States, and helped finance the attacks. He and Atta had begun a Muslim prayer group at Hamburg Technical University and worshiped at a radical mosque. Binalshibh disappeared on September 5, 2001, leaving behind four Hamburg addresses. He was frequently seen with Said Bahaji, a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. Bahaji, Atta, and Binalshibh had rented an apartment on Marien Street, Hamburg, on December 1, 1998, that had served as an al Qaeda cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; Pennsylvania hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell's logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September 2001, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked Binalshibh's financial assets. He was also believed to be a leader of a plot to crash a plane into Heathrow Airport.

On September 5, 2002, al Jazeera televised "confessions" by Binalshibh and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM), two of Mohammed Atta's roommates, who said al Qaeda was claiming credit for the 9/11 attacks. He said he was the "coordinator" of the attacks.

On September 10–11, 2002, Pakistani police arrested him in an apartment in Pechs, Karachi. He was charged in Germany with more than 3,000 counts of murder. He was believed involved in the planning of the 9/11 attacks, the USS *Cole* bombing, and the 2002 bombing of a Tunisian synagogue.

His release was demanded on April 25, 2003, by a Lebanese male who hijacked a bus with 16 passengers in Bremen, Germany.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 high-value detainees not held at Gitmo would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The members of the group were identified as Abu Zubaydah, KSM, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Abli Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu

Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On October 10, 2006, Binalshibh filed a legal challenge in federal court in Washington, D.C., to contest his detention and requested a public defender.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges against six individuals detained at Guantánamo who were believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: KSM, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali alias Ammar al-Baluchi, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash alias Khallad. The six were charged with "conspiracy, murder in violation of the law of war, attacking civilians and civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property in violation of the law of war, terrorism, and providing material support for terrorism." KSM, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with "hijacking or hazarding a vessel [aircraft]." Binalshibh's arraignment on capital charges was scheduled for June 5, 2008. His military defense counsels were Navy Lt. Richard Federico and Navy Cdr. Suzanne Lachelier. His civilian attorney was Thomas Durkin.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself. He was the only defendant of the five whose legs were shackled in the court. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Peterson Binarwa: Dane arrested on June 30, 1983, for links with the Shining Path in Peru. He was turned over to the Danish Embassy in Lima on July 5, 1983.

Peter Binder: chemical engineer and member of the Austrian neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 9, 1993, by Vienna, Austria, police for a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was detained at the Kleinhagusdorf at the Hate border checkpoint with the Czech Republic when he tried to forward an ordered weapons delivery to a German neo-Nazi in Berlin. Czech border officials found 13 long rifles, 3 handguns, and ammunition in his Audi 80, which he wanted to drive to Berlin. In a search of two of his apartments, police found components for the letter bombs, including glycerin, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid, which had been bought abroad.

Thamer Birawi: Jordanian arrested on September 6, 1989, in Rome with four members of the Red Brigades. He was suspected of having links with Abu Nidal.

Miklos Biro: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 bound for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich.

Piroschka Biro: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 bound for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich.

Caroline Esber al-Bitar: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), including al-Bitar, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing stores on the Rue de Rennes in Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Ilyas Bitar: Lebanese involved in the August 3, 1986, attack on the British air base at Akrotiri by the Unified Nasirite Organization.

Enrique Letona Biteri: alleged member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Arra Legal Commando, which took part in several attacks from 1979 to 1982 in which three civil guardsmen, two police inspectors, one national police lieutenant, one national police sergeant, and his wife, industrialist Luis Versategui, and Jose Artero died.

He was arrested on October 3, 1987, in France and expelled.

Bernard Blanc: one of three men suspected of forming a left-wing terrorist group modeled after Direct Action. He was charged in 1986 with hostage-taking, armed robbery, and complicity to murder. He was accused of the murder of a police sergeant during a holdup in Lyons on November 3, 1981.

Helge Blasche: on March 15, 1985, the state protection branch of the Frankfurt higher regional court sentenced the right-wing terrorist to 10 years for attempted murder, membership in a terrorist organization, explosives offenses, grievous bodily harm, and bank robbery in connection with the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt.

Mira Blei-Lorger: resident of Maribor, Yugoslavia, who was injured when a bomb went off in the regional museum in the New Castle of Voelkermarkt in Carinthia, Austria, on September 18, 1979. She confessed to planting the bomb but said she had not intended to cause injury. Her passport was in a different name. She had falsely claimed to be an Italian from Rome. She refused to admit that a passport found at the scene was hers.

Francois-Joseph Bodenan: hijacked a British-owned and operated HS125 air taxi, chartered to fly from Palma de Mallorca to Ibiza, Spain.

Wilfred Boese: alias Claudius Axel. Believed to be the initial leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976.

Vittorio Bolognesi: one of the three leaders of the Naples section of the Italian Red Brigades in early 1982. He was arrested by Naples police on October 3, 1982.

Dana Boluri: Iranian-born Kurd with German citizenship from Frankfurt detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau, Germany.

Franco Bonisoli: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort on March 16, 1978. On January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Peter-Jurgen Boock: arrested in January 1981 by Hamburg police for the September 1977 kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. On November 3, 1992, the Stuttgart higher regional court sentenced him to life in prison, judging the attack on a Zurich bank on November 19, 1979, to be robbery resultant in death concomitant with four attempted murders. He was cleared of the death of an uninvolved woman killed in an exchange of fire. He had already been sentenced to a life term. He was denied a pardon in 1979. On March 29, 1992, he made a full confession in a letter he wrote to president Richard von Weizsaecker, admitting involvement in the Ponto and Schleyer attacks. He admitted that he was driving the car of terrorists who fired at Ponto and that he had fired at Schleyer's driver and three security guards, all four of whom were killed.

Waltraud Boock: West German woman, age 26, who was believed to be connected with terrorists and who was arrested on December 13, 1976, in Vienna, Austria, along with Sabime Schmitz, on suspicion of bank robbery. She was visited in prison by Othmar Keplinger, an Austrian student and sympathizer of the Baader-Meinhof Gang. On February 4, 1977, Boock was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

On December 17, 1976, the Waltraud Boock Operation claimed credit for setting off a bomb

the exploded in the toilet of the license plate office of the Vienna Rossauer Barracks, a police headquarters.

Border Fox: alias of Dessie O'Hare.

Borg: Moscow Domestic Service identified him as a Red Army Faction terrorist who had told authorities about a bomb that was being prepared for detonation at the annual ball at American headquarters in Heidelberg in 1981.

Nicola Bortone: one of five members of the Italian Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party offshoot who were arrested in Paris on September 2, 1989. Police discovered arms and leaflets claiming responsibility for attacks and plans for more attacks in Italy. Two men and two women were arrested in the Faubourg St. Antoine District of central Paris, and another man was arrested at a hotel in the Grands Boulevards area. A fifth suspect was arrested later at the hotel.

Jawad Mahmoud Boteh: variant Botmeh. Detained on January 17, 1995, in London under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. The 27-year-old remained in custody as of March 22, 1995. On June 22, 1995, British antiterrorism police said that a group of wealthy, well-educated, leftist secular Palestinians led by Boteh, a former student-union vice president at Leicester University, was responsible for the attacks on the embassy and a north London building that housed Jewish and Israeli charities. They all lived in an upscale London neighborhood near the Israeli Embassy. All six people arrested were Palestinians who had been residents of the United Kingdom for years. Boteh was accused of conspiring to detonate bombs. The group might have been members of a breakaway faction of the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Boteh had been an activist with the General Union of Palestinian Students.

Jaward Mahmoud Botmeh: variant of Jawad Mahmoud Boteh.

Abdelmajid Bouchar: Moroccan, age 22, extradited by Serbia to Spain on September 25, 2005, for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004.

Sadok Hassan Bouchenak: Tunisian born in 1965 who on September 19, 1991, hijacked Alitalia Flight AZ864, an MD Super 80 flying from Rome to Tunis. He wanted to go to Algiers, which denied landing permission. The hijacker was arrested when the plane landed in Tunis; he was jumped in the cockpit during negotiations. He was apparently experiencing difficulties in Italy with his sojourn permit.

Thamer Bouchnak: member of a group of 11 associates of French Muslims. He died in Iraq while fighting for the insurgency. The group, which followed the Salafist interpretation of Islam, was arrested by French authorities in late January 2005. The prosecutor's office said Bouchnak, age 22, plotted attacks against French or foreign interests in France.

Bourki Bouchta: Moroccan-born imam who had taken radical positions and was expelled by the Italian government on September 6, 2005, for representing a danger to public security. He was picked up from Turin and put on a plane to Morocco at Milan's Malpensa Airport.

Hedi Ben Youssef Boudhiba: one of eight suspected Islamic militants charged on January 17, 2005, by Spanish investigating judge Baltasar Garzon with providing logistical support to Ramzi Binalshibh, a suspected coordinator of the 9/11 attacks. They provided him with false identity papers and other documents. Six were to be held pending trial. Boudhiba traveled to Hamburg, Germany, on September 3, 2001, using a false name to meet Ahmed Taleb, a member of the Hamburg cell. The charge sheet said the group

created "a network of forged documents to provide false identities or fake documents to other members of the network to help them move about, flee or hide" and to help "with their terrorist activities or links with organizations such as Ansar al-Islam, under the orders of Abu Musab Zarqawi."

Mohammed Boudia: Palestinian terrorist leader in Europe in the early 1970s. He worked at the Theatre de l'Ouest, workplace of Evelyne Barges, who was one of the Europeans who sabotaged the Gulf Oil refinery in Rotterdam at the behest of Rasd, the Fatah intelligence organization, on March 15, 1971. On August 5, 1972, he led a joint Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)–Black September squad that set off four explosives at the trans-Alpine oil terminal at Trieste, destroying six oil tanks and causing $7 million damage. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped to France. He was believed responsible for the murder of Baruch Cohen (aliases Uri Molou and Moshe Hannan Yishai), a Mossad officer, on January 26, 1973, in Madrid. The Algerian terrorist was killed in Paris on June 28, 1973, when a bomb exploded in his Renault 16 on the Rue des Fosses St. Bernard. He was a member of a secret Marxist group opposed to Col. Houari Boumedienne's regime.

The PFLP's Commando Mohammed Boudia claimed credit for the August 3, 1974, bombings of two small cars and a minibus parked outside the offices of two anti-Arab newspapers, *L'Aurore* and *Minute,* and of the United Jewish Social Fund, in Paris. The Commando Muhammad Boudia claimed credit for the August 25, 1974, bombing of a Mannheim crane construction factory in West Germany. The group next claimed credit for throwing a grenade into the Drugstore Saint-Germaine, a popular Paris shopping complex, on September 15, 1974, killing 2 Frenchmen and wounding 34 others. The group claimed credit for the RPG-7 attack on an El Al 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975, and the follow-up RPG-7 attack at Orly on January 19, 1975.

Yamine Bouhrama: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy, on November 17, 2005, who were suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become "potentially operative" and ready to carry out an attack.

Pascale de Bouikers: alias of Joelle Aubron.

Salim Boukari: one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. Boukari, age 30, had a U.K. police record and was carrying a stolen U.K. passport. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and with conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution had failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Khalid Bouloudo: pastry chef born in Maaseik, Belgium, who was detained in January 2004 by police in the Netherlands for driving with a broken taillight. A records check determined that he was wanted on a Moroccan terrorism warrant. He was part of the Maaseik cell of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group.

Kamel Bourgass: Algerian, age 31, who on April 14, 2005, was convicted of conspiracy to poison. He was already in jail for murdering a British constable. He was sentenced to 17 years in prison for writing recipes for creating ricin. The same day, British authorities announced that there was no ricin in the London apartment of al Qaeda operatives who had been arrested in January 2003. Bourgass had lived in the apartment.

Safe Bourrada: convicted in 1998 of taking part in a series of bomb attacks in 1995, including one

on a Paris subway that killed seven people. He was freed from prison in 2003 after serving half of his 10-year sentence. In September 2005, when Bourrada was 35, Algerian police arrested a senior member of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat group, who told them that there was a cell in France planning to attack the Paris subway, Orly Airport, and the headquarters of the French intelligence service. Paris police had arrested 16 people by mid-October, although 7 were released. The other 9 were held on charges of associating with a terrorist organization and funding terrorism. The group apparently did not plan specific attacks, but were ready to hit high-value targets of opportunity. Bourrada purportedly led the group.

Karim Bourti: one of five people arrested by French police on November 26, 2002, in connection with Richard Reid's attempted shoe-bombing of American Airlines Flight 63 on December 22, 2001, out of Paris. In mid-January 2003, Bourti was charged with links to terrorist groups. The Islamic militant was interrogated in 2002 about his ties to Reid.

Mohammed Sidki Sayed Bous: Libyan sentenced to 15 years for wounding two Lebanese at Fiumicino Airport in 1981, when the terrorists mistook the victims for opponents of Muammar Qadhafi whom they had been ordered to kill. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives," it had freed three convicted Libyan gunmen, including Bous, in exchange for four Italians who had been held in Libya for the preceding six years. A Red Cross plane for the Libyans flew to Tripoli and returned with the Italians.

Abbas Boutrab: Algerian, age 25, who on November 3, 2003, was arrested at Maghaberry prison near Belfast, Northern Ireland, on suspicion of links with al Qaeda and with terrorist offenses. He was scheduled for a court appearance on November 10. He had been held at the prison near Belfast for six months as a suspected illegal immigrant. He was charged with receiving instructions in the use of explosives, possession of items of use to terrorists, and possession of documents also of use to terrorists. A police lawyer told the Belfast high court that a search of his home had revealed computer disks containing "a terrorist training manual."

Abdel Hakim Boutrif: Algerian Islamic Salvation Front sympathizer named in France on August 12, 1994, as part of a financing and arms trafficking network between Germany and France that had been broken up in May 1994.

Maher Bouyahia: on January 24, 2005, Judge Maria Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans, including Bouyahia, in a decision that differentiated between guerrillas and terrorists according to her reading of the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism. She indicated that their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in the Iraq war zone did not create civilian terror or break international humanitarian law and as such were guerilla in nature, not terrorist, and could not be prosecuted. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Bouyahia received a three-year sentence for arranging false documents and illegal immigration. The judge's decision was reversed by higher courts in 2007 based on the terrorist nature of the crime rather than its milieu or intended effect. Bouyahia was sentenced to six years.

Mohammed Bouyeri: carried dual Moroccan and Dutch citizenship and on November 2, 2004, shot and stabbed to death Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh. Bouyeri, age 26, was charged on November 5 with murder, membership in a group with "terrorist intentions," attempting to kill a policeman and a bystander, and conspiracy to murder a politician. The defendant was believed to be a friend of Samir Azzouz, age 18, a Muslim of Moroccan origin who was to be tried for planning a terrorist attack against a nuclear

reactor and Amsterdam's Schipol Airport. On January 26, 2005, a pretrial hearing was held. Prosecutors said he dreamed of putting into place in the Netherlands an Islamic theocracy; he was supported in this view by a network of Islamic fanatics. Bouyeri skipped the hearing. On April 19, 2005, Amsterdam authorities arrested a Chechen, identified as Marad J., age 22, in the case. He was believed to be tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which Bouyeri belonged. On May 3, 2005, prosecutors accused Bouyeri of leading a terrorist organization of the 12 men, hosting meetings in his home. The group aimed to destabilize society and establish an Islamic state through violence. On July 11, 2005, Bouyeri refused to answer questions about his motivation and said he did not plan to fight the charges. He quoted Arabic prayers and walked out of court holding a Koran above his head. The next day, he said that he was driven by religious conviction, saying, "If I were released and would have the chance to do it again . . . I would do exactly the same thing." On July 26, 2005, Bouyeri was sentenced to life with no possibility of parole.

On December 5, 2005, 14 men, including Bouyeri, were tried for plotting attacks and membership in a terrorist network. Most of the other defendants were descendants of Moroccan immigrants. On March 10, 2006, the court convicted nine Muslims of membership in a terrorist group for inciting hatred of non-Muslims. The court ruled that Bouyeri could not be punished further.

Ahmed Bouzid: French citizen arrested on January 13, 1992, by the police of Cotonou, Benin, for the Union de Transports Arien bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171, although Paris police said his name did not appear in any dockets. On January 24, 1992, he was charged in Cotonou with "conspiracy with criminals, and murders."

Jesus Boyada Alvarez: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Beliza Commando, which killed a civil guardsman. He was arrested on October 3, 1987, in a police sweep of southwestern France and expelled.

Farydoun Boyerahmadi: believed involved with the group that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. As of August 21, 1991, he remained at large. He was with hit man Vakili at the time of the murder. He was the victim's gardener and was believed to have introduced the hit men to Bakhtiar.

Hikmet Bozat: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio all lived in London. A resident of Junction Road, Upper Holloway, Bozat received 15 years for an arson attack on November 4, 1993.

Bozic: associate of Stanko Nizic, leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia and who was shot to death on August 26, 1981. Bozic vanished.

Amir Mansour Bozorgian: variant Amir Mansur Bozorgyan. One of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Amir Mansur Bozorgyan: variant of Amir Mansour Bozorgian.

Carlo Bozzo: Red Brigades member who turned state's evidence. On November 6, 1981, he told a Cagliari, Sardinia, court that Palestinian guerril-

las had given him a shipment of submachine guns and hand grenades.

David Bracken: alias of Niall Connolly.

Massimigliano Bradi: arrested by police on June 3, 1987, at the Viaggiotto, San Saba, hideout of the Red Brigades (RB). He was believed to be involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. Bradi had rented the apartment.

John Christopher Bradley: on February 16, 1981, pleaded guilty to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) murder of West German consul Thomas Niedermeyer in 1973. He was sentenced to 20 years.

Anna Laura Braghetti: Red Brigades member sentenced in Rome on June 9, 1983, to an additional 17 years in jail for holding a prison guard hostage for eight hours. She was serving a life sentence for the kidnapping and murder of Premier Aldo Moro on March 16, 1978. Two decades after the kidnapping, she told the newspaper *Corriere della Sera* that 200 Red Brigades members were polled and could not justify keeping Moro alive because the government had refused to compromise.

Ahmed Brahim: Algerian, age 57, arrested by Spanish police at his home in Sant Joan Despie on April 13, 2003, on suspicion of financing the al Qaeda bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. He had a close relationship with Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, one of al Qaeda's founders, who was in a U.S. prison awaiting trial on conspiracy in the case. Police were also investigating his links to 9/11 hijack leader Mohammed Atta. On April 3, 2006, the National Court sentenced him to 10 years in prison for organizing a Web site to disseminate al Qaeda messages. In May 1998, he met two al Qaeda members to discuss disseminating fatwas. They may have approved the fatwa that led to the Africa attack. Brahim was represented by attorney Sebastia Salellas.

Andjelko Brajkowic: one of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslavian ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. Brajkowic's release was obtained by three Croatian hijackers of Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm on September 15, 1972. He was permitted to leave for Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested extradition for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for the arrest of the two terrorists, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

Peter Brandon: Briton sentenced on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that also slightly injured his wife. A second car bomb on November 22, 2000, injured two men and a woman, all British citizens. Brandon initially admitted to the charges but later recanted. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Gerard Anthony Brannigan: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, in New York City and indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer, and shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took

the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. Total bail for the four was $6.5 million.

Jose Carlos Bravo del Amo: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra-right-wing group formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Nicola Brazzi: alias used by a Lebanese who took out a transit license plate of the kind issued to foreigners residing for a short while in Belgium. He was wanted for the October 20, 1981, explosion of a bomb hidden in a parked van in front of the Antwerp Diamond Club across from a synagogue on Hoveniersstraat in Belgium, killing 3 and injuring 100. Direct Action, Section Belgium, claimed credit, although Black September was suspected.

Bruno Breguet: Swiss citizen arrested in Paris on February 16, 1982, after a gun battle that began in a Champs Elysees underground parking lot when watchmen challenged him and Magdalena Kopp as robbery suspects. He twice tried unsuccessfully to fire his 9-mm Herstall automatic pistol at pursuing French police officers. He had served 7 years of a 1970 Israeli 15-year sentence for possession of explosives. The duo was charged with attempted homicide, death threats, falsified identity papers, and illegal possession of the pistol, 4.4 pounds of explosives, and two small bottles of cooking gas. Their Peugeot 504 had fake license plates. They were carrying $2,000 in cash. On March 1, 1982, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist Carlos demanded that the French release his friends. On April 22, 1982, a Paris court sentenced him to five years in jail, a 10,000 Franc ($1,600) fine, and a five-year prohibition from entering France. The prosecutors had requested a three-year sentence. On September 17, 1985, after serving three years of a five-year sentence for arms possession, Breguet was freed from prison.

Thomas Brehl: member of the neo-Nazi Action Front of National Socialists/National Activists, arrested on the Westautobahn near Ybbs, Austria, on November 22, 1983, for possession of an automatic pistol and a gas pistol.

Paul Brennan: on December 27, 1995, bail was set in the United States at $500,000 for Brennan, one of 38 prisoners who escaped from Northern Ireland's Maze Prison in 1983. He was convicted in Northern Ireland of possessing explosives. He and two other escapees were arrested in California between 1992 and 1994.

Abou Elkassim Britel: Italian citizen detained in Lahore, Pakistan, on March 10, 2002. He was taken to Morocco, where he was sentenced to nine years on terrorism charges.

Paolo Broccatelli: Red Brigades member convicted and sentenced to nine years by a judge in Rome on July 8, 2005, for the murder of a government labor advisor in 1999.

Stephan Broeckx: alias of Georges Cipriani.

William Browning: one of four suspected members of the Irish National Liberation Army arrested in Paris on July 23, 1986, while loading weapons into a car. They were charged with illegal possession and transport of weapons.

Maxime Brunerie: neo-Nazi, age 25, with a history of mental problems who on July 14, 2002, fired a .22 caliber rifle at president Jacques Chirac near the Arc de Triomphe during the annual Bastille Day parade. Brunerie pulled the rifle from a guitar case and fired as Chirac passed in an open-top jeep about 50 yards away. No one was injured.

Brunerie tried to shoot himself after the failed attempt. He was held in a psychiatric hospital. Police said Brunerie was a member of neo-Nazi and hooligan groups.

Daniel Buholzer: hijacker of a Swissair DC8 bound for Geneva on December 1, 1973.

Edith and Pierre Burghalter: elderly French wife and husband who posed as tourists to enter Israel on April 9, 1971, with explosives smuggled for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They were part of the Barges-Bardeli cell. Pierre received amnesty in 1972, and Edith in 1974.

Sethi Burgiba: Tunisian held by French authorities for the September 1986 bombing campaign in Paris. As of May 5, 1988, he remained in prison.

Alberto Burubiondo: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested at a French checkpoint 50 kilometers from the Spanish border on November 17, 1990. The group was apparently heading toward Spain, intending to conduct an attack.

Jose Miguel Bustinzar: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Edward Butler: one of the IRA gunmen who shot to death Ross McWhirter, coeditor of the *Guinness Book of World Records,* in London on November 27, 1975. On February 10, 1977, Butler was convicted of killing McWhirter, Prof. Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, police bomb disposal expert Capt. Roger Goad, and three others. He was also sentenced for the murders of two policemen in a hostage siege on London's Balcombe Street and for several bomb and gun attacks in the United Kingdom. The judge recommended that he not be considered for parole for at least 30 years. On April 9, 1999, Butler was freed as part of the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

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Ciise Maxamad Cabbdullah: alias The Somali. Italian investigators said he worked for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and Ansar al-Islam in 2003. Mohammed Daki put him up in a house he had with four other immigrants. Ten days before they arrested Daki, police picked up Cabbdullah and two associates. Cabbdullah, as of March 18, 2005, was on trial in Italy for links to international terrorists.

Edgar Cachia: Maltese citizen and one of four would-be assassins of Abdul Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan prime minister and the head of the Organization for the Liberation of Libya, who were arrested on November 12, 1984, at Bakoush's residence in Egypt. Egypt said the foiled plot was financed by Libya.

Carlos Alberto Caetano: one of three men arrested on December 29, 1985, outside their Paris hotel on suspicion of planning to bomb a synagogue on Rue Copernic. Their apartment contained sulfuric acid, nitric acid, wire, batteries, two packets of nails, a soldering iron, two alarm clocks, and magnesium. The Portuguese citizen had a false Spanish passport. He was carrying three letters claiming responsibility.

Mara Cagol: wife of Renato Curcio, founder of the Italian Red Brigades. She was killed in 1975 in a police raid in Italy. The Mara Cagol Commando of the Red Army Faction of West Germany claimed credit for setting off a bomb on July 9, 1986, that killed Karl Heinz Beckurts and his chauffeur, Eckhard Groppler, in Strasslach. Beckurts was a nuclear physicist and the chief of research and development at the Siemens Corporation.

Joe Cahill: commander in chief of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) Belfast Brigade. His Irish passport was found during the June 19–20, 1981, FBI discovery of a major IRA gunrunning ring in Queens. His release was demanded in a phone call to the U.S. Embassy in Dublin to say the IRA would otherwise "declare war" on the U.S. government, its buildings, and its property.

Jini Calasek: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 bound for Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany.

Hugh Callaghan: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Sabine Elke Callsen: Red Army Faction member arrested on June 15, 1990, when she was recognized by fellow train passengers who remembered West German wanted posters. The next day, East Germany announced the fingerprints didn't match, and she was released. On March 7, 2003, she surrendered at the Frankfurt airport after a two-year Middle East exile.

Enzo Calvitti: son of a leader of the Italian Radical Party and one of three individuals arrested in

Paris on October 12, 1989, on suspicion of being members of the Italian Red Brigades. He had been wanted since his escape from an Italian jail in 1983. An international arrest warrant for him had been issued in 1984. He had been sentenced earlier to 21 years by a Rome court for murdering a policeman.

Diane Campbell-Lefevre: British doctor who had worked in Palestinian refugee camps and who was arrested in France after two terrorists were arrested on March 15, 1973, in France, while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. She was deported to London on March 22, 1973.

Manuel Canaveras: student and member of the Spanish Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP) sentenced on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court to death for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Jose Rodriguez. He and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Marcello Capuano: sentenced in absentia on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26-plus years for involvement in the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier. On May 29, 1982, he was shot and captured by police after a running gun battle in which a bystander was seriously wounded.

Hilarion Capucci: Syrian-born Greek Catholic Orthodox Archbishop and Melchite patriarchal vicar of Jerusalem, sentenced to 12 years in 1974 for smuggling guns and explosives from Lebanon to Israel in his official car. At least one Israeli was thought to have died from Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) use of these arms. Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) terrorists attempting to enter Fasuta, Israel, on September 4, 1974, had intended to take hostages and demand his release. On November 19, 1974, three PDFLP members attacked a Beit Shean, Israel, apartment house and killed four civilians before they were killed. The group was carrying communiqués in which they demanded Capucci's release. His release was again demanded on March 5, 1975, when eight Fatah members attacked the Hotel Savoy in Tel Aviv, taking 10 hostages. The Arab Liberation Front demanded his release on June 15, 1975, during its attack on a cooperative farm in the village of Kfar Yuval, Israel. His release also was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the PFLP hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe; during the September 4, 1976, hijacking of a KLM DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam; and by six Fatah dissidents who claimed to be members of the Friends of Arabs, who hijacked a B707 leased to Kuwait Airways by British Midland Airway as it was flying out of Beirut on July 8, 1977. Capucci was released from Ramleh Prison and flown to Rome on board an Alitalia plane on November 6, 1977, after the pope requested his release. The understanding reached between Israel and the Vatican specified that Capucci not be allowed to make anti-Israeli propaganda, that he be posted far from the Middle East, and that the pope's letter not deny his guilt.

On February 9, 1980, he went to Tehran to visit the U.S. Embassy hostages, who had been held since November 4, 1979.

Maria Cappello: arrested on September 7, 1988, by Rome police with 20 members of the Fighting Communist Party, including her husband, Fabio Ravalli.

Carlo Caravaglio: Red Brigades member arrested on May 17, 1983, after taking hostages during a bungled robbery attempt at a Rome post office. On May 25, 1986, he was sentenced to life in

prison for murdering a woman guard at Rome's Rebibbia Prison in January 1983. A prison doctor was seriously injured in the attack.

Rafael Caride Simon: believed to be the mastermind of many Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) attacks, he was arrested on February 20, 1993, while drinking a beer in a downtown bar in Toulouse, France. He was believed to be behind the 1987 car bombing of a Barcelona supermarket that killed 21 people.

Owen Carron: Irish Republican Army (IRA) member and member of British Parliament. He succeeded Bobby Sands, the IRA terrorist who died of a prison hunger strike. On January 21, 1982, he was stopped at the Whirlpool Bridge and Niagara Falls and charged with conspiracy to smuggle himself and giving false information to immigration officers. He claimed he had landed immigrant status in Canada. He was trying to get to a New York City IRA fund-raising dinner. The U.S. Consulate in Belfast had denied him a visa.

Hugh Carville: Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomber and former Irish football star who joined the Maze Prison hunger strike on August 31, 1981.

Jean-Philippe Casabonne: Frenchman arrested on July 6, 1987, in Torremolinos, Spain, for housing Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members Ines del Rio and Jose Luis Hermosa Urra. He was the first Frenchman known to belong to ETA.

Alessio Casimirri: believed involved in the Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro on March 16, 1978. As of 1988, he remained at large.

Paolo Cassetta: one of three Red Brigades (RB) members arrested by the Carabinieri on January 22, 1987, after a Rome suburbs shootout that wounded two RB members and a bystander, age 79. On March 31, 1987, he was indicted by investigating magistrate Domenico Sica as an accessory to the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Angel Castrillos Allende: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by France to Togo on September 23–26, 1984. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike and was treated in a Togo hospital upon arrival.

Miguel Castro Senaratzin: police were searching for the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member after arresting 14 people in July 1988 in Spain for attempting to re-form the ETA Donosti (Basque term for San Sebastian) Commando, which had been disbanded by police. The group was planning attacks on the San Sebastian Marine Command, on the Office of the Civil Governor of Guipuzcoa, and on a National Police patrol. Police found a significant weapons cache in a Hernani building and two vehicles with false registrations; one car was already prepared for an attack.

Catabiani: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Roberto Catalano: alias Luca. Member of the Prima Valle branch of the Red Brigades who on March 28, 1988, surrendered to the Rome Directorate for General Investigations and Special Operations (DIGOS). He had been wanted since 1976 for armed insurrection against the state and for membership in an armed gang. He reportedly carried out the research for the June 1981 murder of Deputy Police Chief Vince and for the 1981 wounding of Director of the Rome Employment Office Retruzi. He was also involved in the third Aldo Moro trial. Investigators believed he had

been hiding in another country since going underground in 1982.

Augusto Caucci: Italian right-wing terrorist arrested on April 13, 1993, by Interpol agents in the Once District of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and charged with involvement in the August 2, 1980, attack on the Bologna railroad station that caused more than 80 deaths and 400 injuries. He was believed to be an explosives expert. He had lived in Argentina for a decade.

Maria Pia Cavallo: member of the Italian Front Line Group serving a 19-year sentence for participation in armed attacks and sentenced in Rome on June 9, 1983, to an additional 17 years in jail for holding a prison guard hostage for eight hours.

Christopher Caze: Muslim convert, medical student, and leader of the radical group Roubaix Gang. In March 1996, the group robbed armored cars and attempted to car-bomb a G-7 Jobs Summit in Lille, France. Caze and most of the gang members were killed in shootouts with police.

Giuseppe di Cecco: Red Brigades member serving 20 years who on September 22, 1986, escaped from the Novara prison hospital following a hunger strike. On December 17, 1987, he escaped from a high-security jail near Fossombrone by sawing through the cell bars and squeezing through a small tunnel leading out of the converted fortress to a nearby river bank. He was serving 24 years as a member of the Red Brigades' Turin unit.

Azzedine Cefouane: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism-related activities.

Musar Serdar Celebi: variant Musa. Arrested on November 2, 1982, by police in Kriftel, West Germany, on an international arrest warrant for the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was the founder of the Turkish Federation, an extreme right-wing group officials believed was a cover for the Grey Wolves. He was extradited to Italy on January 14, 1983. He was acquitted on March 29, 1986.

Oral Celik: on November 27, 1982, he was charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was acquitted on March 29, 1986.

Victor Cerro: Spaniard and one of two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ, a Middle East anti-Zionist terrorist group formed in 1978. Evidence pointed to Libyan funding.

Francesco Pagani Cesa: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank.

Enrique Cerda: tile shop owner in Valencia who on January 13, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He was arrested in March 2003.

Claudio Cerick: leader of a Red Brigades splinter group arrested by the Tunisian Criminal Investigation Department on July 28, 1988. Tunisia said it would hand him over to Italian authorities, whose warrant charged him with murder, kidnapping, abduction, illegal possession of firearms, and forgery. He had arrived from France and was arrested in southern Tunisia on his first day in the country.

Jose Pablo Ces Gomez: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who had been arrested in Rome and was extradited to Spain on August 4, 1989, and taken to Madrid's Carabanchel prison.

Abdelkader Cesur: Turk arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest in Sarajevo. In January 2007, a Bosnian court sentenced him to 13 years.

Kamal Hadid Chaar: Syrian-born Spanish citizen and al Qaeda suspect arrested on July 17, 2002, at his Madrid home. Police said he belonged to the al Qaeda cell led by Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, who was arrested in November on charges of recruiting and fund-raising for the group. Police believed the group played a key role in the preparation of the 9/11 attacks in the United States.

Saadovn Chaker: reputed Iraqi intelligence chief detained in London on July 26, 1978, and charged with instigating the murder on July 9, 1978, of former Iraqi prime minister Abdul Razzak al-Naif, gunned down as he walked from London's Intercontinental Hotel in the Mayfair District near Hyde Park.

Albert Chambon: retired ambassador charged in Paris on July 21, 1977, with failing to tell police of his part in the successful negotiations regarding the kidnapping of Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, president of the Fiat Subsidiary, seized by the Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity on April 13, 1977. They demanded a $30 million ransom by June 11.

Ali and Verena Chanaa: Ali, Palestinian, age 37, and Verena, his German ex-wife, age 37, were arrested by Berlin police on October 10, 1986, for the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque, which killed 4 and injured 229 people. Police believed Verena had planted the bomb at the request of Ali and Yasser Mohammed Chreidi. Ali received 9,000 marks for the bombing. Verena received 6,000 marks for carrying the bomb.

The Chanaas were Stasi informants. Verena had met Ali in East Berlin in 1978 and had become pregnant by him in 1981. The Stasi refused to let the stateless Palestinian settle in East Germany but permitted her, in return for working for the Stasi, to settle with him in West Berlin.

On November 18, 1997, the Chanaas' trial began for three counts of murder, nine counts of attempted murder, and causing a fatal blast. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 12 years. On November 13, 2001, Verena was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 14 years for picking the target and planting the bomb.

Manuel Chao Dobarro: spokesman for the Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People on October 11, 1990, when a bomb one of its members was planting accidentally detonated in the Clangor discotheque in Santiago de Compostela, killing 2 terrorists and a young Vigo woman and injuring 49 people.

Mohamed Chaoui: one of three Moroccans arrested on March 13, 2004, in Spain and held for questioning in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Chaoui, age 34, and his half-brother Jamal Zougam were charged on March 19, 2004, with belonging to a terrorist organization and with 4 counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, 1,400 counts of attempted murder, and 1 count of auto theft.

Ben Amed Chaqual: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, he was severely injured. At least 16 people were killed and 73 injured. He carried a faked Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv. He was charged with murder and attempted murder. The Vienna public prosecutor indicted him on March 13, 1987. On May 21, 1987, he was found guilty of two counts of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Kerim Chatty: Tunisian-born Swedish man, age 29, arrested by Swedish police on August 29, 2002, for planning to hijack a plane after an X-ray detected a handgun in a toiletries bag in his carry-on luggage as he prepared to board a plane bound for London's Stansted Airport with 185 passengers. He was in a group of 20 people going to an Islamic conference in Birmingham, United Kingdom, according to police in Vaesteraas, 60 miles from Stockholm. The suspect had prior convictions for theft and assault, including a 1999 (or 1997, according to other sources) attack on a U.S. Embassy Marine guard in a gym. The other members of the group included 17 adults and 2 children. Several passengers were evacuated from the Ryanair plane.

Chatty initially told police that the gun had been planted but later said he was carrying it because he feared for his safety in the United Kingdom. His father said his son might have forgotten that the gun was in the bag.

Reuters reported that Chatty had planned to crash the plane into a U.S. embassy in Europe. Four accomplices, including an explosives expert, remained at large, and were deemed wannabes, not al Qaeda members. Police initially denied the story. Others said it might have been a dry run for a terrorist attack. Nils Uggla, Chatty's attorney, said that this was not terrorism or religiously inspired, but that he was not at liberty to discuss why his client was carrying the weapon. Chatty had studied at the North American Institute of Aviation in Conway, South Carolina, from September 1996 to April 1997, but he had been "terminated" for substandard performance and lack of progress in the course. Friends said that he had studied Islam and visited Saudi Arabia in September 2001 and February 2002. He had been questioned by local police shortly after the 9/11 attacks. One newspaper said he had been a regional Swedish gold medalist in Thai boxing. Others said he was a bodybuilder, a martial arts fan, and a bodyguard/enforcer for Yugoslav gangsters. He was convicted in 1993 for possession of an unregistered shotgun. He was later arrested with a Glock machine pistol. His father is Tunisian; his mother is Swedish. She claimed her son became interested in Islam during his flight school training.

Prosecutors were given a deadline of September 2, 2002, to persuade a court to remand him to custody for two more weeks. Police said he would probably be charged with planning a hijack or with illegal possession of firearms. He could face life in prison. Police raided his apartment in a town between Stockholm and Vaesteraas and carted away documents.

On September 2, Chatty was charged with attempted hijacking; the judge agreed to the two-week extension of his detention. Chatty pleaded guilty to illegal possession of a firearm and not guilty to attempted hijacking. His attorney said he would appeal the detention decision.

Chatty had befriended Oussama Kassir, Lebanese Palestinian and Stockholm resident who allegedly had participated in a plot to create a terrorist training camp in Oregon and had made threats against police. Kassir said the two met in Sweden's Osteraker prison in 1998, where Kassir taught him Islamic lessons and prayers. He said Chatty followed the ultra-orthodox Salafi fundamentalist ideology, which does not advocate violence.

Chatty was freed on September 30, 2002, when prosecutors said that they did not have evidence that he intended a hijacking. The prosecutor imposed a travel ban on him and ordered him to report to police daily for the month of October.

Iglesias Chauvas: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader arrested in France on February 2, 2000. He was a suspect in a 1995 plot to assassinate the King of Spain.

Driss Chebli: Moroccan who on September 26, 2005, received a six-year sentence from a Spanish court for collaborating with a terrorist organization, coordinating a key meeting in Tarragona, Spain, with 9/11 hijack leader Mohammed Atta in July 2005.

Said Chedadi: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Imran Cheema: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Cheema was believed to be a would-be suicide bomber who came to Barcelona from Pakistan between October 2007 and mid-January 2008.

Hassan El Cheguer: one of two French citizens, age 31, sentenced on June 16, 2005, by Presiding Judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte to four years in prison, with one year suspended, for conspiracy to assist Richard C. Reid in attempting to shoe-bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic on December 22, 2001.

Ali Ben Zidane: arrested on November 6, 2007, by British authorities in a London suburb. Zidane, age 34, was one of 17 Algerians and Tunisians arrested throughout Western Europe who were suspected of terrorist ties to Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Yassine Chekhouri: on November 28, 2001, Milan antiterrorism police arrested Moroccan Yassine Chekhouri and Tunisian Nabil Benatti, who were suspected of recruiting for al Qaeda and getting them to Afghanistan. Police raided two Milan mosques after the arrests and seized documents and other evidence. The United States had said that Milan's Islamic cultural institute and mosque was al Qaeda's main European logistics base.

Mohammed Chentouf: sentenced to four years on December 1, 2006, when a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims, including Chentouf, of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings.

Yasser Cheraidi: variant of Yusir Chraydi.

Ferthi Cherif: Algerian expelled by France on April 5, 1986, for being part of a support network for attacks against U.S. targets in Europe.

Klaid Cherkaoui: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. On June 11, 1987, Orleans police gave the Moroccan eight days to leave the country.

Didier Chevrolet: one of four ringleaders of the Communist Combatant Cells arrested on December 16, 1985, in a fast-food restaurant in Belgium. On January 14, 1986, they were charged with the attempted murder of the night watchman at the Brussels-Lambert Bank, which had been bombed on November 4, 1985. On September 26, 1988, the trial began for six Belgians accused of 28 ter-

rorist attacks between October 1984 and December 1985. The group faced punishments ranging from three years to life in prison.

Boualem Chibani: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism-related activities.

Stefano Delle Chiaie: charged in 1985 with "complicity in a massacre and forming an armed gang" in the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. On March 27, 1987, Caracas authorities arrested him and immediately extradited him to Italy. He had been a fugitive for more than 17 years. While prosecutors battled over who had precedence, he was charged with participating in an armed band; with reviving the National Vanguard in 1976; and with involvement in the aforementioned train bombing, in a December 1969 raid on a Milan bank in which 16 people died, in a 1974 bombing of the Italicus train in which 15 people died in Florence, and in the bombing of Piazza Fontana in Milan. On April 6, 1987, he was transferred to Brescia from Rome to testify regarding a May 28, 1974, bomb attack on a trade union meeting that killed 8 and injured 208. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court acquitted him on subversion charges for lack of evidence. On July 19, 1990, the act of association for subversion did not exist for the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court, which thus cleared him of all charges.

Carlos Alberto Chicchiarelli: Argentine arrested with his girlfriend and another Italian on September 22, 1987, in Rome for the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed credit. The men were arrested at their Treasury offices.

Antonio Chicocchi: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank.

Godfrey Philip Chiner: Briton and one of four would-be assassins of Abdul Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan prime minister and the head of the Organization for the Liberation of Libya, who were arrested on November 12, 1984, at Bakoush's residence in Egypt. Egypt said the foiled plot was financed by Libya.

Antonio Chiocchi: one of the three leaders of the Naples section of the Italian Red Brigades in early 1982.

Ali Chohra: Algerian who hijacked an Air France B737 bound for Paris on March 7, 1984, and diverted it to Geneva.

Yasser Chraidi: variants Yusir Chraydi, Chreidi, Cheraidi, Yasir Shuraydah, Yusuf al-Sharidi. Libyan believed to have orchestrated the bombing of La Belle Disco on April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. He was arrested in 1991 for a string of murders, attempted murder, and burglaries. Germany demanded extradition from Lebanon. On June 21, 1994, the Lebanese criminal court pronounced him not guilty in the 1984 murder of Mustafa al-'Ashiq, a Libyan dissident, in Germany. In June 1995, Lebanon cleared him of suspicion in the 1986 murder of a Libyan dissident in Germany. On May 23, 1996, Lebanon extradited him to Germany after the latter agreed not to send him for trial to the United States or Turkey, where he would face the death penalty. On June 17, 1996, East German Stasi Lt. Col. Rainer Wiegand, the star witness against him, died in a collision with a truck in Portugal; police suspected foul play.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Abulghasem Eter, Chraidi, Ali Chanaa, and Verena Chanaa and her sister, Andrea Hausler, for the bombing. Chraidi was charged with three counts of murder, nine counts of attempted murder, and causing a fatal blast. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of multiple counts of attempted murder and sentenced to 14 years.

Yusir Chraydi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Yasser Chreidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Lars Christiansen: on December 8, 1993, the five judges of the Second Criminal Bench of the Schleswig Higher Regional Court sentenced him to 10 years prison under the youth penal code on three counts of murder, several counts of attempted murder, and a particularly serious case of arson in a series of right-wing attacks against asylum-seeker hostels in Germany.

Rudol Cihak: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 bound for Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg.

S. Cihakova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 bound for Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg.

Stanislava Cihakova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 bound for Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg.

Dr. Cihan: code name of a woman whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Jaciento Cilozo: first lieutenant in the Portuguese army who forced a Portuguese military plane to fly from Mozambique to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in protest of the Salazar government on March 12, 1963.

Paul Joseph Cini: Canadian self-styled Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who hijacked an Air Canada DC8 bound for Toronto on November 13, 1971.

Georges Cipriani: aliases Stephan Broeckx, Eric de Roiel, Rene Michel Mercier, Alain Peter Potter, Antoine Arnau Gandolfi. Arrested by French police on March 21, 1987, and charged with the January 25, 1985, assassination in Paris of Gen. Rene Audran, the defense ministry official in charge of France's arms exports. French police searched Cipriani's hideout near Vitry-aux-Loges and found arms, explosives, cash, and documents from the briefcase of Georges Besse, the Renault chief assassinated on November 17, 1986. On January 11, 1988, Cipriani's trial began for the murder of Renault chief Georges Besse, the January 1985 shooting of Army Gen. Rene Audran, the May 31, 1983, murder of two policemen, and illegal association. On January 14, 1989, a jury sentenced him to life with an 18-year minimum recommendation. On April 19, 1989, he was charged with the May 1987 attack on the Interpol headquarters in St. Cloud, Paris. On April 20, 1989, he was one of four imprisoned Direct Action terrorists who began a hunger strike, demanding political prisoner status and the abolition of solitary confinement cells.

Maurizio Cirelli: found hanged in his cell in Avignon, France, on May 9, 1986. His extradition to Italy was scheduled for train robberies believed financed by Red Brigades activities.

Giovanni Ciucci: arrested on January 28, 1982, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Padua. He was holding a pistol to the head of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozer, whom the Red Brigades had kidnapped on December 17, 1981. A member of the Special Agents for Security Operations of the Interior Ministry felled Ciucci with a blow to the head. On January 30, ANSA news agency reported that he had spent time in Libya at a paramilitary training camp. He was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 14 years in the Dozier case.

Ludovico Codella: Italian arrested for the August 5, 1972, attack by a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–Black September squad that set off four explosives at the trans-Alpine oil terminal at Trieste, Italy, destroying six oil tanks and causing $7 million in damage.

Abelardo Collazo: believed to be the leader of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) of Spain. He was arrested on February 11, 1977, by police who arrested six persons holding two hostages: Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquiyo, president of the Council of State, member of the Council of the Realm, one of Spain's richest men, and the fourth highest-ranking official in Spain, kidnapped on December 11, 1976, apparently by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members; and Lt. Gen. Emilio Villaescusa, president of the Supreme Military Tribunal, kidnapped on January 24, 1977.

Yvan Colonna: Corsican separatist leader arrested on July 4, 2003, on a sheep farm. Authorities believe he shot to death Corsica's most senior French official, Prefect Claude Enrignac, on February 6, 1998, in an Ajaccio street. Colonna had added weight and grown long hair and a beard in an effort to throw off his pursuers.

Gerardina Colotti: one of three Red Brigades (RB) members arrested by the Carabinieri on January 22, 1987, after an evening shootout in the Rome suburbs that wounded two RB members, including Colotti, and a 79-year-old bystander. She had worked as a substitute philosophy teacher in the Vertimiglia school system.

Laurent Communier: philosophy student and one of three would-be terrorists who were arrested on March 9, 1987, after a drunken shootout with police guards at the residence of Jean Tiberi, first deputy mayor of Paris and a government member of Parliament. The students drove off but were captured.

Pierre Conard: French shop manager who was one of eight men arrested by the French Department of Territorial Security (DST) on March 30, 1987, suspected of planning attacks against Israeli targets. He was charged with illegal arms possession and conspiracy following the discovery of an arms cache near Paris and documents that mentioned plans for attacks on Arab, Israeli, and U.S. figures and airlines. He was suspected of belonging to a Syrian guerrilla network linked with an extremist Middle Eastern group.

Gerard Conlon: one of the Guildford Four imprisoned for two alleged Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) pub bombings on October 5, 1974, in which 5 people died and 71 were injured. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and fabricated evidence. They spent 14 years in prison. The four were to receive compensation. Conlon was portrayed by Daniel Day-Lewis in the 1993 film *In the Name of the Father.* His autobiography was *Proved Innocent.*

Patrick Giuseppe Conlon: one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. Conlon died in prison in 1980. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed his and the others' convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence.

Niall Connolly: alias David Bracken. One of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas. Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, and Martin McCauley said they were Irish journalists preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. FARC claimed they were in the country to learn about the local peace process. Only Connolly spoke Spanish. Cuba claimed Connolly had been the Sinn Fein Latin America representative since 1996, based in Havana. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives in the IRA members' clothing. On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted on training charges but convicted of traveling on false passports and IDs. Connolly was sentenced to two years and two months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time. On

December 16, 2004, Bogota courts overturned the acquittal and ordered the immediate arrests of the men, to serve 17-year terms. Their whereabouts were unknown. On August 5, 2005, the trio snuck back into Ireland. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Connolly was arrested for carrying a false Irish passport.

Maria Teresa Conti: arrested on October 13, 1980, in Sorrento, Italy, along with Michele Viscardi, leader of the Front Line. He was believed involved in three murders.

David Copeland: engineer, age 22, from a London suburb charged on May 2, 1999, with acting alone in the April 30, 1999, bombing of the Admiral Duncan Pub, a gay hangout in Soho, London, that killed 3 people and hospitalized 27. He was also charged with three counts of causing an explosion—the Duncan bomb, the April 17 Brixton bombing, and the April 24 Brick Lane bombing. He was slated for a West London Magistrates Court appearance on May 8.

Jesus Garcia Corporales: alias Gitanillo. Member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Araba and Madrid Commandos and an expert in car bombs arrested in early 1994 in St. Jean de Luz, France. Police accused him of taking part in 10 attacks in Madrid in which 14 people died. Spain made five extradition requests. On October 12, 1994, a Paris appeals court ruled in favor of extradition.

Macedo Correia: former member of the Popular Forces of April 25 group in Portugal who turned state's evidence in 1985. In a November 27, 1985, trial, he said that the group planned to overthrow the Zairean government.

Anna Corry: member of the Irish National Liberation Army released from prison in Northern Ireland on October 20, 1998. She served 15 years for involvement in a discotheque bombing in 1983. She was one of the first to get early release under the region's peace deal struck in April 1998.

Massimiliano Corsi: Red Brigades member arrested on January 10, 1982, for participating in the shooting and attempted kidnapping of Rome's deputy police chief, Nicola Simone, a few days earlier.

Maria Jose Cortes de la Casa: officer of the Spanish National Police Corps romantically involved with one of eight Hizballah terrorists arrested on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that the terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the ports of Valencia and Madrid. The telephone used by the terrorists for the Alissar Import-Export Company, a front for the terrorist cell, was registered in her name. The Police Directorate-General opened an investigation and temporarily suspended her.

Seamus Costello: founder of the Irish Republican Sociality Party. He was at odds with the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) and was assassinated on a crowded Dublin street on October 5, 1977.

James Cottle: Briton sentenced on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that slightly injured his wife. A second car bomb on November 22, 2000, injured two men and a woman, all British citizens. He initially admitted to the charges but later recanted. The Saudis deported him on August 8, 2003.

David Courtailler: French citizen arrested in France on March 1, 1999. He trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in 1997 and 1998. On March 17, 2004, Courtailler, age 28, went on trial for "criminal association in relation to a terrorist enterprise," which carries a 10-year sen-

tence. He met Jamal Zougam, a suspect in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and injured 2,000. On May 25, 2004, a Paris court sentenced the Islam convert to four years in prison with two years suspended for abetting a network of Islamic terrorists in Europe.

Jerome Courtailler: French convert to Islam, age 28, arrested by Dutch police on September 13, 2001, on suspicion of planning suicide attacks against U.S. targets in Europe. On December 18, 2002, a Rotterdam court freed him.

Georges Courteios: one of two defendants on trial for robbery in Nantes, France, on December 19, 1985, who were freed and armed by Abdel Karim Khaki, a Moroccan member of Abu Nidal who burst into the courtroom and took hostages. Courteios had met Khaki in jail while awaiting trial. The trio made demands regarding Lebanon but ultimately surrendered. The three were charged with attempted murder and were to be tried in France.

Daniel Couspeyre: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak sentenced to five years on March 28, 1989, for attempting to destroy property using explosives in the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy, France.

Marion Coyle: one of two Irish Republican Army (IRA) kidnappers of Teide Herrema, the Dutch manager of the Ferenka metal plant in Dublin, on October 3, 1975. The kidnappers demanded that three IRA terrorists be released, that Ferenka close for 48 hours, and that police not search for the kidnappers or set up roadblocks. The kidnappers surrendered, and on March 11, 1976, an Irish court sentenced Coyle to 15 years.

James Craig: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorist arrested on March 16, 1993, in Argentina by Interpol's Airport Operations Division for two murders. He had been in the country since 1990. One of his victims was a detective killed in an armed robbery in Northern Ireland. The other was a U.S. citizen in an apparent settling of accounts in the New York underworld. He was expected to be extradited to the United States.

Danielle Francoise Cravenne nee Batisse: hijacker of an Air France B727 flying from Paris to Nice on October 18, 1973.

Joelle Crepet: one of two men charged after his March 30, 1986, arrest with complicity in the murder of Gendarmerie Gen. Guy Delfosse, killed on March 27, 1984, while trying to stop a Lyons bank holdup. He was suspected of forming a left-wing terrorist group modeled after Direct Action. He was charged with hostage-taking, armed robbery, and complicity to murder.

Juan Jose Crespo: member of the Spanish First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who died on June 19, 1981, after a three-month hunger strike at Herrera de la Mancha Prison near Madrid.

Juan Carlos Criado Huache: member of the right-wing Catalan Militia who set fires at Barcelona book shops and attacked the offices of separatist groups in 1986.

Gianluigi Cristiani: Red Brigades member who turned state's evidence. On November 6, 1981, he told a Cagliari, Sardinia, court that Palestinian guerrillas had given him a shipment of submachine guns and hand grenades.

Domencio Cristofaro: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Cristofaro. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Klaus Croissant: leftist lawyer of jailed members of the Baader-Meinhof Gang. He was suspected of relaying information to jailed members of the

gang. He fled to France illegally in July 1977, seeking asylum from West German charges of supporting terrorist groups. On August 15, 1977, a pipe bomb exploded in his Stuttgart office. On September 30, 1977, he was arrested by Paris police. He was extradited to West Germany on November 16, 1977, on charges of improperly aiding Andreas Baader while in prison.

Manuel De Cruz: one of three men arrested on December 29, 1985, outside their Paris hotel on suspicion of planning to bomb a synagogue on Rue Copernic. Their apartment contained sulfuric acid, nitric acid, wire, batteries, two packets of nails, a soldering iron, two alarm clocks, and magnesium. The Portuguese citizen had a false Spanish passport.

Arturo Cubillas Fontan: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Antonio Cubillo: leader of the Canaries Autonomy Movement. He was arrested after he returned on August 18, 1985, following a 22-year exile. He was freed on bail the next day.

Finbarr Cullen: County Kildare resident and one of three people convicted on October 27, 1988, in London of conspiring to murder Tom King, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary. The trio had been arrested during the summer in the vicinity of King's country house in rural Wiltshire.

Renato Curcio: founder of the Italian Red Brigades tried in Turin in 1978. His release was demanded by the 12 Red Brigades kidnappers of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome on March 16, 1978.

Henri Curiel: leader of the Curiel Apparat, a Paris-based leftist group that aided scores of revolutionary organizations in the 1970s. He cofounded Egypt's Communist Party. He was shot to death on May 4, 1978, by two youths at his Latin Quarter home. The rightist Organization Delta claimed credit.

Selim Curukkaya: identified on August 12, 1993, by Istanbul's *Hurriyet* as a Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) deputy and accountant in Cologne

Jerry Jan Czerwinski: one of two Polish Army pilots who on April 1, 1982, ended paratroops training at Krakow by taking their plane to the West. They landed in Poland to pick up their families, flew at treetop level to avoid detection, and landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. They requested political asylum. They were arrested, and on July 20, 1982, Czerwinski was sentenced to a year.

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Amina Dabbour: Palestinian schoolteacher, age 21, living in Lebanon who joined three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorists who drove in a car and fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, as it was taxiing down the runway on February 18, 1969. The pilot was killed. They were sentenced to 12 years of hard labor for murder by a Winterthur court on December 22, 1969, but were released after the September 6, 1970, hijacking of a Swissair plane by the PFLP. The group said they were "trained in Jordan and some of them left Syria to carry out their attack in Zurich."

Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh: Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985, carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and $25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. He said that the checks and gun had been given to him by two Libyan diplomats to assassinate U.S. ambassador Maxwell Rabb and the envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Nabil Dagher: Lebanese arrested in April 1986 in Paris on suspicion of aiding a terrorist group, but released for insufficient evidence. He died on March 20, 1986, when a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris. The bomb killed 2 Lebanese and wounded 30. Police suspected he had planted the bomb for the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners.

Abu Dahdah: alias of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.

Fa'ud Dahir: Palestinian who lived in West Berlin and was believed involved in the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Disco.

Fayiz Firyal Dahir: member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) charged in absentia on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found him guilty and sentenced him to 15 years and a $510 fine. He was believed to be in Lebanon. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other LARF members, including the Dahirs, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Fayruz Fayey Dahir: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) members, including the Dahirs, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack killed seven and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Ali Ben Bezhin Dakhli: wanted by Austrian authorities for masterminding the Black June machine gun and grenade attack at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985, that killed 2 and injured 37. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv.

Mohammed Daki: on January 24, 2005, Judge Maria Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans, including Daki, in a decision that differentiated between guerrillas and terrorists according to her reading of the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism. She indicated that their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in the Iraq war zone did not create civilian terror or break international humanitarian law and as such were guerilla in nature, not terrorist, and could not be prosecuted. Prosecutors said they would appeal. The judge's decision was reversed by higher courts in 2007 based on the terrorist nature of the crime rather than its milieu or intended effect. Daki was sentenced to four years.

Daki, age 38, was linked to the Hamburg cell that plotted the 9/11 attacks, sharing a mailing address with Ramzi Binalshibh. In early 2003, he received a phone call in Reggio Emilia, Italy, from Abderrazak Mahdjoub, an Algerian and suspected al Qaeda organizer in Germany, who asked him to find shelter for arriving immigrants. One of them was Ciise Maxamad Cabbdullah (alias The Somali) who Italian investigators said worked for Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and Ansar al-Islam. Daki housed him with four other immigrants. Ten days before they arrested Daki, police picked up Cabbdullah. On November 28, 2005, an appeals court in Milan threw out the terrorism charges.

Kenneth H. Dalgliesh: former British intelligence agent who on November 15, 1981, was participating in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government when he and 44 other mercenaries took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India.

Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni: variant of Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni,

Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni: variants Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni, Haj Hafiz Kassem Kalkamoni; alias Hafez Mohamad Hussein. Al-Dalqamuni was believed to be the leader of a Palestinian terrorist group active in Europe in the 1980s. He was one of 13 persons suspected of membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on October 27, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany. On November 23, 1988, the Karlsruhe Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no evidence that he was a PFLP-GC security chief. Frankfurt police found several automatic pistols, numerous hand grenades, and explosives in his apartment. Police also seized a radio filled with explosives in a car used by Dalqamuni and left in Neuss.

Some believed he was involved in the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270. He was linked to Abu Talib and to Talib's contacts. The federal prosecutor said he established a weapons and explosives depot in Frankfurt and arranged attacks on U.S. military trains in August 1987 with one injury because the bomb exploded early in April 26, 1988. On June 3, 1991, al-Dalqamuni was found guilty of attempted murder and violations of the war arms control and explosives laws and was sentenced to 15 years.

Luigi Damoli: arrested in a January 22–23, 1982, sweep in Verona, Italy, during the search for U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier, kidnapped by the Red Brigades on December 17, 1981. Damoli fingered Paolo Galati.

Fitsen Bettine Daniel: West German nurse arrested on October 2, 1986, when Turkish police at Kayseri Airport found a detonator in a bag she and a doctor were about to take onto a Turkish Airlines flight to Istanbul.

Muhammad al'Danini: one of eight Hizballah terrorists arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the ports of Valencia and Madrid.

Abu Daoud: alias of Uchmed Daoud Mechamed Auda.

Ouhnane Daoud: Algerian whose fingerprints were found on a bag containing bomb material connected to the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. The bag and cell phone detonators were found in a van in Alcala de Henares parked near the house in which the bombs were assembled.

Kamel Daoudi: fled Paris after the September 21, 2001, arrests of seven suspected terrorist colleagues plotting to attack U.S. interests in France, including the U.S. Embassy, in March 2002, when he was 27 years old. He was arrested in the United Kingdom on September 25. He was returned to Paris and held at French secret service headquarters. On January 3, 2005, the trial began of six men, including Daoudi, who were suspected of plotting to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris in 2001. They were charged with "associating with criminals connected with a terrorist enterprise." Prosecutors said Daoudi trained at a terrorist camp in Afghanistan in 2000 and 2001. On March 15, 2005, the French court convicted the six of plotting the suicide bombing against the U.S. Embassy in Paris. Daoudi, an engineering and computer specialist who was the communications operative, received nine years.

Tariq al-Daour: arrested in the United Kingdom on October 21, 2005, at age 19. He may have been plotting to bomb the U.S. Capitol and White House. He was charged with Younis Tsouli with conspiracy to commit credit card fraud and with involvement in financial activity "for the purposes of terrorism." In January, he had been accused of attacking a Jewish man, 24, outside a London parochial school in late 2004; the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Prosecutors said that al-Daour and Tsouli ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course,* which included instructions on how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* They also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the law student was sentenced to six and one-half years after pleading guilty.

Kazem Darabi: Iranian intelligence officer alleged by Munich's *Focus* to have provided money, a car, arms, and Berlin apartments to a Lebanese asylum-seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Kurdish politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On June 14, 1993, *Der Spiegel* reported that the First Criminal Division of the Berlin Regional Court had indicted the former engineering student, who lived in Berlin and worked as a greengrocer, exporter/importer at Ayad GmbH, and Kreuzberg mosque operator. His trial dragged on for four years. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced the

Iranian grocer and former Revolutionary Guard to life in prison.

He was believed to be a leader and financier of the German branch of Hizballah. In 1982, he was sentenced to probationary custody for a breach of the public peace in Mainz, when he took part in an attack on students opposed to Tehran.

Hayri Darban: Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) militant whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Mamoun Darkazanli: Bin Laden agent whose U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001. On October 15, 2004, Hamburg authorities arrested the Syrian German businessman, age 46, who was wanted in Spain on charges of funding al Qaeda for years. He appeared in a wedding video at a mosque with several of the 9/11 hijackers. He was held for possible extradition. He had been questioned in Germany shortly after 9/11 but was freed for lack of evidence. He was accused of having given logistical and financial support to al Qaeda in Spain, Germany, and the United Kingdom since 1997. He faced 12 years in prison in Spain if convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Germany agreed to extradition on October 17, 2004. He was included in the 35 people charged with membership in al Qaeda by Spanish judge Baltasar Garzon in September 2003. He was also charged with purchasing a cargo vessel for bin Laden in December 1993. On July 18, 2005, the German Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ordered Darkazanli's release because the European Union–wide arrest warrant did not comply with German law, which prohibits extradition of Germans against their will. Spain had requested his extradition for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. On July 14, 2006, German prosecutors closed their investigation of Darkazanli, saying that they were unable to confirm suspicions that he had "founded, along with other people, an organization in Germany with the aim of giving logistical and financial support to the terrorist aims of the international network of violent Islamists."

Osama Darra: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Naser Daryaei: Iranian for whom an international arrest warrant was issued on December 17, 1986, on suspicion of purchasing the blue BMW sedan that exploded on November 24, 1985, behind a U.S. Post Exchange in Frankfurt, injuring 35 people. The car had been purchased at the same dealership that had sold the car used in an August 8, 1985, bombing at the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base.

Maria Jesus Dasca Penellas: pregnant 20-year-old student and member of the Spanish Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP) sentenced on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court to death for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Pose Rodriguez. She and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Samir al-Dasqui: alias Muhammad al-'Ali. Lebanese who was identified by Berlin police on November 20, 1986, as the driver of a car whose

Soviet-made grenades and mortar bombs blew up outside the U.S. Tempelhof Air Force Base on October 30, 1986. In 1981, his 1980 application for asylum in Berlin was rejected following a drug offense.

Frank Davis: Nigerian leader of three self-proclaimed members of the Black Liberation Front who bungled a morning robbery attempt and then seized eight hostages at the Spaghetti House restaurant in London on September 28, 1975. They demanded to be flown to Jamaica. On October 1, the radio announced the arrest of two other men on charges of involvement in the robbery. On October 3, the group released the remaining six hostages. Davis shot himself in the stomach, causing serious injuries. On June 30, 1975, the three were found guilty of attempted robbery.

'Abdallah al-Dawsari: one of two Arabs arrested at Rome Airport in possession of three kilograms of explosives in May 1984. On December 24, 1986, the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) threatened the Rome government if they were mistreated, a threat echoed on January 5, 1987, by Allah's Faithful.

Sigurd Debus: hunger-striking terrorist who died in a Hamburg jail on April 16, 1981. He began his hunger strike on February 11, 1981. He had been sentenced to 12 years for robbery and attempted bombing. While he was supporting demands by the Red Army Faction and the June 2 Movement for improved prison conditions, he had joined neither group. He had a radio and television in his cell and was not in solitary confinement and thus had the conditions demanded by the others. The hunger strike by two dozen other jailed terrorists was called off after his death.

Nihad Declas: Tunisian student arrested in July 1980 and remanded on August 1, 1980, into custody by an Antwerp, Belgium, court. He said he was to throw a grenade at passengers arriving at Brussels' Zavantem Airport on El Al.

Muriel Degauque: Belgian convert to Islam who traveled to Iraq in late 2005 at age 38. As al Qaeda's second female suicide bomber, she set off a suicide vest as a U.S. patrol passed by in Baquba on November 9, 2005, killing only herself. Born into a Catholic family, she had grown up in Monceau-Sur-Sambre, near Charleroi. She had become involved with drugs and alcohol while a teen. Her first husband was an Algerian who had persuaded her to turn to Islamic fundamentalism. Her second husband was a Moroccan believed to have died in Iraq before her death. She had entered Iraq from Syria earlier in the month. On November 30, in raids on homes in four cities, Belgian police detained 14 people—3 Moroccans, 2 Tunisians, and 9 Belgians—suspected of involvement in a terrorist network that sent fighters to Iraq, including Degauque. A 15th suspect—a Tunisian believed to have been in contact with one of those detained in Belgium—was arrested in France on November 30. He was believed to have known Degauque's Moroccan husband.

Omar Deghayes: Libyan, age 37, arrested at Luton Airport, north of London, on December 19, 2007, one of two British residents among the three who had been released from Guantánamo's prison after four years in captivity. He was held on the Terrorism Act on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was ordered released on bail.

Behzad Dehqani: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They attacked three computers and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Holger Deilke: one of two suspected Red Army Faction terrorists arrested on December 7, 1989, at Mildstedt, on the outskirts of Husum. He had an identity card that had been stolen from a car parked in Hafenstrasse in September 1988.

Wesam al-Delaema: in May 2005, Dutch police arrested the 32-year-old Iraqi-born Dutch citizen in a raid on his Amersfoort home. He was wanted by the United States on charges of conspiring to kill Americans overseas, by helping to plan attacks in Fallujah, Iraq, in October 2003. Dutch prosecutors found a video showing him and other masked men describing how they mined a road where a U.S. military convoy was heading. The United States charged him in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., on July 27 and requested extradition. He was represented by attorney Victor Koppe. On September 9, 2005, he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., for conspiring to kill American troops near Fallujah, Iraq, in October 2003. On December 19, 2006, a Dutch court rejected a final attempt to block his extradition to the United States, where he would become the first suspect tried in a U.S. court for terrorism during the Iraqi insurgency. His trial began on January 29, 2007, when he pleaded not guilty to four counts of conspiracy and two other crimes for membership in the mujaheddin from Fallujah, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, presided over by U.S. District Judge Paul L. Friedman; he had been extradited to the United States the previous weekend. Two charges carried a life sentence. He claimed he had been kidnapped and forced to participate in the video. The extradition agreement would have him return to the Netherlands to serve any prison time. He would not be treated as an enemy combatant or tried by the U.S. military.

Agurtzane Delgado Iriondo: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member, age 44, who was accused of 18 murders in Spain and who was sentenced on January 13, 2003, by a Paris court to nine years in prison for the murders.

Maria del Rosario Delgado Iriondo: on March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members on Algerian soil. Delgado Iriondo was a member of the ETA-Military Madrid Command in Algeria.

Rosario Delgado Iriondo: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled by Uruguayan authorities on August 26, 1994, for carrying out political activities that led to rioting in Uruguay on August 24, 1994. She had been detained in Montevideo, Uruguay, in May 1992 with a trio of ETA members, who were later expelled on August 24, 1994. Uruguayan courts had denied a Spanish extradition request for her, and she had then lived freely as a refugee in Montevideo.

She was indicted on terrorism and arms charges on August 29, 1994, in Paris. Police searches turned up counterfeit or stolen ID papers and documentation from ETA. Spanish authorities had issued seven international arrest and extradition orders for her involvement in the killing of 17 civil guards, three soldiers, two civilians, and a policeman during the 1980s. A French court granted extradition on February 22, 1995, but said that she would have to first serve time for crimes committed in France. On May 10, 1995, the Paris Court of Appeals granted five of the six requests made by Spanish courts for her extradition. The five were for attacks in which people had been murdered. She would not be handed over to Spain until she had served a sentence for crimes committed in France, including illegal possession of arms and membership in a criminal association with terrorist aims. The attacks included a car bombing on July 14, 1986, against a Civil Guard bus in Madrid's Plaza de la Republica Dominicana in which 12 people died.

Marcello Dell'Omo: one of five members of the Italian Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party offshoot arrested in Paris on September 2, 1989. Police discovered arms and leaflets claiming responsibility for attacks and plans for more attacks in Italy. Two men and two women were arrested in the Faubourg St. Antoine District of central Paris, and another man was arrested at a

hotel in the Grands Boulevards area. A fifth suspect was arrested later at the hotel.

Karl-Heinz Dellwo: one of the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, and the economic counselor, Heinz Hillegaart. They demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing 1 of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be joined later by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Dellwo was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison.

George DeMeo: indicted on April 1, 1980, by a federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiring to export weapons illegally to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Abdelkarim Deneche: Algerian member of the Armed Islamic Group arrested on August 21, 1995, by Stockholm police for the July 25, 1995, bombing of a subway car at the Saint-Michel station along the Seine River in the Latin Quarter of Paris that killed 7 and injured 86. He reportedly was cleared on suspicion of murder two days later but remained in custody. That day, Judge Laurence Le Vert of Paris issued an international arrest warrant for him. Sweden refused extradition on October 26, 1995, saying that police had confirmed that he was in Sweden when the bomb went off. He had settled in Sweden several years earlier. He remained in custody on suspicion of trying to raise money for Algerian terrorists. On October 31, Sweden announced that he would be deported, but not to Algeria.

Simon Denouse: London-based, South African–backed Seychelles exile who worked for Italy and was blown up by his own bomb on October 20, 1982, before he could launch a coup against the government of Seychelles president Albert France Rene. The Seychelles Resistance Movement claimed credit.

Mohammed Derbas: posted bail of $160,000 in cash in mid-June 1995 for the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. He and his wife, Reem Abdelhadi, were charged. They were freed on July 28, 1995, when a court found insufficient evidence to press charges of possessing explosives and weapons with intent to endanger life.

Tarek Dergoul: one of five U.K. citizens held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was one of four who were immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning.

Simone Barnstein Deroy: alias of Joelle Aubron.

Jean-Pierre Deteix: Frenchman working for the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) as a public relations consultant whose car was bombed on May 2, 1988, in New Caledonia. The National Committee Against Independence, believed to be a group of white French settlers, claimed credit.

Michael James Devine: Irish National Liberation Army member serving 12 years for possessing firearms and ammunition who on June 22, 1981, joined the Maze Prison hunger strike. He died on August 20, 1981, on the 60th day of his strike, an hour after polls opened for the Northern Irish Parliamentary seat in Fermanagh and South Tyrone vacated by the starvation death of

Bobby Sands. Bombs went off in Belfast and Bangor, injuring 21, in protest of Devine's death.

Matthew Devlin: Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger striker whose family took him off his strike on September 4, 1981, after he fell unconscious after fasting since July 15, 1981, in Maze Prison.

Sohrab Dezfuli: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40-mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq, in Paris.

Mohammed Abu Dhess: one of 11 Muslim radicals detained throughout Germany on April 23, 2002. They were members of the Palestinian group Al Tawhid and were planning attacks in Germany, as directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi, an al Qaeda operational leader. They were plotting to shoot people in a German city square and set off a hand grenade near a Jewish or Israeli target. Mohammed Abu Dhess heads the cell.

Abderrahmane Dhina: member of the council of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) executive body. He escaped a November 9, 1994, French police raid on an FIS safe house and took refuge in Switzerland, where he stayed with Said Lekhal, a member of the FIS committee of elected members.

Mohammed Mehdi Diab: On April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ramzi Diab: alias of Salah Salmon Fiaz Kweiks.

Kamara Birahima Diadie: Mauritanian ordered by Mohamed Achraf to acquire explosives from an arms trafficker in Almeria and to contact a Palestinian who would prepare the detonator in a plan to bomb the National Court building in Madrid in 2004.

Calogero Diana: Red Brigades member serving a life term for killing a police chief in 1976 who on September 22, 1986, escaped from the Novara prison hospital following a hunger strike that began on August 23, 1986.

Diane: on May 29, 1989, Brazilian federal police arrested her in Rio de Janeiro along with Patrick Haemers, alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium, and Haemers's wife, Lizzie Shack, fellow Belgians, on January 14, 1989. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force Hercules C-130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Alphone Dianou: leader of the 30 Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front separatists who on April 22, 1988, conducted a gun and machete attack on a French paramilitary gendarme police station on Ouvea island in New Caledonia, killing 3 and injuring 5 gendarmes before taking 15 policemen hostage. He had trained for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the Pacific Regional Seminary in Suva, Fiji, but dropped out after three years of the seven-year program. He was killed in a French rescue operation on May 7, 1988.

Uriarte Diaz: alias Robles. Presumed member of the Executive Committee of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military who was arrested on July 11, 1989, in Bayonne, France, by air and border police. He was believed responsible for

the group's finances. He was held by French police who were probing the kidnapping of Basque industrialist Emiliano Revilla after two ransom payments were intercepted by the authorities in France. A French couple who sheltered him were also being questioned.

Christian Didier: on May 19, 1987, carrying false papers and a loaded pistol, he claimed he was to perform a urological examination on former Lyons Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie while attempting to enter Lyons's St. Joseph's Prison. Police thwarted the attempted assassination when the pistol was discovered as Didier passed through an electronic door check.

Elvira Dieguez: female member of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who on December 5, 1992, was arrested in a shootout with Spanish police in a supermarket parking lot. She and other GRAPO members raided an armored van servicing the supermarket, taking 80 million pesetas. She was carrying false documents when captured.

Mohammed Dilal: from Halifax, United Kingdom, age 26, arrested in mid-January 2007 on charges of possession of information of use to terrorists.

Francesca Dimitrio: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder. Dimitrio had been a fugitive since 1982.

Haydar Asad Jamal ad-Din: born in al-Ghubayrah in 1952. One of three Lebanese Shi'ite students who hijacked Alitalia 713, a DC8 flying from Tehran to Rome with a refueling stop in Beirut, Lebanon, on September 7, 1979.

Mahri Muhyi-al-Din: variant Mehri Medieddin. On February 27, 1992, Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere of France issued an international arrest warrant for the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged the Lebanese with murder and attempted murder. Police in Dresden, Germany, arrested him on November 13, 1992. Greece said on November 19 that it would request extradition; France planned a similar request. Dresden prosecution authorities said that he might have been staying in the capital of Saxony since the end of October 1988, when the area was still East Germany.

Rizwan Ditta: arrested by British police in mid-January 2007 on charges of possession of information of use to terrorists, age 29.

Abdelahi Djaouat: member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderrazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network.

Abu Doha: aliases The Doctor, Amar Makhulif. Algerian, age 37, living in London who on July 15, 2001, was arrested and charged by the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York with being the mastermind of the Los Angeles International Airport millennium bomb plot of 2000. He moved to London in 1999 after working as a senior official at an Afghan terrorist camp. He was charged with organizing attacks on the United States and was detained in the United Kingdom and fought extradition to the United States, where faced life in prison.

On August 28, 2001, a Manhattan federal grand jury indicted him on eight counts, including conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and provide material support to terrorists, stemming from charges of serving as the link between Osama bin Laden and Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives across the Canada–U.S. border. He was

charged with helping trainees from one camp in their attempt to bomb "an airport or other large facility" in the United States. Doha spoke to Ressam at the Khalden terrorist training camp in Afghanistan about a bombing in the United States. He offered Ressam "money or means of travel to Algeria" after completion of such a bombing. The agreement was sealed in a November 8, 1999, phone conversation, according to the indictment. He also trained and supported young terrorists by raising money and running a camp in Afghanistan "dedicated exclusively to training Algerian nationals in jihad operations." He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. On February 4, 2002, he was implicated by Yacine Akhnouche in a plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. On May 10, 2002, U.K. judge Timothy Workman ruled that he could be extradited to the United States, which had agreed not to seek the death penalty. On June 29, 2008, British officials said they would be releasing him on bail per a court order.

Hugh Doherty: one of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen who shot to death Ross McWhirter, coeditor of the *Guinness Book of World Records,* in London on November 27, 1975. On February 10, 1977, Doherty was convicted of killing McWhirter, Prof. Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, police bomb disposal expert Capt. Roger Goad, and three others. He was also sentenced for the murders of two policemen in a hostage siege on London's Balcombe Street and for several bomb and gun attacks in the United Kingdom. The judge recommended that he not be considered for parole for at least 30 years. On April 9, 1999, Doherty was freed as part of the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

Joseph Patrick Thomas Doherty: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member convicted of murdering Capt. Herbert Richard Westmacott in a shootout with a British convoy on May 2, 1980, in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Doherty escaped from the maximum security Crumlin Road prison on June 10, 1981, as he awaited the verdict in his murder trial. He was convicted in absentia two days later and sentenced to life in prison. On June 18, 1983, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and FBI agents arrested him at an Irish pub in lower Manhattan, New York City, for unlawful entry into the United States and a false passport. On December 13, 1984, U.S. District Court Judge John E. Sprizzo ruled that he could not be extradited to Northern Ireland because his crime was political. In September 1986, Doherty requested to be sent to Ireland, where he faced a 10-year sentence for escaping from prison. An immigration judge agreed. On June 9, 1988, attorney general Edwin Meese ruled that he should be deported to the United Kingdom, not Ireland. On June 29, 1990, a three-judge panel of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York granted him the right to apply for asylum as a political prisoner. It was his 8th win in U.S. courts regarding his case. However, on July 19, 1990, the Justice Department requested that the full court hear the case. New York Mayor David N. Dinkins advocated giving him asylum and called him a "political prisoner." The New York City Council had voted in June 1990 to name a Joe Doherty Corner outside New York Metropolitan Correctional Center in Manhattan, where he was held. In mid-August 1991, Doherty was transferred to a maximum-security penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. On August 27, 1991, two of the three judges on the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York refused to order his release, saying that the lengthy detention did not violate his constitutional rights as a foreigner. The U.S. Supreme Court was scheduled to hear in October 1991 a government appeal of the decision giving Doherty the right to a hearing on asylum. On January 15, 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that he was not entitled to a new hearing on his bid to avoid deportation, reversing the decision of a federal appeals court. He was deported on February 19, 1992, at which time he flew to Belfast

and was jailed. On August 3, 1992, the United Kingdom's top official in Northern Ireland denied Doherty credit for the almost nine years he had served in the U.S. prison system while fighting extradition.

Kiernan Doherty: On May 29, 1981, the national H-Block Committee (named after the Maze Prison facilities for Provisional Irish Republican Army [IRA] terrorists) reported that the IRA hunger striker would run in Cavan-Monaghan for the Irish Republic's Parliament in the June 11 general elections. He was elected while serving 22 years in Maze Prison for possession of explosives and firearms in a hijacked car. He died on August 2, 1981, on the 73rd day of his hunger strike.

Pat Doherty: member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) Army Council in December 1998.

Khaled Dayekh Dokh: one of two Black March terrorists who on April 16, 1979, tried to take over El Al 334, a B707 flying from Tel Aviv to Vienna, at Zaventem Airport in Brussels. They conducted a gun battle with police in which a dozen people were injured and then shot seven more Belgians. El Al security men and Belgian police shot one of the terrorists and arrested both. On August 16, 1979, the duo was sentenced to eight years for attempted murder and for carrying illegal weapons and false identity papers.

Karel Dolezal: one of two miners who hijacked a Slovair L410 flying from Prague to Marianske and Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, on April 18, 1972, diverting the plane to Nuremburg, West Germany.

Oldrich Dolezal: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Karel Dolezel: one of two miners convicted of the July 14, 1971, hijacking of the Prague-to-Carlsbad flight to West Germany.

Peter Dollner: one of seven Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) members in Blekingegade, Denmark, sentenced to prison. They may have been responsible for the 1988 post office robbery in Kobmargergade that netted 13 million Danish kroner, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence. He was free after being released after sentencing in 1991.

Alain Domenge: sentenced to 14 years on June 21, 1990, by a court in Pau, France, for two attacks in the French Basque country in 1985 by the right-wing Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Marco Donat-Cattin: leader of the Italian Front Line terrorist group and son of former Christian Democratic government minister Carlos Donat-Cattin. He was arrested on December 18, 1980, by Paris police on the Champs Elysees. Italian police had issued international arrest warrants against him for the murder of Milan's assistant state attorney, Emilio Alessandrini, in January 1979.

Francescu Donati: variant Francesco, Red Brigades member arrested on May 17, 1983, after taking hostages during a bungled robbery attempt at a Rome post office. On May 25, 1986, he was sentenced to life in prison for murdering a woman guard at Rome's Rebibbia Prison in January 1983. A prison doctor was seriously injured in the attack.

Ivan Dontchev: on February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to the Bulgarian for an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome.

Jose Dorronsoro: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for

shooting to death Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. The death sentence was commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian, who was kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Dorronsoro was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term.

Mohamed Doumi: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism activities.

Mohammed Sidki Siad Dous: variant Mohammed Stoki Dosh. One of two Libyans who fired pistols and submachine guns at passengers in the international arrival area of Rome's Fiumicino Airport on February 24, 1981, wounding five passengers. Police returned fire, wounding one terrorist and capturing both. Dous was hiding in an airport restroom. On November 22, 1983, Italy's Assizes Court gave him a 15-year sentence. On October 7, 1986, Italy quietly freed the duo. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with four Italians who had been held in Libya for the preceding six years.

Maire Drumm: assassinated on October 28, 1976, by the Ulster Freedom Fighters in Mater Hospital in Belfast. Drumm had resigned a few weeks earlier as vice president of Sinn Fein. More than 20,000 people marched at her funeral.

Pauline Drumm: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested in France in July 1989, sentenced to two years each for forging documents, and extradited to Germany in July 1992. On November 16, 1992, the Cell Higher Regional Court charged them with the attempted murder of four U.K. soldiers and the June 1989 bombing of the Quebec Barracks of the British Army of the Rhine in Osnabrueck that injured a guard. The German federal prosecutor said they had five bombs containing 330 pounds of Semtex explosive when they cut through a fence at the barracks.

Dubovtsev: Soviet male born in 1959 who on March 4, 1991, hijacked an AN-24 en route from Kotlas to Leningrad and demanded to fly to Stockholm. The plane landed at Leningrad's Pulkovo Airport. Dubovtsev let the hostages go, but when police attempted to arrest him, he set off a homemade bomb and died on the way to the hospital. He was a resident of Kotlas in the Arkhangelsk region. The KGB reported that until 1987, he had been registered as a multiple-drug addict and had shunned treatment after that.

Christian Dubray: arrested on December 3, 1986, for involvement in several holdups in the Lyons, France, area in which a police sergeant was killed. He was the cousin of Gilbert Vecchi, a roofer for a public works company arrested by Fresnes, France, police on charges of "complicity in assassination and attempted assassination" and "destruction of personal and real property belonging to others through the effect of an explosive substance which caused the death."

Christine Duemlein: alias Katharina Jensen. Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 14, 1990, in East Germany. She was married to fellow arrested RAF member Werner Lotze, with whom she had an eight-year-old child. They lived in Senftenberg, Cottbus, area. She was later released when West German authorities discovered that the international arrest warrant issued in 1983 had been rescinded in 1988 because she had been charged with RAF membership but not with a specific crime.

Peter S. Duffy: British member of the Wild Geese of the Congo wars who on November 15, 1981, was participating in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government when he and 44 other mercenaries took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India.

Dr. Bridget Rose Dugdale: joined four other armed Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members to steal 19 paintings valued at $19.2 million from the home of Sir Alfred Beit on April 26, 1974, in Ireland. A week later, the group demanded the transfer of four convicted IRA members: Dolours and Marion Price, Hugh Tenny, and Gerald Kelly, from the United Kingdom to Ulster jails. The group's letter demanded $1.2 million in cash by May 14, threatening the destruction of the paintings. The paintings were recovered unharmed on May 3. Dugdale was sentenced to nine years after her arrest. On October 3, 1975, two IRA terrorists kidnapped a Dutch businessman and demanded her release. One of the kidnappers was Eddie Gallagher, father of the baby born in jail to Dr. Dugdale.

Andrew Duggan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Harry Duggan: one of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen who shot to death Ross McWhirter, coeditor of the *Guinness Book of World Records,* in London on November 27, 1975. On February 10, 1977, he was convicted of killing McWhirter, Prof. Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, police bomb disposal expert Capt. Roger Goad, and three others. He was also sentenced for the murders of two policemen in a hostage siege on London's Balcombe Street and for several bomb and gun attacks in the United Kingdom. The judge recommended that he not be considered for parole for at least 30 years. On April 9, 1999, Duggan was freed as part of the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

Lionel Dumont: Frenchman who converted to Islam in 1991 and who escaped during a March 29, 1996, raid by police in Roubaix, France, on a hideout of Algerians and Moroccan terrorists who had committed a series of bank, armored car, service station, and convenience store robberies during which bystanders were shot down. More than 1,000 shots were fired in the gun battle, which ended with four Algerians burning alive. The gang members were associated with a mosque in Lille known for preaching radical theology to disaffected North African immigrants.

Police believe that he was planning, with fellow Bosnian war veteran Andrew Rowe, a British convert of Jamaican descent, a major attack in Europe. He had trained with the Islamic rebels in Afghanistan, fought alongside Bosnian Muslims in the Bosnia war, and later joined the gang in Roubaix.

During his terrorism trial in September 2005 in London, he said he was in Frankfurt waiting for delivery instructions for an arms transfer to Muslim Chechen fighters. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. On December 16, 2005, the London jury convicted him for his role in the armed robberies in France in 1996 and sentenced him to 30 years in prison.

Gerard Dupre: France's most-wanted criminal, who escaped prison on February 27, 1981, when a hijacked helicopter landed in the middle of the soccer field of the high-security Fleury Mergois prison. He was serving a sentence for armed robbery. Police captured him on March 6, 1981, after he was wounded in a gun battle with police on a crowded street.

Riccardo Dura: on September 26, 1984, Venice magistrate Carlo Mastelloni issued an arrest warrant for Yasir Arafat on arms trafficking charges, citing a 1979 arms shipment from Palestinians in West Beirut to Italian Red Brigades members, including Dura.

Tolga Durbin: German citizen, age 29, residing in Ulm and arrested in June 2007 in Pakistan. He tried to attend an Islamist militant camp and recruit other Germans for the training. He was

deported to Germany in August and was questioned and released. He had introduced to radical Islamic circles Fritz Gelowicz, leader of a German group who was arrested on September 4, 2007, while planning terrorist attacks against U.S. interests. Durbin worked at a solar energy company run by Gelowicz's father.

Abdullah Rashid ad-Dusari: one of two members of an Iranian fundamentalist group traveling under forged Syrian passports arrested at Rome's international airport on May 18, 1984, when a search uncovered two bags containing 2.8 kilograms of plastic explosives along with detonators, boosters, charges, a compass, and an Iraqi passport. The duo had arrived on a Syrian Arab Airlines flight from Damascus and were awaiting an Iberian Airlines flight to Madrid. On June 4, 1984, the duo was sentenced to 10 years for possession of explosives. They would be deported after serving their sentences.

Gisela Dutzi: Frankfurt court sentenced her to eight and one-half years on July 18, 1985, for her participation in Red Army Faction activities, including weapon possession and forgery.

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Manuel Echave Urrestrilla: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested by French police on March 10, 1987, in Zumaya, Guipuzcoa, and handed over to Spanish police.

Juan Carlos Echevarria Garmendia: arrested by Paris police on July 3, 1988, on a bus after he had collected 100 million pesetas' worth of French currency in two bags, which the Revilla family had paid as a second ransom in the February 1988 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) kidnapping of industrialist Emiliano Revilla. The Guipuzcoa man belonged to a "legal commando" (made up of ETA members without police records) that had been broken up in 1983.

Jesus Echeverri Elorduy: suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) originally from Amorebieta in Vizcaya and arrested on June 8, 1988, in St. Jean de Luz in France. Judge Legrand ordered him held because the defendant did not have papers authorizing him to live in France. Echeverri was accused by Spain of having helped unload packets of plastic explosives stolen from the Soto de la Marina store in Santander.

Eugenio Echeveste: suspected leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) deported by France to the Dominican Republic on August 9, 1984.

Christa Eckes: one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. She was among the most-wanted terrorists in West Germany. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. She was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977. She was sentenced to eight years by the higher regional court in Stuttgart-Stammheim on March 20, 1986, and sent to Cologne-Ossendorf prison. On February 1, 1989, she was one of 38 RAF members who began a prison hunger strike.

Mikhael Economopoulus: name on a forged Greek passport carried by a Lebanese arrested by Austrian police on January 26, 1992. He was believed to be the mastermind of a plot by three terrorists to attack Kuwaiti facilities in Vienna in early February 1992. Police raided a Vienna apartment and found 5.5 pounds of Semtex, a U.K.-made Sterling 9-mm Parabellum submachine gun, a 7.62-mm Tokarev Soviet-made pistol, and 50 rounds of ammunition for the Sterling and five for the Tokarev. The Lebanese was carrying 20 other ID cards and was believed to belong to the pro-Iraqi Hawari group.

Mesut Edipsoy: Iranian-born Turkish citizen for whom French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant on September 8, 1992, for aiding and abetting murders and associating with an illegal paramilitary group in the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He

allegedly passed two forged Turkish passports to Ali Rad Vakili and Mohamad Azadi, the presumed killers.

Bowes Egan: advisor to Bernadette Devlin, a member of Parliament, arrested on July 28, 1970, and charged with conspiring with James Anthony Roach, an Ulster Catholic arrested by British police and accused of violating the Firearms Act for throwing two canisters of tear gas onto the floor of the House of Commons from the visitors' gallery on July 23, 1970.

Peter Egloff: Swiss, age 24, who went on trial on September 19, 1977, in Winterthur, Switzerland, on charges of stealing weapons from army depots and passing them to urban terrorists in West Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. He was also accused of carrying out bomb attacks on diplomatic and business premises in Zurich between 1971 and 1974.

Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous: variant Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous. Senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member, then 42, arrested with Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, on a request from the United States. They appeared in court on July 12, 1999, when Arvinder Sambi of the Crown Prosecution Service said that their fingerprints appeared on originals of faxes that claimed credit for the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. One fax was received at a shop in London; another was sent after the bombings from a post office, Miss Sambi said in the Bow Street Magistrates' Court. The originals were found at the London offices of the Advice and Reform Council, believed to be an al Qaeda front. On May 2, 2000, the Bow Street Magistrates' Court had ordered his extradition to the United States. Federal prosecutors in New York indicted him. The U.K. Law Lords approved extradition on December 17, 2001.

Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous: variant of Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous.

Luciano Eizaguirre Mariscal: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by France to Togo on September 23–26, 1984. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike and was treated in a Togo hospital upon arrival.

Zeki Ejder: Turkish migrant worker who entered France illegally in 1974. He hijacked a Turkish Airlines DC10 flying from Paris to Istanbul on April 30, 1976.

Sepala Ekanayaka: on June 30, 1982, wearing dynamite sticks around his neck, he hijacked Alitalia Flight 1790 out of Rome bound for Tokyo.

Azad Ekinci: suspected accomplice of two suicide truck bombers who attacked two Turkish synagogues on November 15, 2003, killing 25 and injuring 303. He was later tentatively identified as one of the two al Qaeda suicide bombers who on November 20, 2003, set off truck bombs at both the British Consulate and the headquarters of HSBC, a British bank, killing at least 30 people and wounding 450.

Levon Ekmekgian: variant of Levan Ekmekjian.

Levan Ekmekjian: variant Levon Ekmekgian. Carried a French passport and was one of three members of the Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia who fired submachine guns and set off a bomb in a crowded international flight terminal passenger lounge at Ankara's Esemboga Airport on August 7, 1982. He was wounded by police in a gun battle. He was executed in January 1983.

Hamid Elasmar: arrested on January 31, 2007, as part of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading. He was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. His trial was scheduled to begin on January 29, 2008. He pleaded guilty.

Abdallah Elazragh: Libyan intelligence officer believed linked to the September 19, 1989, bombing of the Union Des Transport Aeriens aircraft over Chad. Observers expected French investigating judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996, visit to Libya. Fellow Libyan intelligence officer Abdesslam Hamouda was believed to have purchased the bomb timer in Germany. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that the Libyan officials had organized the attack.

Paulo Elcoro Ayastuy: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Juan Maria Elizaralde Urrieta: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members believed by police to be responsible for the September 7, 1987, assassination of Civil Guard 2nd Lt. Cristobal Martin Luengo in Bilbao, Spain.

Zabaleta Elosequi: alias Baldo; variant Waldo. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) activist sentenced on February 28, 2000, to 24 years for supplying weapons to ETA. On April 11, 1989, over 400 French policemen were searching for him after the Civil Guard deactivated a parcel bomb sent to Jose Barrioneuvo, minister of transport, tourism, and communications.

Patrick Emers: variant of Patrick Haemers.

Kristine Endrigkeit: arrested on January 11, 1988, by police in Lubeck, West Germany, for planting the bomb that went off on April 4, 1986, in La Belle Discotheque in the Berlin-Schoeneberg District of West Berlin, killing 4 people and wounding 231, including 62 Americans. On December 21, 1988, the State Attorney's Office at the Berlin Regional Court dropped its investigation of her.

Sahim Engisek: senior member of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) arrested in Paris on August 25, 1994, following a demonstration in support of the outlawed party. He was deported to Germany on August 31, 1994, because his papers were not in order.

Gudrun Ensslin: one of the prominent members of the Baader-Meinhof group, also known as the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany. She was arrested in a Hamburg shopping center on June 7, 1972. Her release was demanded by the Socialist Patients' Collective, who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975. She was one of three RAF members sentenced to life in prison on April 28, 1977, by a five-man tribunal in Stuttgart. The counts included the murders of four U.S. soldiers in bombings of U.S. installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in May 1972. They were also found guilty of 34 attempted murders and were given 15-year sentences for bombing two police stations, a publishing house, and a judge's car and for the attempted murder of policemen during a shootout when they were arrested. Their attorney, Otto Schilly, argued that their actions had been legitimate protests against the Vietnam War and that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Several times, Ensslin's release was a demand of kidnappers and hijackers. Ensslin committed suicide in Stammheim prison in Stuttgart on October 18, 1977, hours after the Lufthansa rescue in Somalia by the West German GSG9 team. Ensslin was found hanging from a wire from a window bar in her cell.

Jose Felix Erezuma: deputy head of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Barcelona commando, who died in an exchange of fire with police who raided a house in Llica D'Amunt, near Barcelona, Spain, on May 30, 1991. He was believed involved in the May 29, 1991, bombing of a Civil Guard

barracks in Vic that killed 9 people and injured 50 others.

Josefa Ernaga: member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) sentenced on October 23, 1989, to 1,588 years in prison for the car bomb attack on June 19, 1987, that killed 21 people and injured 45 in a Barcelona department store.

Barbara Ernst: one of six suspected Red Army Faction members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. She was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977.

Lt. Jose Erostrabe: sentenced to 1,000 years in Spain on July 30, 2001, in connection with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) activities.

Andres Errandonea Arrupi: one of four alleged members of Irritxi, a subgroup of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, arrested on May 17, 1986, in Inchaurrondo, Spain, on suspicion of machine-gun attacks against French trucks.

Jacqueline Esbar: variant of Jacqueline Esber.

Jacqueline Esber (variant Esbar, Asbir): girlfriend in 1984 of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, believed to be the leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF). In November 1983, Yugoslav police found a map pinpointing the March 26, 1984, attack in Strasbourg against U.S. consul general Robert Onan Homme, who was slightly injured by a lone gunman. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the explosives smuggling charges against the at-large LARF member for insufficient evidence. She had been accused of participating in the kidnapping of Jean Pirot and the killing of Israeli diplomat Yacov Barsimantov in Paris. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other LARF members, including Esber, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, an attack that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Mohsen Sharif Esfahani: one of 13 Iranians believed involved in the murder in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 24, 1990, of Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahedin. He was arrested in Paris in November 1992 at the request of the Swiss government. France approved extradition; Switzerland protested the expulsion.

Reza Eskfi: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They attacked three computers and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Jacques Esnal: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) roving commando who on June 18, 1993, was sentenced by a Paris court to 10 years in prison.

Gianluigi Esposito: right-wing terrorist accused of murder who on November 23, 1986, was lifted to freedom in a hijacked helicopter from the Rebibbia jail in Rome.

Raffaella Esposito: Italian woman arrested on September 25, 1987, in Montelimar, France. Italy requested extradition for involvement in armed robberies to finance Prima Linea. Naples legal sources said that she had been sentenced to 59 months for membership in the group. Her request for recognition as a "dissociated" defendant, a status given to alleged terrorists who refuse to act as in-

formers but who nonetheless publicly recognize that "armed struggle was a mistake" and can thereby qualify for lighter sentences, was denied.

Zakariya Essabar: alias Ammar Moula. Moroccan, age 24 as of September 2001, who lived on Marien Street in Hamburg, Germany, and was an associate of the cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked his financial assets.

Esteban Estaban: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding 18 months.

Ricardo D'Este: believed to be a founder of the Italian Red Brigades, he escaped from a Rome prison in June 1985 but was arrested by Barcelona police on April 26, 1987.

Juan Jose Etchave Orogengoa: former Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader who was critically injured on July 3, 1978, when hit in the stomach by two machine-gun bullets in Saint-Jean-de-Luz. His wife Rosario died at the scene.

Esteban Etchevarria Larralde: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member for whom Beniform, Belgium, police were searching in July 1988.

Felix Etchevarria Gutierrez: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member for whom Beniform, Belgium, police were searching in July 1988.

Joseph Etcheveste: deputy leader of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak arrested on February 20, 1988, by French gendarmes from the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale along with four associates after a shootout in front of the terrorists' Boucau apartment. He was wounded in the back.

Musbah Abdulghasem Eter: variant of Musbah Abulgasem Eter.

Musbah Abulgasem Eter: variant Abdulghasem. Alleged bomb maker for the LaBelle Disco attack of April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. On October 10, 1997, the Libyan was extradited from Italy to Germany. He showed up at the German Embassy in Malta in 1995, offering to blame everything on Libya. He claimed he had seen cables between the Libyan People's Bureau and Said Rashid, the head of Libyan intelligence, who had also been tied to the 1988 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie. Eter claimed Rashid ordered the bombing and said Yasser Chreidi was the mastermind. Eter later flew to Libya and then on to Berlin to await trial, but ran off. He was arrested in Rome at a hotel across from the Libyan Embassy, where he was found with a suitcase full of cash.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Eter, Chreidi, Ali Chanaa, and Verena Chanaa and her sister, Andrea Hausler, on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Eter and Hausler were charged as accessories. All faced life sentences. Eter passed the Libyan Embassy's money to Chreidi and Ali Chanaa.

On December 2, 1997, prosecution star witness Eter recanted his confession implicating Libya and the other defendants. He said Libya had not approved the bombing and blamed another group of two Italians and Mohamed Aschur, a Libyan opposition leader later murdered in East Berlin. On November 13, 2001, he was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 12 years.

Eliana Etxeberria: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested along with her husband, Juan Manuel Galarraga, by French authorities in St. Pee-Sur-Nivelle on March 11, 1988.

Eugenio Etxebeste: alias Antxon. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader deported to Algiers

from France in the 1980s. On April 18, 1989, he was among the 6 of the 50 ETA members living in Algeria who were expelled. On January 16, 1996, Spanish justice and interior minister Juan Alberto Belloch announced he would request his extradition from the Dominican Republic.

Rafael Etxebeste Garmendia: one of two members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military who died on August 15, 1987, when a bomb they were handling exploded inside their car in San Sebastian, Guipuzcoa.

Sabino Euba Cenarruzabeitia: alias Pelo Pintxo. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military member arrested on March 29, 1992, by Paris police as he was about to board a plane to Mexico.

Astrid Eyzaguirre: dual German American citizen, age 23, and fiancée of Osman Petmezci, a Turkish al Qaeda sympathizer. The couple was arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, as they were planning to bomb the U.S. Army's European headquarters and other targets in Heidelberg on September 11. Police found 290 pounds of chemicals, 5 pipe bombs, gunpowder, and marijuana plants in their apartment. Police also found a picture of bin Laden, Islamic literature, and a book about bomb making.

She was an assistant manager at the post exchange store (PX) at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg. She had worked at the base for several years.

As the trial opened on April 11, 2003, Petmezci denied plotting an attack and said the chemicals were intended for making firecrackers. Prosecutors withdrew the terrorism counts, saying there was not "sufficient specificity" to prove the plot against the base. She was acquitted of the explosives charge but convicted of a drug offense and sentenced to six months.

Tahar Ezirouali: one of eight Islamic militants charged on January 17, 2005, by Spanish investigating judge Baltasar Garzon with providing logistical support to Ramzi Binalshibh, a suspected coordinator of the 9/11 attacks. They provided him with false identity papers and other documents. Ezirouali remained at large.

F

Nourredine el F: Moroccan arrested on June 22, 2005, by Dutch security services for the November 2, 2004, murder of filmmaker Theo van Gogh. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which assassin Mohammed Bouyeri belonged.

Rudolf F.: German, age 56, arrested on October 15, 1999, by Frankfurt police as an accomplice of Hans-Joachim Klein.

Barbara Fabrizi: on May 25, 1986, the Red Brigades member was sentenced to life in prison for murdering a woman guard at Rome's Rebibbia Prison in January 1983. A prison doctor was seriously injured in the attack.

Massimiliano Facchini: charged in 1985 for the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to life in the train case but acquitted him on subversion charges for lack of evidence. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court overturned the life sentence and cleared him of any involvement in carrying out the bombing.

Rashid Facha: British-born Pakistani in his twenties initially identified as one of the four 7/7 London subway bombers in 2005.

Rafiq Fu'ad al-Fahl: former member of the defunct Lebanese Forces arrested by Sweden on December 4, 1995, for the January 26, 1994, bombing of the Sayyidat al-Najat Church in Beirut. Lebanon requested extradition.

Neemtalla Mohammed Fahs: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Fahs, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy. However, Fahs was convicted of forming an armed gang and sentenced to two years in prison. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action, but only Fahs was still in custody.

Shaykh Abdullah Ibrahim el-Faisal: on February 18, 2002, during a dawn raid in East London, el-Faisal, age 38, was arrested by Scotland Yard's antiterrorist branch for inciting racial hatred. El-Faisal publicly exhorted followers to murder Jews, Americans, Hindus, and other nonbelievers. The Jamaican Muslim cleric was charged under the Public Order Act and the Offences against the Person Act. Members of Parliament demanded his arrest after videos with his message went on sale in London Islamic bookstores. His audiocassettes instructed men to train for battle and called on boys to learn how to use Kalashnikovs. He was

charged with incitement to murder two weeks after the *Times of London* had reported his statement. On March 7, 2003, Judge Peter Beaumont in London sentenced him to nine years in prison and recommended extradition to Jamaica.

Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakhet: alias The Tunisian. Leader and coordinator, age 35, of the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and injured 2,000. A March 31 international arrest warrant said the bombs were prepared at his house. He died on April 3 when Madrid police cornered him and six others in their safe house.

By April 11, investigators believed that the cell leader, Fakhet, had sought out al Qaeda for assistance but that the group did not directly participate. Fakhet had traveled to Turkey in 2002 or 2003 to outline his plan to senior al Qaeda European operative Amer Azizi. Azizi said al Qaeda could not offer aid but supported the plan and offered al Qaeda's name in claiming credit. Azizi also suggested contacting Jamal Zougam, a follower of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, imprisoned since November 2001 on suspicion of being al Qaeda's Spanish cell leader.

Mohammed Fakihi: Saudi diplomat who served as director of Islamic Affairs at the Saudi Embassy in Berlin and who was implicated during the trial of Ihsan Garnaoui on June 1, 2004, as being a member of an al Qaeda cell. On March 22, 2003, Germany ordered Fakihi to leave the country.

Ali Falahiyan: on March 15, 1996, Germany issued an arrest warrant for Iran's intelligence minister on suspicion of involvement in the murder of four members of the Iranian Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant on September 17, 1992. On June 8, 2001, he was one of 10 candidates for Iranian president. He was known as Master Key, an individual who was behind the killings of numerous dissidents in Iran and overseas.

Maurizio Falcone: driver with the Rome Interior Ministry arrested on June 19, 1987, in a Red Brigades (RB) hideout in a suburban Rome garage that contained arms, munitions, documents, and two motorbikes, one of which was believed to be the getaway vehicle in the March 20, 1987, assassination of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement, by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group.

Thomas Falvey: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring. Undercover agents were offered $16,000 in cash for 42 automatic rifles and handguns. In late July 1981, Falvey and two others appeared in court to face grand jury indictments charging them with receiving and possessing firearms not registered to them, possessing firearms on which the serial numbers had been obliterated, and planning to export the arms to the IRA in Ireland.

Odile Falxa: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak sentenced to two years, one suspended, on March 28, 1989, for attempting to destroy property using explosives in the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy in France. The court dropped charges of conspiracy and smuggling explosives.

Daher Faour: on February 21, 1991, a Berlin court issued an arrest warrant for the Lebanese who was serving time in a Berlin prison on a sex offense. He allegedly had smuggled the bomb into the La Belle Disco in West Berlin on April 5, 1986.

Saad Faqih: prominent London-based Saudi dissident reportedly involved in a Libyan-financed plot in 2003 to assassinate Saudi government leader Crown Prince Abdullah. On November 27, 2003, Egyptian authorities arrested Col. Mohammed Ismail, a Libyan believed to have

orchestrated the plot, hours after he left Saudi Arabia as the plan collapsed. Saudi officials said he worked with surgeon Faqih to recruit radicals. Faqih received $1.3 million. British officials as of 2009 have not arrested him and permit him to remain in London. In December 2004, the United Nations added him to a list of financiers and supporters of terrorism, per a request by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Treasury Department said he paid for a satellite phone that Osama bin Laden used in the U.S. Embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998. On July 15, 2005, the Department of the Treasury added to its list of terror supporters the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, a London-based group headed by Faqih.

Adriana Faranda: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged her with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, she and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned.

Abuaisha Ali Fargani: knife-wielding Libyan who hijacked an Iberian airliner landing at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on May 2, 1977.

Farhat Mahmud Farhat: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Mairead Farrell: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas killed by British commandos on March 6, 1988, while the terrorists were planting a 1,100-pound plastic explosive bomb in an abandoned white Ford Fiesta in Marbella, near the governor's residence in Gibraltar.

Mohamed Farwati: suspected Syrian sleeper member of the Abu Nidal group for 13 years who wanted to get out of the group but was stabbed to death on November 10, 1992, in his pizzeria in Vienna, Austria.

'Umar Sadat al-Salam 'Abd al-Fatah: Jordanian arrested on November 28, 1985, in Verona, Italy, on arms smuggling charges. His apartment contained 20 kilograms of explosives, 2 Polish machine pistols, other arms, and a radio transmitter and receiver. He said that the weapons would have been used against Syrian targets in the Netherlands. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) denied that he was a member. Phone taps indicated that he planned to free the four *Achille Lauro* hijackers held in Italy. On December 11, 1985, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to 14 years in prison. On March 7, 1996, Italian newspapers reported he had been released four years early.

'Abd al-Latif Ibrahim Fatayer: one of four Palestine Liberation Front members who on October 7, 1985, hijacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro,* with 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. American passenger Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. (See also Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi.)

Nouredine al-Fatmi: already serving five years in another terrorism case, al-Fatmi received four more years when on December 1, 2006, a court in Amsterdam convicted four Dutch Muslims of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings.

Edouard de Faucigny-Lucinge: student at the Institute of Political Science in Paris, famed heir, and one of three would-be terrorists arrested on March 9, 1987, after a drunken shootout with police guards at the residence of Jean Tiberi, first deputy mayor of Paris and a government member of Parliament. The students drove off but were captured.

Khalid 'Abd-al-Rahman Hamad al-Fawwaz: U.K.-based Saudi lieutenant of Osama bin Laden arrested by British authorities on September 23, 1998. The United States requested extradition of the civil engineer who had headed bin Laden's Advice and Reform Committee. He was bin Laden's Kenya representative and had issued orders to one of the cells involved in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy.

On September 27, 1998, London police rearrested Fawwaz, then 36, and arrested six other fundamentalists in Operation Challenge. Police found in his house copies of statements issued by the World Islamic Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders, bin Laden and Zawahiri's group, and a forged passport. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States, and in late 2001, he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Abdelhamid al-Fayek: Yemeni exile, age 56, identified by Swiss authorities on August 21, 2004, as connected with the al Qaeda bombings in Riyadh in May 2003.

Mouloud Feddag: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by U.K. antiterrorist police after traces of ricin were discovered in a London apartment. There is no antidote for the poison. They were held without charge under the United Kingdom's antiterrorist laws. Police said they were following a tip from French intelligence. A seventh man was grabbed on January 7.

On January 11, police charged Mouloud Feddag, age 18; Sidali Feddag; Samir Feddag, age 26; and Mustapha Taleb, age 33, with possession of articles of value to a terrorist and being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons. Nasreddine Fekhadji was charged with forgery and counterfeiting. A sixth man was arrested for possession of drugs and immigration offenses. A seventh man was turned over to immigration officials. On February 26, British authorities charged three men with conspiring to make chemical weapons. By April 2004, nine individuals associated with the ricin threat were charged with conspiracy to murder and other related charges. Their trials were slated for May and September 2004.

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Fabio de Felice: right-wing terrorist leader suspected of ordering the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. He was arrested in 1985.

Raffaele Fenio: Red Brigades member sentenced on December 14, 1982, by a Potenze court to life in prison for killing state prosecutor Nicola Giacumbi on March 16, 1980, in Salerno.

Enrico Fenzi: Genoese literature professor arrested on April 4, 1981, along with Mario Moretti, the Red Brigades mastermind of the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro.

Daher Feriol: on October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the explosives smuggling charges against the at-large Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction member for insufficient evidence.

Joao Benedito Fernandes: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services, who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement on December 6, 1982, sabotaged a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses. On February 22, 1983, he was sentenced to four years.

Ibon Fernandez Iradi: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) military commander who escaped from custody in 2002. He was arrested on December 4, 2003, by police in Mont-de-Marsan, France, with two other ETA suspects.

Jean Domonique Feron: alias Henry Parot. French citizen affiliated with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on April l3, 1990, by Spanish police following a shootout and car chase in which two Spanish policemen were injured. His car contained 325 kilograms of explosives and had been rigged to explode. Police believed the target was the national police headquarters in Seville, which was scheduled to hold a World's Fair in 1992.

Junade Feroze: Feroze, age 28, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Chiara Ferrante: alias Clara Piacenti. Arrested on April 3, 1987, by Barcelona police at a checkpoint on suspicion of membership in the Red Brigades and Direct Action. She had been arrested by Cuneo police in 1978. She was in possession of an R-14 weapon stolen in Italy, anarchist propaganda, wigs, forged papers, and a scanner tuned to the frequencies used by the Barcelona police.

Robert Ferraro: indicted on April 1, 1980, by a federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiring to export weapons illegally to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Pilar Ferreiro: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members captured by police who raided a house in Llica D'Aunt, Spain, on May 30, 1991. She was believed involved in the May 29,

1991, bombing of a Civil Guard barracks in Vic that killed 9 people and injured 50 others.

Cesar Ferri: variant Cesare. Italian neofascist sought by Italy for the May 28, 1974, bombing of a trade union meeting that killed 8 and injured 208. The prosecution said he should receive a life sentence for organizing the massacre and for the 1981 murder of Ermanno Buzzi, a neo-Nazi convicted of the Bresci bombing whom Ferri feared would talk to police. On May 23, 1987, a Brescia court acquitted him of the bombing, saying there was insufficient evidence.

Martin Ferris: member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) Army Council in December 1998.

Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Lamen Khalifa Fhimah: variants Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, al-Amin Khalifah Fuhaymah; alias Mr. Lamin. Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991, by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., with 193 felony counts in the bombing of Pam Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed. He and accomplice 'Abd al- Baset al-Megrahi were accused of planting and detonating the bomb and were believed to be in Libya. The U.S. indictment included 189 counts for killing 189 U.S. citizens, 1 count of conspiracy, 1 count of putting a destructive device on a U.S. civil aircraft resulting in death, 1 count of destroying a U.S. civil aircraft with an explosive device, and 1 count of destroying a vehicle in foreign commerce. The United Kingdom issued similar arrest warrants for al-Amin Khalifah Fhimah. On November 27, 1991, the United States and United Kingdom demanded that Libya hand Fhimah over for trial. Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi refused on November 28, 1991. On December 4, 1991, Libya's new intelligence chief, Col. Yusuf al-Sabri, announced the detention of the indicted duo. The United States and United Kingdom again demanded extradition, which Qadhafi again declined. On December 8, 1991, Libya announced it would try the two men and would deliver the death penalty if they were found guilty. But the Libyan foreign minister said the government did not think they were guilty.

Fhimah was born in 1956 in Suk Giuma, Libya. He was approximately five feet seven inches tall and weighed 190 pounds. He had black hair and was married. His cover for the Jamahirya Security Organization was station manager for Libyan Arab Airlines at Malta's Luqa Airport. He stored plastic explosive at his airport office and helped make the bomb. He and al-Megrahi allegedly illegally obtained Air Malta luggage tags and used them to route the bomb-rigged suitcase as unaccompanied luggage on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt. The suitcase was transferred to Pan American Flight 103A and on arrival in London was put on Pan Am 103, which blew up 38 minutes after departing for New York.

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned Fhimah and al-Megrahi over to UN officials for trial. They appeared in court the next day when the names of the 270 victims were read aloud. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On May 3, 2000, the trial opened, and the defendants pleaded not guilty. On January 10, 2001, the prosecution closed its arguments and dropped the lesser charges of conspiracy and a violation of British aviation law, leaving only the murder counts. On January 31, 2001, the court found Megrahi guilty of murder but acquitted Fhimah, who was flown to a hero's welcome in Libya.

Jacksey Fiaz: initially identified as one of the four bombers in the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005.

Antonio Agustin Figal Arranz: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on Febru-

ary 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Ulrike Fildberg: passport alias of Sigrid Sternbeck.

Valerio Fioravanti: charged in 1985 with the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. On May 2, 1985, the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei member was sentenced to 22 years and 8 months for a series of murders, attempted murders, bombings, and assaults between 1977 and 1981. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to life in the train case. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court overturned the life sentence and cleared him of any involvement in carrying out the bombing. The court also reduced his sentence for armed insurrection to 13 years.

Raffaele Fiore: on January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Roberto Fiore: on May 15, 1989, the British government announced that it had no reason to expel the member of the Italian neofascist Third Position (Terza Posizione), who had been sentenced in absentia by an Italian court on charges of participating in an armed gang. He was also suspected of involvement in the August 2, 1980, bombing of a train in Bologna in which 85 were killed and 200 injured.

Michele Firk: member of the French Communist Party and graduate of the Institute of Higher Cinematographic Studies. Guatemalan police traced an automobile rented for the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala (FAR) on August 22 and went to her apartment, where she shot herself to death to avoid interrogation in the killing of U.S. ambassador John Gordon Mein on August 28, 1968.

Fiti: alias of Jose Maria Arregui Erostarbe.

Fitipaldi: alias of Joseba Aguirre Erostarbe.

Arebi Mohammed Fituri: former Libyan diplomat identified by Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh, a Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985, carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and $25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. Daghdugh claimed Fituri and another Libyan had given him the money and gun to assassinate U.S. ambassador Maxwell Rabb and the envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Fituri was protected by diplomatic immunity and was ordered to leave Italy. In April 1986, Fituri was arrested in Italy for smuggling in a gun. He had returned to Italy as an employee of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, a Libyan government investment-holding company. On August 11, 1986, he was expected to be released on bail while awaiting his trial for plotting to assassinate the envoys.

Giorgios Flamourides: construction worker who hijacked an Olympic DC6B flying from Crete to Athens on January 2, 1969, and diverted it to Cairo, where he requested political asylum.

Harry Flynn: one of four suspected members of the Irish National Liberation Army arrested in Paris on July 23, 1986, while loading weapons into a car. They were charged with illegal possession and transport of weapons.

Kolosh Foladi: a friend loaned him a Datsun that contained a bomb that exploded in London's Connaught Square on December 13, 1981, killing two Iranian terrorists and injuring a third.

Maurizio Foligni: accused by Rome magistrates of arms trafficking between the Red Brigades, Palestinian terrorists, and Libya. Greece refused to extradite him in the summer of 1988.

Knut Folkerts: Baader-Meinhof Gang member named by the West German Federal Criminal

Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. Folkerts was arrested in the Netherlands in a shootout with police on September 22, 1977. He was believed to be accompanied by Brigitte Mohnhaupt, who escaped. It was believed that the two had been involved in a shooting incident in The Hague earlier in the week, but they had escaped with the aid of two Dutch accomplices. Folkerts was also wanted in the assassination of Bonn's chief prosecutor, Siegfried Buback, and for questioning in the death of banker Juergen Ponto. On September 25, 1977, the German newspaper *Bild am Sonntag* claimed that Folkerts and other West German terrorists planned to kidnap Prince Claus, husband of Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands. On December 20, 1977, he was sentenced by a Dutch court to 20 years. He claimed to be at war with the Federal Republic of Germany. On January 29, 1985, he gave up his hunger strike in a Hanover, West Germany, prison. On March 13, 1993, he applied for early release.

Marion-Brigitte Folkerts: arrested upon arriving at Paris's Orly Airport from Beirut, Lebanon, on May 26, 1978, on suspicion of having links to the Baader-Meinhof Gang and Japanese Red Army. She was deported to West Germany, to be charged with forging documents and belonging to a terrorist organization. Her brother-in-law, Knut, and husband, Uwe, had been previously arrested for terrorist activity.

Uwe Folkerts: brother of Baader-Meinhof Gang member Knut Folkerts and husband of Marion-Brigitte Folkerts, arrested in Paris on May 26, 1978, on suspicion of terrorist links. He had been arrested earlier for terrorist activity.

Antonio Fonseca: Portuguese acquitted by a Beira, Mozambique, court on February 22, 1983, of charges of spreading anti-Mozambique propaganda and insulting government leaders. He testified against defendants in the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack.

Diego Forastieri: leader of the Front Line group who escaped from prison in October 1980, where he was serving a 24-year sentence for involvement in four murders, armed robbery, and other crimes. He was rearrested on January 27, 1983.

Juan Carlos Fotea: Argentine terrorist suspect arrested on June 21, 1985, in Madrid. Argentina requested extradition. On December 2, 1985, Spain turned down the extradition request for the suspected member of the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance.

Abdelila Fouad: one of two Moroccans, age 28, jailed on April 7, 2004, in connection with the 3/11 Madrid train bombings by al Qaeda in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Lucienne Fourcade: one of four French Basque militants arrested on December 12, 1988, by the police of Bayonne, France. Fourcade was charged with assassination, attempted assassination, violating arms and explosives laws, association with criminals, and other infractions related to a terrorist enterprise.

Benjamin Fox: Portuguese citizen and section chief of the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement on December 6, 1982, sabotaged a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Po-

lice said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses. On February 22, 1983, a Beira court sentenced him to eight years.

Bernard Fox: on August 24, 1981, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner serving 12 years for possessing explosives and bombing a hotel joined the prison hunger strike in replacement of Patrick Quinn, one of three prisoners who abandoned the fast.

Hans Peter Fraas: on March 15, 1985, the state protection branch of the Frankfurt higher regional court sentenced the right-wing terrorist to eight and one-half years for terrorist activities in the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt. A third attack in Frankfurt failed because Fraas had second thoughts and did not connect the fuse.

Wolfgang Frams: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction, including Frams.

Emanuela Frascella: variant Frasella. Arrested on January 28, 1982, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Padua, where the group was holding U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozer, who had been kidnapped on December 17, 1981. She was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 13-plus years.

Emanuela Frasella: variant of Emaneula Frasella.

Giorgio Frau: one of two suspected Italian Red Brigades members arrested on March 23, 1988, in Barcelona, Spain, on charges of robbing at least six banks in Spain's Catalonia Region. Italy requested extradition on May 19, 1988. Frau received a six-year sentence by an Italian court in 1984 for Red Brigades membership. On June 27, 1989, he was jailed for 27 years by a Spanish court for conducting three armed robberies at banks in Spain and making off with 8 million pesetas ($72,000).

Franco Freda: released on August 1, 1985, after a six-plus-month trial, for insufficient evidence on charges of organizing a terrorist attack on a Milan bank on December 12, 1969, that left 16 dead and 87 injured. In April 1987, neofascist terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie told an Italian court that he had helped Freda escape to Latin America.

Michael Freminet: skinhead from the Reims suburbs who on May 1, 1995, slapped and pushed Brahim Bouarram, a Moroccan immigrant, on a towpath along the Seine, where Bouarram fell in and drowned. The incident took place during a May Day march by the far-right National Front in Paris. Freminet claimed that he did not mean to kill him. He had two accomplices, David Parent and Christophe Calame.

Max Frerot: believed to be the leader of the Direct Action bomb attack on the French police anti-crime squad on July 7, 1986, which killed an inspector and injured three other policemen. On December 10, 1986, police discovered one of his safe houses beneath a Paris garage.

Stefan Frey: one of six suspected Red Army Faction members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. He was among the most-wanted terrorists in West Germany. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. On June 25, 1985, he was charged at the Fifth Criminal Division of the Duesseldorf

Provincial High Court with belonging to a terrorist organization, falsifying documents, and violating the firearms law. He was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977.

Waldemar Frey: would-be hijacker of a LOT AN24 bound for Poland, on August 7, 1970.

Ralf Baptist Friedrich: arrested on November 19, 1990, in Karlsruhe on suspicion of membership in the West German Red Army Faction (RAF). He had been detained with nine other former RAF members in the former East Germany in June 1990 but was released again. He was the husband of Sigrid Friedrich, and both were charged by German prosecutors on August 9, 1991, with setting up the bombing attack against Gen. Alexander Haig, former NATO commander-in-chief in Europe, in Obourg, Belgium, on June 25, 1979. On June 22, 1992, he was sentenced to six and one-half years for preparing the explosives attack on Haig.

Sigrid Friedrich: wife of Baptist Ralf Friedrich, along with whom she was charged by German prosecutors on August 9, 1991, with setting up the bombing attack against General Haig.

Pierre Frigulie: variant Frugoli. One of four Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group members who shot to death four Spanish refugees in a Bayonne bar on September 25, 1985. Two of those killed were thought to be members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). Frigulie's sentence was struck down on appeal in 1988. On March 24, 1989, a Paris court sentenced him to 20 years for killing the Basque nationalists.

Ronald Fritsch: his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Christa Margot Frohlich: member of the West German Red Army Faction arrested on June 18, 1982, at Rome's Fiumicino Airport after customs authorities found she was carrying a false-bottomed suitcase filled with 3.5 kilograms of T-4 explosives, 2 electric detonators, and a timing mechanism. She also had in her possession falsified Austrian and West German passports, an authentic West German identity card, $3,500 in several currencies, and train schedules for the Rome–Paris line.

Pierre Frugoli: variant of Pierre Frigulie.

Franz Fuchs: Austrian letter bomber from 1993 to 1997 who was serving a life sentence when he committed suicide in his prison cell on February 26, 2000.

Maria Christina Fuentes Corea: Chilean and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany.

Miren Jasone Fuentes Reizabal: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Vizcaya Command member arrested on March 30, 1992, by Spanish police in the Txurdinaga District of Bilbao.

Mohammed Abdul Karin Fuheid: Palestinian Fatah lieutenant arrested by British police on December 24, 1972, while attempting to smuggle weapons through a London airport for an attack on Israel's Stockholm embassy. He was charged with illegal possession of a Browning automatic pistol and 51 rounds of ammunition. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison at the Old Bailey. Authorities later received threats of sabotage to airports and airliners unless the Black September courier was freed. He earned full remission of his sentence and was released after one year.

Kurosh Fuladi: Iranian arrested in 1980 when a bomb exploded in London in his car, killing two people and injuring him. He had entered the United Kingdom in 1979 on a student permit. He was convicted in November 1982 and sentenced to 10 years. On September 9, 1989, he was released and flew home to Iran. In turn, Iran released U.K. businessman Roger Cooper, who had been in a Tehran prison since 1986 on charges of spying.

William James Fulton: following the longest criminal trial in the region's history, a court in Northern Ireland convicted the Protestant extremist on January 26, 2007, on 48 counts of terrorism and sentenced him to 28 years.

G

Muhammad G.: Ghanaian, age 36, who was one of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005, on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. He helped Africans travel to the United States under false identities.

Antonio Gabiola Goyogana: believed by Spanish police in April 1995 to be a member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Madrid Commando.

Luis Jose Galan: Spanish convert to Islam and a defendant who was the first witness in the April 21, 2005, trial of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. He faced 18 years in prison for belonging to al Qaeda and illegal possession of weapons.

Yusuf Galan: Spanish national charged in Madrid in November 2001 with involvement with al Qaeda.

Angel Maria Galarraga Mendizabal: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member killed in a shootout with police in San Sebastian, Spain, on March 14, 1986. A search of his vehicle found 10 to 15 kilograms of plastic explosive and a 9-mm pistol.

Juan Manuel Galarraga: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested along with his wife, Eliana Etxeberria, by French authorities in St. Pee-Sur-Nivelle on March 11, 1988.

Eva Galaskova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, which was diverted to Nuremburg.

Michele Galati: arrested in January 1982 for Red Brigades activities. He allegedly provided police with the address of a Padua Red Brigades apartment after a confrontation with Red Brigades leader Stefano Petrella.

Jose Miguel Galdos Oronos: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by France to Togo on September 23–26, 1984. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike and treated in a Togo hospital upon arrival.

Mario Galesi: Red Brigades terrorist, age 37, wanted for the 1999 slaying of a labor reform advisor to the Italian government. He was shot to death by police on March 2, 2003, after he fired on police on a train, killing one officer and wounding another.

Eddie Gallagher: one of two Irish Republican Army (IRA) kidnappers of Teide Herrema, the Dutch manager of the Ferenka metal plant in Dublin, on October 3, 1975. The kidnappers demanded that three IRA terrorists be released, that Ferenka close for 48 hours, and that police not search for the kidnappers or set up roadblocks. The kidnappers surrendered, and on March 11, 1976, an Irish court sentenced Gallagher to 20 years.

Saroia Gallarada: French woman, age 21, who leased a two-bedroom apartment for two months,

raising suspicions when she paid in cash. The apartment was used by Juan Antonio Olarra Guridi (alias Otsagi), who heads Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, and Ainhoa Mugica Goni, wanted in several ETA attacks. She was arrested by Spanish and French police on September 16, 2002, at the Talence safe house in Bordeaux, France.

Cepa Gallende: Spanish terrorist who died during a prison hunger strike in 1981.

Sandro Galletta: on September 26, 1984, Venice magistrate Carlo Mastelloni issued an arrest warrant for Yasir Arafat on arms trafficking charges, citing a 1979 arms shipment from Palestinians in West Beirut to Italian Red Brigades members, including Galletta.

Prospero Gallinari: one of the original leaders of the Red Brigades (RB), he was arrested on September 24, 1979, after being injured in a gun battle with Rome police. He was believed to have driven the car with diplomatic plates that blocked the car of former premier Aldo Moro during his March 16, 1978, kidnapping and murder in Rome by the Red Brigades. On January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with Moro's kidnapping and killing and the slaying of his five-man escort. On March 24, 1987, he was tried in Rebibbia Prison for the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Martin Galvin: American Irish Republican Army (IRA) sympathizer whom Belfast police failed to arrest at a rally on August 12, 1984. The publicity director of the New York–based Irish Northern Aid Committee had been barred from entering Ulster. When police stormed the speaker's platform, a riot ensued.

Jose Maria Ganchegui: on April 18, 1989, he was among the 6 of the 50 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members living in Algeria who were expelled.

Christian Ganczarski: Polish-born German convert to Islam, age 35, with ties to al Qaeda figures. On April 22, 2002, Tunisia blamed an April 11, 2002, truck bomb attack on a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia, on Tunisian citizen Nizar Nawar and a relative living in the country. Police discovered that Nawar had phoned Ganczarski in Germany shortly before the blast that killed 17 people. Nawar was asked if he needed anything and replied, "I only need the command." Ganczarski, active in radical Muslim circles in Duisburg, was released without charge after questioning.

Ganczarski said he met Nawar in August 2001 in Pakistan. He also admitted knowing Mouhamedou Ould Slahi, who was extradited by Mauritania to the United States on suspicion of involvement in the December 1999 plot to bomb the Los Angeles airport. The duo apparently attended the same Duisburg mosque. Police also found in Ganczarski's apartment the bank account number of the wife of a Mounir Motassadeq, who had witnessed the will of 9/11 hijacker Muhammad Atta. A witness at Motassadeq's terrorism trial, Jordanian citizen Shadi Abdallah (variant Abdellah), age 27, said Ganczarski had trained in Afghan camps. Ganczarski and his family quietly left Germany for Saudi Arabia via Frankfurt and Amsterdam in November; police learned of his departure post facto. On June 2, 2003, police at Charles de Gaulle Airport arrested Ganczarski.

Antoine Arnau Gandolfi: alias of Georges Cipriani.

Mohammad Gandour: variant Mowefaq Said Gandour. Palestinian arrested in Rome in early September 1985 for possession of fake documents. He was an alleged courier and financier for the Palestine Liberation Front hijackers of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. On

June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial for being an accomplice to murder and kidnapping began. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to eight months with time served. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. On July 25, 1987, he jumped to his death from his fifth-floor Rome apartment, trying to avoid arrest and extradition to Syria on fraud charges.

Gandura: variant of Mohammad Gandour.

Varadjian Garabidjian: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Isidro Maria Garalde Bedialauneta: alias Mamaru. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member from Ondarroa arrested by French police in 1985 in Tarnos. He was later sentenced by a Bayonne court to five years for criminal association and arms possession. He was convicted of manufacturing arms and explosives and was believed to be the head of ETA's logistics and arms section. He was released from a Toulouse prison on January 12, 1990, after serving two-thirds of the five-year sentence. He was not permitted to live in the French departments bordering Spain for seven years. He was later imprisoned in Douai following Madrid's extradition request, which a French court postponed on June 6, 1990. On June 27, 1990, an appeals court postponed examination of the extradition request until September 25. The accused refused to speak in court without a Basque interpreter.

Isidro Garayalde: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader deported to the Seychelles by France on October 22, 1984. He had served four months in prison for an arms conviction in Biarritz.

Anthony Garcia: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants, including Garcia, age 24, of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. They were given life sentences by Judge Michael Astill. Prosecutors said after the trial that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group was trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Carlos Garcia Gaztelu: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who had been deported from Venezuela and was turned over to Spanish police by French officials on November 3, 1987.

Carmela Garcia Merchan: suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) originally from Amorebieta in Vizcaya who was arrested on June 8, 1988, in St. Jean de Luz in France. Judge Legrand ordered him held because the defendant did not have papers authorizing him to live in France. He was a member of the Kioto legal commando of ETA, he allegedly took part in several attacks on Civil Guard barracks, and he may have participated in the murder of a toll collector on the Bilbao–San Sebastian motorway.

Francisco Garcia Gomez: one of eight Islamic militants charged on January 17, 2005, by Spanish investigating judge Baltasar Garzon with providing logistical support to Ramzi Binalshibh, a suspected coordinator of the 9/11 attacks. They provided him with false identity papers and other documents. Six were held pending trial. He released Spaniard Francisco Garcia Gomez on 20,000 euros ($26,210) bail. The charge sheet said the group created "a network of forged documents to provide false identities or fake documents to

other members of the network to help them move about, flee or hide" and to help "with their terrorist activities or links with organizations such as Ansar al-Islam, under the orders of Abu Musab Zarqawi."

Francisco Xabier Garcia Gaztelu: suspected military leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), age 35, captured on February 22, 2001, by French police at a café in Anglet. Authorities believed that a few hours earlier, he had ordered the bombing of a commuter train station in San Sebastian, in the Basque region.

Ignacio de Garcia Arregui: alias Inaki de Renteria. Believed to be Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) chief in November 1994. Garcia, age 45, was arrested on September 15, 2000, along with his girlfriend in a raid in Bidart, France. He allegedly ordered the failed 1995 assassination attempt of King Juan Carlos of Spain.

Jorge Garcia Sertucha: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on August 9, 1995, in an apartment where explosives, pistols, machine guns, and forged papers were seized along with papers detailing movements of figures close to the royal household. He was believed to be planning the assassination of King Juan Carlos.

Jose Carlos Garcia Ramirez: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members extradited by France to Spain on September 23–26, 1984, to face murder charges. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike.

Juan Manuel Garcia Alartia: one of four members of an armed group with ties to the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on February 19, 1983, by police in the Basque region of Llodio. They were charged with two bombings and seven planned executions of "informers." Police found an arms cache.

Luis Francisco Garcia Lopez: one of two suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Renteria, Spain, on November 18, 1990. The duo was preparing to escape to France.

Raquel Garcia: freed on December 8, 1993, by a Brussels, Belgium, court. She and her husband, Luis Moreno, had been accused of having close links with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Ramon Garcia Sanz: welder and member of the Spanish Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP) sentenced on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court to death for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Pose Rodriguez. He and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Raquel Garcia Arranz: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on June 14, 1993, in Vilvoorde-Koningslo, Belgium, on suspicion of involvement in five murders and the kidnapping of a Spanish industrialist. A Spanish arrest warrant with a view to extradition was issued. She was born in Derio in November 1961. She and Moreno Ramajo, also arrested, had lived under their true names for less than a year in a house on the Streekbaan. They were believed part of the logistical support cell of the Commandos Biscaya, part of ETA-Military. Two ETA members arrested in January 1992—Kepa Urra and Juan Ramon Rojo—had benefited from their logistical support. In February 1994, Belgium rejected their request for political refugee status; they appealed the decision.

Hussein Garibi: one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. The student was freed on December 19, 1989.

Sean Garland: leader of a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) splinter group indicted in 2004. In the 1990s, he allegedly couriered more

than $1 million in counterfeit Supernotes to Europe from the North Korean Embassy in Moscow. On October 12, 2005, the U.S. Department of Justice indicted the Irish Workers' Party leader, age 71, and six accomplices on charges of conspiring with North Korea to put millions of dollars of counterfeit U.S. $100 bills into circulation in the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe. Garland was arrested in a Belfast hotel lobby on October 7, 2005. His attorney entered a plea of not guilty. As of January 2008, he was in Ireland, which said the United States had not requested extradition.

Jose Antonio Garmendia: student and member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) sentenced to death on August 28, 1975, by a Burgos, Spain, military tribunal for killing Gregorio Posada, a member of the Civil Guard, in San Sebastian in 1974.

Francisco Mugica Garmendia Artapalo: former Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader sentenced to 1,000 years in prison in Spain on July 30, 2001. On July 4, 1984, Civil Guard antiterrorist units uncovered five letters he had written to ETA members in which he called for stepped-up attacks on French interests in the hopes of pressuring Mitterrand's government to end its expulsion of ETA members in southern France. The group said not to attack the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party or banks.

Ihsan Garnaoui: Tunisian, age 33, arrested after he left the apartment of Abdel-Karim Jahha on May 4, 2004. He was charged in Berlin with planning to bomb Jewish and U.S. targets in Germany during the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. The indictment said he entered Germany illegally in January 2003 to plan the attacks, for which he had trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan beginning in July 2001. He was represented by attorneys Michael Rosenthal and Margarete von Galen. As of May 30, 2004, security officials had refused to permit two confidential informants to testify, and a key police report had gone missing. The prosecution had been unable to specify what attacks Garnaoui was planning. On April 6, 2005, he was acquitted of terrorism charges in Berlin but found guilty of tax evasion and illegal possession of weapons and was sentenced to three years and nine months. In what was known as the Berlin al Qaeda trial, he was accused of planning attacks on Jewish or U.S. targets in Berlin to coincide with the beginning of the war in Iraq in March 2003.

Moez Garsalloui: Tunisian political refugee in Switzerland who married Malika El Aroud. Together they ran al Qaeda Web sites. They were arrested on April 2005 and charged with promoting violence and supporting a criminal organization. He was sentenced but released in late 2007 after 23 days. Malika claims he is "on a trip" out of the country.

Markus Gartmann: one of four right-wing skinheads charged on December 30, 1993, with murder and arson for the May 29, 1993, arson of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, killing 5 people and injuring 10, including a 6-month-old infant. Gartmann was a former member of the extremist German People's Union. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf Presiding Judge Wolfgang Steffen to 15 years.

Basiru Gassama: arrested on January 31, 2007, as part of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading. Gassama, age 29, was charged under the Terrorism Act with failing to inform authorities about the plot. He pleaded guilty.

Mouawad Gassn: Lebanese arrested in November 1987 by the Italian Justice Department in connection with the discovery of 8 large-caliber pistols, 6 Uzi carbines, and 12,000 rounds of ammunition on the *Cedar Sea II* yacht, which had arrived in Genoa from Monte Carlo for maintenance. Gassn is chief administrator of the Swiss-based company that owns the yacht.

Captain Gatso: leader of Motorists against Detection, which claimed to have destroyed 1,000 Gatso speed cameras in the United Kingdom since 2000, doing $40 million worth of damage. He denied involvement in a series of letter bombs in February 2007 against companies involved in traffic regulation.

Christian Gauzens: senior member of the outlawed Direct Action leftist group arrested on October 12, 1982, after picking up documents from a rail station baggage locker that linked him to the alleged assassins of U.S. and Israeli diplomats in Paris.

Musbah 'Abul Gasym: Libyan citizen who on February 12, 1986, was given a visa by East Germany upon entry to the country. The Stasi regarded him as a person responsible for murders in Europe but gave him the cover name Dervish. He established contact with a Palestinian, Yusif Salam (aliases Nuri, Yusir Chraydi), who worked in the Libyan People's Bureau and was also viewed by the Stasi as a killer.

Mahmoud Mohammed Gebara: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Gebara, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody. Gebara said his fiancée had been killed in Beirut by shells from the *New Jersey.* He admitted drawing the map but claimed the plan was a fantasy.

Licio Gelli: head of the underground P-2 Mason Lodge. On December 12, 1985, Bologna magistrates issued a warrant for him for the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. Gelli was alleged to be involved in tax frauds and financial scandals that brought down the Christian Democratic government in 1982. He escaped from a Swiss prison in 1983. On July 21, 1986, the Italian Supreme Court ruled that there was sufficient evidence to hold him for subversion and terrorism. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court acquitted him on the charge of masterminding the train bombing for lack of evidence. He was sentenced to 10 years in jail on charges of trying to throw investigators off the track. The court then reduced his sentence by 5 years. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court acquitted him of slander and planting false evidence to mislead investigators. For the court, the act of association for subversion did not exist, and he was thus cleared of all charges.

Fritz Martin Gelowicz: aliases Abdullah, Abdul Malik. Ringleader, age 28, of two Germans and one Turkish citizen arrested on September 4, 2007, at their Oberschledorn house. They were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and the Frankfurt airport. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for 9 months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. In July, police exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. On August 17, one of the suspects rented the vacation cottage in Oberschledorn, and they began moving the materials from

the garage to the cottage to begin their bomb making. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group that has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of the terrorists had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested the trio and charged them with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Police noted that they were German and white, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype.

Gelowicz came from an upper-middle-class background in Munich and converted to Islam in 2005. His mother was a doctor, and his father owned a successful business. He was married in January 2007, attended a technical college in Ulm, and studied industrial engineering at the Neu-Ulm University of Applied Science. He was active in Islamist circles in Ulm and a regular at the Multi-Kultur-Haus, a Wahhabi center in the Ulm scene. He was also active in Islamic circles in Stuttgart. Gelowicz was seen with Yehia Yousif in Neu-Ulm. Yousif was a key figure in the Multicultural House, which catered to Islamists.

German interior minister Wolfgang Schaeuble announced on September 25 that the plotters had smuggled Syrian-origin detonators through Turkey and received orders from Pakistani-based operatives. They were to attack Americans in Europe within days.

Johannes Gerdus: Dutch terrorist who died during the hijacking by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism of Lufthansa Flight 181, bound for Frankfort, Germany, on October 13, 1977.

Karl-Heinz Gerum: Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist from Hamburg described by *Der Spiegel* in late July 1990 as one of the nine remaining at-large longtime RAF members.

Deniz Gezmis: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) kidnappers of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. Their release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972. On the same day, the Turkish tourist office in Sweden was bombed in response to Ankara's parliament ratifying the death sentences. The trio was hanged on May 6, 1972.

Mohammed al-Ghabra: on December 19, 2006, the U.S. Treasury Department froze the accounts of the naturalized British citizen for providing "material and logistical" support to al Qaeda and other terrorist groups. Americans were also prohibited from doing business with him. Al-Ghabra had organized travel to Pakistan for people wanting to meet with al Qaeda leaders and to undertake jihad training.

Basel Ghalyoun: Spain trial of the Syrian, age 26, began on February 15, 2007, for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004.

Ghasoub Abrash Ghalyoun: alias Abu Musab. On July 16, 2002, Spanish interior minister Angel Acebes announced that the Syrian-born Ghalyoun was "directly implicated in the financial activities of the al Qaeda cell, which has already been dismantled." In April, Spanish police had seized Ghalyoun's footage, shot during a 1997 U.S. visit, of the World Trade Center, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Statue of Liberty, a New York airport, the Sears Towers in Chicago, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, Disneyland, and Universal Studios in California. The statement noted that "the form and type of recording go beyond touristic curiosity as shown by two of the tapes, which are entirely of different angles from different distances of the twin towers in New York." Ghalyoun was detained at his Madrid home with two other Syrian al

Qaeda suspects but was later released. He was re-arrested on July 16, with the two others.

'Abd al-Fattah Ghandanfar: variant Abdul Fattah Ghandanfar. One of 13 suspected Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) members arrested in raids in West Germany on October 27, 1988. On November 9, 1989, Chief Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann preferred charges of joint double murder and other crimes against him in the Frankfurt-Main court of appeal. The Federal State Prosecutor's Office said he set up a weapons and explosives depot in Frankfurt and organized the two attacks on U.S. military trains in August 1987 and April 1988. The August 1987 attack with 150 aboard led to no casualties because the train was delayed and the bomb exploded too early. A woman driving by the scene was injured. On June 3, 1991, Ghandanfar was sentenced to 12 years after being found guilty of attempted murder and violations of the war arms control law and the explosives law. On January 22, 1995, the German government denied that it had made a deal with the government of Iran for the November 1994 expulsion of Ghandanfar. The Syrian-born Palestinian was deported after serving half of his 12-year sentence.

Abdul Fattah Ghandanfar: variant 'Abd al-Fattah Ghandanfar.

Gharib: alias of Mr. Mazeh, itself an alias.

Basel Ghayoun: Syrian who on March 29, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with mass killings and belonging to a terrorist organization for the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of sophisticated weaponry to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels. Al-Kassar met with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants near Marbella to discuss a $7.8–$13.5 million deal on February 6, 2007. Al-Kassar also offered men to help FARC fight U.S. military officers in Colombia. He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supporting foreign terrorist group and conspiracy.

Eugenio Pio Ghignoni: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987. He had been released from preventive custody in 1986 because official charges could not be brought before a deadline elapsed. He was a defendant in the third trial dealing with the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro and was suspected of involvement in the March 1981 raid on the inspector's office at Rome's San Camilo Hospital, the June 1981 murder of police official Sebastiano Vinci, and the July 1981 holdup of the offices of the SIP Telephone Company.

Marcello Ghiringhelli: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank. On July 4, 1985, a Turin court rejected his appeal.

Chibab Ghoumri: Algerian who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Hassan Ghosen: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a

warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ali el-Giahour: Libyan businessman who on March 13, 1984, was charged with conspiracy regarding several bombs that went off in London during the previous three days. On August 21, 1984, police found his decomposing body in a Marylebone apartment in London. He was out on bail and had apparently been lured to the apartment by a killer. An autopsy disclosed that he had died from a single bullet wound to the head. Libya protested the murder.

Massimo Gidoni: on September 26, 1984, Venice magistrate Carlo Mastelloni issued an arrest warrant for Yasir Arafat on arms trafficking charges, citing a 1979 arms shipment from Palestinians in West Beirut to Italian Red Brigades members, including Gidoni.

Francisco Jose Gil Gajate: one of five suspected members of the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) armed illegal commando Aizkora who were arrested on October 23, 1987, by Spanish police.

Miguel Angel Gil Cervera: alias Tubika. One of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested by French police on June 6, 1992. Police also discovered the apartment in which the terrorists made parcel bombs that were distributed to terrorists in Spain. Police later said that they also had Gil's mistress in preventive detention.

Anthony William Gill: Briton and one of four would-be assassins of Abdul Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan prime minister and the head of the Organization for the Liberation of Libya. They were arrested on November 12, 1984, at Bakoush's residence in Egypt. Egypt said the foiled plot was financed by Libya.

Claudia Gioia: arrested by police on June 3, 1987, at the Viaggiotto, San Saba, hideout of the Red Brigades (RB) believed involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Simonetta Giorgeri: one of five members of the Italian Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party offshoot arrested in Paris on September 2, 1989. Police discovered arms and leaflets claiming responsibility for attacks and plans for more attacks in Italy. Two men and two women were arrested in the Faubourg St. Antoine District of central Paris, and another man was arrested at a hotel in the Grands Boulevards area. A fifth suspect was arrested later at the hotel. Giorgeri was suspected to be a mastermind of the combatants and was in contact with French and West German terrorists.

Maurizio Giorgi: on July 19, 1990, the act of association for subversion did not exist for the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court, which thus cleared Giorgi of all charges.

Alexandros Giotopoulos: alias Michael Oikonomous. Paris-born man who on July 17, 2002, was arrested at his island home in Lipsoi, 160 miles of Athens. Police believed he was the ideological leader, and possibly a founder, of November 17. He was questioned in Athens about items seized from his Athens residence, including a typewriter that might have been used for November 17 propaganda statements. Police had set a fire as a ruse, permitting the helicopter team to swoop in. On July 19, police charged Giotopoulos with the premeditated murder of 13 people, including two U.S. military officials and a U.K. military attaché, back to 1984.

Umberto Giovine: one of two Italian hijackers of an Olympic Airlines B707 flying from Paris to Athens who forced the plane back to Paris on November 8, 1968.

Egidio Giuliani: on July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court reduced his sentence for armed insurrection to eight years.

Gino Giunti: one of five members of the Italian Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party offshoot arrested in Paris on September 2, 1989. Police discovered arms and leaflets claiming responsibility for attacks and plans for more attacks in Italy. He was arrested at a hotel in the Grands Boulevards area.

Jean-Klaude Gladieux: arrested in 1983 and admitted to organizing the Corsican National Liberation Front's terrorist acts in the Paris region.

Othman el Gnaoui: on October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted the Moroccan of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell, terrorist murder, and helping to get explosives to the house near Madrid where the 3/11 Madrid train bombs (2004) were prepared.

Angelika Goder: member of the West German Red Army Faction. On May 25, 1987, *Die Welt* reported that her group planned kidnappings to obtain her release from prison. She was part of a Red Army Faction hunger strike by 38 prisoners that began on February 1, 1989. On March 28, 1989, *Die Welt* speculated that four sick or feeble prisoners, including her, might be released before the end of their prison terms.

Eneko Gogeascoechea Arronategui: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Mikel Goikoetxea: alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) hit man wanted in Spain for 27 murders. The Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group claimed in December 1983 to have assassinated him outside his St. Jean-de-Luz home.

Cristina Goiricelaya Gonzalez: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Jose Maria Goitia Unzurrunzaga: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, and faced six counts of homicide.

Paul Gokkel: Dutch student who hijacked a KLM DC9 bound for Madrid on August 6, 1978, and diverted it to Algiers.

Husnu Gol: fired a .22 caliber revolver to kill Dursun Aksoy, an administrative attaché in the Turkish Embassy in Brussels, on July 14, 1983. He dropped the gun while fleeing the scene. He was arrested on July 22, 1983, in the Netherlands and extradited to Belgium to face trial. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the Justice Commandos Against Armenian Genocide, and the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed credit.

Pablo Jose Gomes Ces: suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Blanditz commando arrested on October 6, 1987, by the Italian Secret Service at a nuns' educational institute on Monte Mario, Rome, where he was studying the history of religion.

Garbine Gomez Gorrotxategui: member of the satellite group of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Vizcaya Commando who had been on the run for three years before her arrest on November 17, 1994, by police in Toulon, France.

Jessu Maria Gomez: one of four members of an armed group with ties to Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on February 19, 1983, by police in the Basque region of Llodio. They were charged with two bombings and seven planned

executions of "informers." Police found an arms cache.

Pedro Gomez Lopez: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Spain protested Gomez's nonextradition on November 27, 1993.

Belen Gonzalez Panalva: alias Carmen. On March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members, including Gonzalez, on Algerian soil. On April 18, 1989, she was among the 6 of the 50 ETA members who had been living in Algeria who were expelled.

Carmen Gonzalez Peralva: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members whose extradition Spain requested from the Dominican Republic on October 27, 1989. The duo had been sent from Algiers earlier in the year. They were wanted for the murder of a Spanish Navy admiral.

Francisco Xabier Garcia Gaztelu: head of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested in January 2001.

Juan Antonio Alfonso Gonzalez: Spaniard arrested on April 9, 1978, for the April 7, 1978, attack by the Canary Islands Intelligence Service against Antonio Cubillo, the leader of the Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands. He was stabbed at the entrance to his home in Algiers but recovered. On May 7, 1978, an Algiers court sentenced Gonzalez to death.

Maria del Carmen Gonzalez Luengo: Spanish citizen and suspected Italian Red Brigades member arrested by Barcelona police on April 25, 1987, on Planeta Street. She was released by Madrid police on May 5, 1987, for lack of evidence.

Maria Dolores Gonzalez Catarain: alias Yoyes. Former Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader who on September 10, 1986, was shot in the head by ETA members who branded her a traitor for laying down arms under a Spanish government amnesty plan and returning from exile in Mexico and France in October 1985. She was shot in her hometown of Vilafranca de Ordizia while playing with her four-year-old son.

Ellen Good: variant Ellen Codd. U.S. citizen from New York and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. She was believed to be a member of the Red Brigades. Italian police said she was the first U.S. citizen to be implicated in a probe of European terrorism and may have contacts with French and West German groups that she furnished with information on NATO installations and activities in Italy. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Wahid Gordji: in June 1987, a Paris court ordered the Iranian Embassy staff member to appear for questioning in a series of bombings by one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He instead ran to the Iranian Embassy in Paris to avoid appearing before the examining magistrate. On July 17, 1987, Paris and Tehran broke off diplomatic relations over the case. Iran claimed Gordji had diplomatic immunity. Following the release of two French hostages in Lebanon on November 27, 1987, the French permitted Gordji to leave the embassy on November 29, 1987.

Anthony Patrick Gorman: on March 14, 1994, the Dublin district court freed the Armagh man wanted in the United Kingdom for the murder of a soldier, Sgt. Michael Newman, a British Army recruiting officer in Derby, United Kingdom, in 1992. The Irish National Liberation Army member's detention was ordered by an Irish court on April 5, 1995. He was arrested when police stopped an INLA van on a road to Belfast by firing stun grenades. Police found six assault rifles, 20 handguns—many packed with their user's manuals—and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

John Gormley: one of four suspected members of the Irish National Liberation Army who were arrested in Paris on July 23, 1986, while loading weapons into a car. They were charged with illegal possession and transport of weapons. He was freed on August 22, 1986, on payment of a $3,000 bail.

Joaquim Gorostidi: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for shooting to death Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. He was also sentenced to death for banditry. The death sentences were commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian, who was kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Gorostidi was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term.

Cathal Goulding: Marxist who had been chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and who died in a Dublin hospital on December 26, 1998, at age 75. His poorly armed and organized IRA decided against insurrection in Northern Ireland in the late 1960s, leading younger Catholic militants to break away and former the Provisional IRA and Sinn Fein. Goulding's Official IRA called a cease-fire in 1972.

Luis Ignacio Irureta Goyena Lanza: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested by French police on June 6, 1992. Police also discovered the apartment in which the terrorists had made parcel bombs that were distributed to terrorists in Spain.

Volkert van der Graaf: Dutch citizen, age 32, arrested for the May 6, 2002, fatal shooting of Pim Fortuyn, a leader of a right-wing anti-immigrant Dutch opposition party, as he was walking to his car outside a radio station in Hilversum, near Amsterdam, during the night. Fortuyn was hit by six bullets. Prior to this death, he had reported receiving numerous death threats, including one the day of his death.

Police charged van der Graaf with the first murder of a political leader in recent Dutch history. The accused killer was a vegetarian and animal rights activist who opposed "factory farming." He was arrested with the gun still in his hands. Police raided his apartment, where they found literature from radical leftist groups and environmental causes.

On August 9, 2002, prosecutors laid out their case against the accused killer, noting that the suspect was captured with gunpowder on his gloves and cell tissue matching Fortuyn's on his pants.

On March 27, 2003, van der Graaf, who had confessed, told a panel of judges that he had acted out of concern for the country's Muslim minority. He pleaded guilty to illegally possessing firearms and sending threats to Fortuyn before the assassination. On April 15, 2003, Presiding Judge Frans Bauduin sentenced van der Graaf to 18 years in prison. On April 22, the defense counsel said he would appeal the sentence.

Wolfgang Werner Grams: on September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. RAF member Grams was arrested on June 15, 1990, when he was recognized by fellow train passengers who

remembered West German wanted posters. The next day, East Germany announced the fingerprints didn't match, and he was released. On June 27, 1993, he died in a gun battle with antiterrorist unit officers.

Manfred Grashof: Baader-Meinhof Gang terrorist who served almost 17 years in jail and was pardoned on November 30, 1988, as of March 2, 1989, by retiring Rhineland-Palatinate prime minister Bernhard Vogel.

Robert Achille de Greef: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Dimitru Gregoriou: bomber of a Jewish synagogue in Paris. On April 11, 1983, the Egyptian National Security Organization said that the Greek-Cypriot administration had issued 225 unused and sealed passports to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. He used one of the passports.

Karl-Friedrich Grosser: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction, including Grosser. He was arrested in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, on September 28, 1985.

Walter Gruber: leader of the Schuetzen group, whose German-speaking members seek autonomy for Italy's Alto Adige Province. He was blown up on May 24, 1984, by a bomb he was carrying in Lana, 20 kilometers from Bolzano, the capital of the province. He had been connected to a series of bombings in 1972 and after 1979 in south Tirol.

Pablo Grude Pego: alleged leader of the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, killed on August 13, 1984, in a shootout with police in Lasarte, Spain. He had opened fire at Civil Guard officers when they approached him. He had earlier planted two bombs that exploded in a French car salesroom.

Jessu Maria Guaresti: one of four members of an armed group with ties to Basque Nation and Liberty arrested on February 19, 1983, by police in the Basque region of Llodio. They were charged with two bombings and seven planned executions of "informers." Police found an arms cache.

Vera Marta Guenter: alias Elvira Gunter. West German terrorist and Swiss who the Egyptians said on April 20, 1978, had come into Cairo for terrorist attacks. She was linked to George Bilinni, head of 24 people Egypt had arrested who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, headed by Wadi Haddad, and she was now part of Black June. She studied Arabic at a German-run cultural center in Cairo; some sources said she also worked in television.

Sabina Guidoni: variant Sabina Didoni. Bologna resident born in Modena and one of three Red Brigades members arrested by Bologna police in Italy on June 5, 1987.

Carmen Guisasola: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested at a French checkpoint 50 kilometers from the Spanish border on November 17, 1990. The group was apparently heading toward Spain, intending to conduct an attack. She was one of Spain's most-wanted terrorists as a member of ETA's Vizcaya Commando. She was born in Markina and began terrorist activity in Guipuzcoa in 1980 with the Gorbasategui Commando, which murdered two people in 1981. After the group disbanded, she fled to France. She was arrested by French police but was released because she had committed no crimes in France. Spanish courts requested extradition. In Spain, she joined the Vizcaya Commando and escaped from several police dragnets. She was believed to have been involved in planting a device at a French auto dealer in Bilbao; in the murder of Carlos Arbreas, a Plentzia bar owner accused of drug trafficking; in planting a car bomb outside the Cantabria Civil Guard bar-

racks; and in the grenade attack on the Civil Guard barracks in Balmaseda.

Antonio Guistini: died in a Red Brigades ambush of an armored truck in Rome on December 14, 1984. He was wanted for a series of Red Brigades terrorist incidents.

Lars Gule: Norwegian claiming to be a journalist arrested on May 6, 1977, at Beirut Airport before he could board a Lebanese flight to Frankfurt when 25 ounces of plastic explosives were found hidden in a book in his baggage. Detonators were also found. He said he had obtained the explosives from a man named Ahmed in the Sabra district of Beirut.

Hasan Hayri Guler: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militant whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Mohammed Yasar Gulzar: British citizen, age 25, charged on August 29, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and with helping to plan to smuggle explosives on board aircraft in a foiled plot by al Qaeda; the plan was to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. He lived in Barking, Essex. The prosecution said he was one of the group's leaders.

Victor Gunnarsson: Swedish member of the Europe Labor Party, a small anticommunist group, identified on March 12, 1986, by a taxi driver as running from the scene of the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm. He was released due to insufficient evidence.

Elvira Gunter: alias of Vera Marta Guenter.

Pedro Jose Guridi Iriarte: alleged member of the Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos expelled by Bayonne authorities on August 27, 1986.

Angel Gurmindo Izarraga: member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who on February 8, 1984, was assassinated by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group in Hendaye, a French–Spanish border town.

Eugenio Gutierrez Salazar: member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) killed in the Basque region of southern France on February 25, 1984, by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Ismael Miguel Gutierrez: on November 19, 1987, Spain requested his extradition from Thailand, where he was being held on drug trafficking charges, for membership in the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, an anti–Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) terrorist group.

H

I.H.: Dutch female, age 19, arrested on July 18, 1990, by Dutch police for the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen of two vacationing 24-year-old Australian lawyers believed to be British soldiers at an Italian restaurant in Roermond, the Netherlands. She was believed to have helped with the murder. She lived in Amstelveen, near Amsterdam, and was arrested at the frontier with Germany, near Venlo, on returning from holiday in Yugoslavia. Police searched her flat and found documents indicating that she had rented the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) hideout. She was believed to be friendly with Edward Thornton, one of three individuals held for the murders.

Redouane E. H.: Moroccan-descended German citizen in Kiel, age 36, arrested on July 8, 2006, by German police on suspicion of supporting a foreign terrorist organization. He was suspected of contacts with Said Bahaji, who had close contacts to the 9/11 trio of Mohamed Atta, Marwan al-Shehi, and Ziad Jarrah. Prosecutor's Office spokesperson Fauke Scheuten said that "the accused had numerous contacts with the international network of violent jihadis, among other places in Syria, Algeria, and Iraq." On May 16, 2007, German federal prosecutors in Berlin charged him with giving financial support to al Qaeda, establishing a terrorist association abroad, and helping to recruit members. He was suspected of transferring $6,800 to Syria and Egypt to buy equipment for terrorists to use in explosives training.

Siegfried Haag: Baader-Meinhof lawyer charged with supplying two Suomi automatic weapons to the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975. He was arrested in West Germany after a 10-month search on November 30, 1976, and was accused of bombing three U.S. military installations in the previous four years. He was a colleague of Klaus Croissant, an attorney for Baader-Meinhof figures.

Monika Haas: arrested on March 20, 1992, for involvement in the October 13, 1977, hijacking of the Landshut plane to Mogadishu.

Redouane el Habab: Moroccan German tried in Kiel, Germany, in November 2007 for recruiting suicide bombers to go to Iraq.

Mohammed Habibi: Jordanian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970.

Jibril el-Hadar: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, who then were arrested by Paris police on September 2–3, 1987, and who were deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. Embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the 18th anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi and to "punish France" for its support of the Chadian government.

Farouk Haddad: one of 138 individuals whose trial in Fleury-Merogis, France, began on

September 1, 1998, on charges of selling arms to Algerian terrorists. Haddad said he was asked to keep the weapons.

Abdelkrim el Hadouti: variant Abdelcrim el-Haddouti. Moroccan, age 26, arrested in Belgium on September 13, 2001, for involvement in a plot against the U.S. Embassy in Paris. On September 30, 2003, he was sentenced to five years for being an accomplice of Nizar Trabelsi, who planned to attack Kleine Brogel Air Base in Belgium by driving a car bomb into the canteen.

Patrick Haemers: variant Patrick Emers. Alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. On May 29, 1989, Brazilian federal police arrested him in Rio de Janeiro. He was detained along with Lizzie Shack, his wife, and Diane lnu, both Belgians. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force Hercules C-130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Andrea Haeusler: variant of Andrea Hausler.

Hagop Hagopian: variant of Hagop Hagorian.

Hagop Hagorian: variant Hagopian; aliases Arutyun Takosyan, Agop Agopyan. Hooded spokesperson for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. On July 31, 1982, he and his bodyguard died from injuries suffered in the previous day's Israeli bombing of the group's Beirut headquarters. Other reports said that he was assassinated on April 28, 1988, in front of his Athens home. He was posing as Henri Tutuzan, a Lebanese. He was carrying a South Yemeni passport.

Ghassan Ibrahim el Haj: one of two Palestinians arrested by Spanish police on July 12, 1985, for plotting to blow up the Syrian Embassy in Madrid. They were believed to be members of Force 17, part of Fatah. Police found 12 kilograms of explosives on the men. On November 5, 1986, he was sentenced by the Spanish National High Court to four years and four months for being accessory to the illegal possession of arms and explosives. The offense of preparing to attack the Syrian ambassador was "not proven."

Mohammed Abu el Haja: Palestinian, age 24, who with three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorists fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw three incendiary grenades at El Al 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, as it was taxiing down the runway on February 18, 1969, and while they were driving a car. The pilot was killed. They were sentenced to 12 years' hard labor for murder by a Winterthur court on December 22, 1969, but were released after the September 6, 1970, hijacking of a Swissair plane by the PFLP. The group said they were "trained in Jordan and some of them left Syria to carry out their attack in Zurich."

Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib: Lebanese citizen, age 21, arrested in the Kiel, Germany, train station on August 19, 2006. Police suspected he had ties to Hizb ut-Tahrir, a radical Islamic group banned in Germany. He also might have visited the Imam Ali Mosque in Hamburg, a hangout for Hizballah supporters. He had arrived in Germany from Lebanon in September 2004 and was taking engineering classes in Kiel in preparation for enrolling at a German university. Hajdib's brother had been killed in an Israeli air raid in southern Lebanon in July 2006. On December 18, 2007, he was sentenced in absentia in Lebanon to life in prison. The same day, Hajdib appeared before a Duesseldorf court. On February 7, 2008, he told a German court that he had taken part in the attempt to bomb two German commuter trains in July 2006 and that the ringleader was Jihad Hamad, sentenced in Lebanon in December 2007 to 12 years in prison. The bombing was to be

revenge for German newspapers' reprinting of caricatures of Muhammad.

Mustafa Haji: alleged by the Mojahedin-e Khalq to be the leader of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Boubakeur el-Hakim: on March 14, 2008, a French judge sentenced him to seven years on terrorism charges of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise" for sending a dozen French fighters to training camps for al Qaeda in Iraq. His brother was killed in Iraq.

Jamil Abdel Hakim: Palestinian deported to Damascus on March 23, 1973, from France after two terrorists were arrested on March 15, 1973, in France, while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then expelled from France.

Abdelkader Hakimi: on February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to seven years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people.

Abdelkhir el-Hakkaoui: Moroccan, age 25, arrested with two others on December 29, 1973, by Heathrow police for carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On January 4, 1974, he and his accomplices were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. El-Hakkaoui received a three-year jail sentence.

'Abbas Muhammad Hala: Kuwaiti and one of eight Hizballah terrorists arrested in Spain on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that they had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the ports of Valencia and Madrid. Addresses of network members and the address of Fadlallah, Hizballah's spiritual leader, were found in his personal notebook.

'Ali Sayf al-Din Muhammad Halawah: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Therese Halaseh: one of four Black September hijackers on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines Flight 517 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb.

Ute Haldki: one of two suspected Red Army Faction terrorists arrested on December 7, 1989, at Mildstedt, on the outskirts of Husum. She had been arrested earlier following violent demonstrations in the Hafenstrasse area in February 1988.

Claude Halfen: French Direct Action member arrested for the May 31, 1983, murders of two policemen on a Paris street during a routine identity check. On July 13, 1984, the French government filed murder charges against him in the 1983 case. In response, Direct Action bombed several facilities, including the Atlantic Institute, the French Navy Ministry, and the Industry Ministry. On December 8, 1986, the trial for three members of the group, including Halfen, was stopped because jurors, intimidated by death threats, failed to show up for the trial.

Nicolas Halfen: French Direct Action member arrested for the May 31, 1983, murders of two

policemen on a Paris street during a routine identity check. On July 13, 1984, the French government filed murder charges against him in the 1983 case. In response, Direct Action bombed several facilities, including the Atlantic Institute, the French Navy Ministry, and the Industry Ministry. On December 8, 1986, the trial for three members of the group, including Halfen, was stopped because jurors, intimidated by death threats, failed to show up for the trial.

Mahmud Abu Halima: Egyptian-born former Brooklyn cab driver who obtained German citizenship. He was a friend of Sayyid Nosair, who was acquitted of the murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane, and of Mohammed A. Salameh, who was arrested for renting the truck used in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which seven people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. By March 13, 1993, police wanted Halima for questioning in the case. He was arrested by Egyptian police on March 14 at the family home in Kafr al-Dawwar city near Alexandria. Egypt deported him to the United States on March 24, 1993. He had a U.S. green card.

He was born in January 1960. He joined Alexandria University's faculty of law but dropped out in the first year. He traveled to Germany in 1980 and moved on to New Jersey in 1982. He later moved back to Munich, where he married a German woman and had four children. He was believed to be a driver for radical "blind sheik" Omar Abd-al-Rahman.

On May 26, 1993, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

Nimer Halima: key associate of Abu Nidal, he was arrested by Vienna, Austria financial police on January 13, 2000.

Jihad Hamad: turned himself into authorities in Tripoli, Lebanon, in August 2006, at age 20. He had been living in Cologne. Police found bomb-making materials and a receipt for gasoline canisters in his apartment in Germany. He was sentenced in Lebanon on December 18, 2007, to 12 years in prison. On February 7, 2008, Lebanese citizen Youssef Mohammed el-Hajdib told a German court that Hamad was the ringleader in a plot to bomb two German commuter trains in July 2006 in retaliation for German newspapers' reprinting of caricatures of Muhammad. Police said they might have had support from a network of Islamic extremists in Germany and Lebanon. They might have acted out of anger over the Israeli incursion into Lebanon to root out Hizballah terrorists.

Abdel Hadi Hamadei: variant Abdelhadi Hamadi. Senior member of Hizballah's security command and brother of Mohammed Ali Hamadei. On April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Ali 'Abbas Hamadei: naturalized German national and brother of Muhammad Hamadei arrested on January 26, 1987, by Frankfurt airport police for the January 18, 1987, kidnapping in Lebanon of Rudolf Cordes, a West German pharmaceutical company executive, and German Siemens electronics company employee Alfred Schmidt. His release was demanded on July 24, 1987, by an Air Afrique hijacker. On August 6, 1993, German authorities released and deported him after he had served five years for the Cordes-Schmidt kidnappings.

Mohammed Ali Hamadei: wanted for the June 14, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, during which U.S. Navy diver Robert

Stethem was shot to death and thrown onto the tarmac.

Abdelhadi Hamadi: variant of Abdel Hadi Hamadei.

Mohammad Hamadi: one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) members arrested on April 26, 1979, at the Passau-Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon. They had planned to bomb an Israeli ship in Hamburg harbor. They were also suspected of involvement in the April 24, 1979, bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Vienna. They were held in Munich for trial. During his trial in Straubing, the Lebanese said that he was a Palestinian freedom fighter and that refusal to carry out his organization's orders would have meant his death. He said that he was to take the explosives from Vienna to Hamburg for transshipment to an Israeli port and that he had not intended to use the explosives in Germany. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court found him guilty of having prepared a bombing attack and sentenced him to two and one-half years.

Muhammad Ali Hamadi: held for hijacking TWA Flight 847 in 1985.

Ali Hamdan: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, due to insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Isaac Hamdi: alias Osman Hussein; variant Hussein Osman. He is a Briton of Somali origin (other reports have said Ethiopian origin), who was age 27 when he was suspected in the 7/7 Shepherd's Bush, West London subway train bombings in 2005. Police tracked his cell phone. He had been in London, Paris, Milan, and Rome. His brother (or brother-in-law), Ramzi Hamdi, age 34, who runs a jewelry store near the central train station, was also detained with Isaac on July 29, 2005, by police in Rome for the failed copycat bombings of the London subway system on July 21, 2005. Another brother was detained later; the brothers were held for possession of false documents and other charges. Hamdi had lived in Italy from 1991 to 1996. He obtained false Somali documents and used the name Osman Hussein to obtain U.K. citizenship.

On July 31, Isaac Hamdi told Italian police that the attacks were not intended to harm anyone (not mentioning the photo of nails attached to a bomb that ran in the world's media), but to draw attention to the war in Iraq. He claimed the group was not linked to al Qaeda. He had the assistance of other Ethiopians throughout Europe in escaping the country immediately after the bombing. He grew up in Italy and speaks fluent Italian. He was represented by attorney Antoinetta Sonessa. Italian police said that he was probably a member of a group of amateurs rather than part of an Islamist cell. The United Kingdom requested extradition. On August 17, an Italian court approved his extradition to the United Kingdom. He appealed the ruling on August 26. On September 13, a lawyer for the British government said that Isaac Hamdi was to be extradited to the United Kingdom within 10 days after an Italian court rejected his appeal. On September 22, British police arrested him after he was extradited to the United Kingdom from Italy. He was charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, and explosives offenses.

In mid-2007, he was found guilty of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He would be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Ramzi Hamdi: brother (or brother-in-law) of Isaac Hamdi, age 34, both of whom were arrested

by Rome police on July 29, 2005, for the failed copycat bombings of the London subway system on July 21, 2005.

Abdelali Hamdoune: Algerian imam of a mosque in France arrested by French police and deported to Morocco on October 21, 1994, for links with Algerian terrorists.

Ahmed Hamad Hamed: Libyan arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980.

Mohammed Hamid: self-appointed Osama bin London, age 50, convicted on February 26, 2008, of running terrorist training camps in the U.K. countryside, including one attended by the five men convicted of the failed bombing plot of July 21, 2005, against the London subway system. He was also convicted of encouraging Muslims to attend the camps and of holding recruiting sessions in his London home aimed at murdering "nonbelievers." Prosecutors told the Woolwich Crown Court that he had deemed the 52 deaths in the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005 as "not even breakfast for me." He was an associate of Abu Hamza al-Masri, the radical Islamic cleric. Hamid, who often gave fiery speeches at Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park, ran a bookstall in central London.

Rashid Hamieda Hamieda: at-large member of the Abu Nidal group. On February 5, 1987, Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked Judge Rosario Priore to indict him as the control officer for the December 27, 1985, Abu Nidal Kalashnikov and grenade attack in Rome's Fiumicino Airport terminal that killed 16 people and wounded 73 others. On February 12, 1988, a Rome court sentenced him in absentia to life in prison.

Dion Hamilton: British citizen and director of the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement on December 6, 1982, sabotaged a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

Finlay Dean Hamilton: British director of a shipping firm in Beira sentenced to 20 years by a Beira court on February 22, 1983, for the December 9, 1982, sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) of the Munhava oil tank farm near Beira, destroying the British Petroleum part of the complex and damaging the facilities belonging to Caltex and Mobil. Mozambique blamed South Africa for the attack. He was also convicted of concealing at his Beira home four pistols, three grenades, and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Ahmed Hammami: brother of Said Hammami. On July 31, 1978, he and a colleague attacked the Iraqi Embassy in Paris, throwing a grenade, firing submachine guns, and taking eight hostages. The second terrorist ran away. Hammami demanded the release of a woman who had been arrested in the assassination of Iraqi ambassador Taha Ahmad ad-Dawud three days earlier in London. He wanted a plane to pick her up in London and then fly elsewhere. Hammami surrendered. As the terrorist was being escorted out of the embassy by French police plainclothesmen, Iraqi guards opened fire, killing a French police inspector and wounding two other police officers and Hammami.

Said Hammami: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Fatah spokesperson in London killed on January 4, 1978, when a Middle Eastern man fired three shots into him in the basement of the Arab League headquarters. The PLO blamed Black June. The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution claimed credit. His brother, Ahmed, was

one of two Palestinian terrorists who attacked the Iraqi Embassy in Paris on July 31, 1978.

Abdesslam Hamouda: Libyan intelligence officer believed linked to the September 19, 1989, bombing of the Union Des Transport Aeriens aircraft over Chad. Observers expected French investigating judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere to issue an arrest warrant following his July 5–18, 1996, visit to Libya. Hamouda was believed to have purchased the bomb timer in Germany. On June 12, 1998, France announced that it would try him, along with five other Libyans, in absentia. On March 10, 1999, a French antiterrorism court imposed life in prison on the six. The prosecutor said the evidence showed that the Libyan officials had organized the attack.

Kamel Hamraoui: on January 24, 2005, Judge Maria Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans, including Hamraoui, in a decision that differentiated between guerrillas and terrorists according to her reading of the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism. She indicated that their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in the Iraq war zone did not create civilian terror or break international humanitarian law and as such were guerilla in nature, not terrorist, and could not be prosecuted. Prosecutors said they would appeal. The judge's decision was reversed by higher courts in 2007 based on the terrorist nature of the crime rather than its milieu or intended effect. Hamraoui was to be tried again in a Brescia court.

Mahmoud Hamshari: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Al Fatah representative in Paris killed on December 8, 1972, in his apartment at 175 Rue d'Alesia when a high-pitched whine over his phone line activated a detonator in the phone. Israeli intelligence was suspected. The Israelis claimed he was behind the attempted assassination of David Ben Gurion in Copenhagen in 1969 and the bombing of the Swissair plane that killed 47 persons on February 21, 1970. Israel said he was a Black September operative with connections to Mohammed Boudia's group.

Mohammed el-Hanafi: Egyptian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970.

Mohammed Haneef: Indian, age 27, who graduated from the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences in Bangalore in 2002. He was a doctor in England's Halton Hospital until 2005. He was scheduled to move to the Gold Coast Hospital in Australia but was arrested in Brisbane. On July 14, Australian police charged him with providing support to a terrorist organization for the June 29, 2007, bombing of a London disco and the June 30, 2007, ramming of a flaming SUV into the entrance of the Glasgow airport in Scotland. He allegedly gave terrorists Sabeel and Kafeel Ahmed a cell phone SIM card registered in his name. He was represented by attorney Stephen Keim. He was granted bail on July 16 after the judge said that the prosecutors had not established his links to a terrorist group. On July 27, Australia's chief prosecutor dropped the charges, saying it was a mistake to have linked him to the bombings. His Australian work visa remained canceled. The next day, he flew to India. On August 21, an Australian court ruled that the immigration minister had incorrectly revoked the visa.

Gerard Hanratty: arrested on the Dutch–German border in August 1988. In June 1989, he was charged with attempted murder for the March 23, 1987, car bomb attack on the British Army of the Rhine headquarters and the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing of barracks at Duisburg on July 13, 1988. On July 31, 1991, the Sixth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court ruled that there was no longer a strong suspicion regarding the Duisburg bombing and suspended the arrest warrant. However, the court ruled that he be kept in pro-

visional extraditionary custody because the U.K. judiciary was proceeding against him for unauthorized possession of weapons and had applied for his extradition.

Bret Ankier Hanse: Swiss photographer arrested on March 12, 1985, for the May 30, 1984, bombing of a press conference in Nicaragua by Eden Pastora, leader of the anti-Sandinista Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, in which 8 people were killed and 22 injured. He was also suspected of planting a bomb in March 1985 that damaged a Tegucigalpa disco. He might have used a stolen Danish passport of Per Anker Hansen.

Karsten Moller Hansen: one of seven Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) members in Blekingegade, Denmark, sentenced to prison. They may have been responsible for the 1988 post office robbery in Kobmargergade that netted 13 million Danish kroner, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence. He was free after being released after sentencing in 1991.

Per Hanker Hansen: Swede posing as a journalist and alleged to be a Sandinista agent, suspected by Honduran police of setting off a bomb on March 9, 1985, at Le Volcanic Discotheque on Morazan Boulevard in downtown Tegucigalpa. He might be the same person identified as Bret Ankier Hanse, believed responsible for the May 30, 1984, bombings in la Penca, Nicaragua, that injured Eden Pastora.

Manuela Happe: alleged member of the Red Army Faction sentenced to 15 years by the higher regional court in Stuttgart-Stammheim on March 20, 1986.

Mohammed Haq: on May 20, 1987, the Libyan shot former Libyan ambassador Ezzedin Ghadamsi in the head in the latter's Vienna, Austria, apartment building. Haq scuffled with his victim and then dropped his passport and fled to the Libyan Embassy with a bloodied shirt. Haq surrendered to police, who arrested an accomplice at a Hernals hotel.

Zia Ul Haq: Haq, age 25, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Carlos Francesaus Haraguas: member of the right-wing Catalan Militia who set fires at Barcelona book shops and attacked the offices of separatist groups in 1986.

Frederick Haramboure: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) roving commando who on June 18, 1993, was sentenced by a Paris court to 10 years in prison.

'Ali Sa'id al-Hariri: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Husayn Muhammad al-Hariri: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Jamal Harith: one of five U.K. citizens who had been held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. Four were then immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. Harith, age 37, was released.

George Harrison: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring. Undercover agents were offered $16,000 in cash for 42 automatic rifles and handguns. In late July 1981, Harrison and two others appeared in court to face grand jury indictments charging them with receiving and possessing firearms not registered to them, possessing firearms on which the serial numbers had been obliterated, and planning to export the arms to the IRA in Ireland.

Gerald Harte: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested and charged in the Netherlands with the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen of two vacationing 24-year-old Australian lawyers believed to be British soldiers at an Italian restaurant in Roermond. The IRA apologized for the mistake.

Rolf Erwin Hartung: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on October 4, 1988, by police on charges of involvement in the September 8, 1986, bombing of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Cologne. Parts of a handwritten letter found near the scene were believed to have been written by him. He joined an RAF "fighting unit" in the summer of 1986. He was also involved in the bombing of the Dornier firm in Immenstaad on Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, which caused DM 500,000 in damages. Handwritten warnings were also written by Hartung.

Alan G. Harvey: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Farid Hasan: Syrian arrested on May 10, 1986, in connection to two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ, a Middle East anti-Zionist terrorist group formed in 1978. Evidence pointed to Libyan funding. Madrid's *Cambio 16* reported that he had worked for France as a double-agent penetration of the terrorist group. He had been arrested in Paris a year earlier but had been released on condition that he spy on the group.

Gha'ib Hasan: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed that on March 14, 1984, the Iraqi diplomat had opened fire in Stockholm on a group of demonstrators protesting against the policies of Saddam Hussein, killing two. He left Sweden, later surfacing in East Berlin and Sudan.

Mahdi Su'du Hasan: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens to Tripoli on June 23, 1983.

Osama Ahmad Hasan: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law. He was a member of the Armed Islamic Group in Egypt and brother of Sharif Hasan, a leader of the Returnees from Afghanistan executed in Egypt years earlier.

Abdol Ghaffar Hasemi: Moroccan holding a Dutch passport who was among 18 suspected terrorists held by the Spaniards on November 8, 2004. He was suspected by Spanish investigators of developing technology for converting laptops into time bombs.

Adnam Ali Hasham: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC)–Black September–Nationalist Youth Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who told two vacationing British women

that they were Persians and gave them an electronic music device to bring with them on an El Al B707 flying from Rome to Tel Aviv on August 16, 1972. The device had a bomb inside, which exploded shortly after takeoff. The plane landed safely in Rome. Rome police arrested the Iraqi and Jordanian men. In February 1973, they disappeared from Italy after being given provisional liberty on the grounds that the bomb "was not adequate to destroy the airliner."

Syed Hashmi: alias Fahad. U.S. citizen, age 26, wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda. He was arrested on June 6, 2006, by Heathrow Airport police as he attempted to board a flight to Pakistan. He was extradited to the United States on May 25, 2007, and appeared in federal court the next day. He was the first terrorism suspected extradited to the United States by the United Kingdom.

Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi: Palestinian with Jordanian papers arrested for the West Berlin bombings of La Belle Discotheque on April 5, 1986, and the German–Arab Friendship Society on March 29, 1986. Hasi said on April 30, 1986, that his group was responsible for the Friendship Society bombing at the behest of Haithem Said (Abu Ahmed), a lieutenant colonel in the Syrian Air Force and second in command of the Syrian intelligence service. On July 31, 1986, attempted murder charges were brought against Hasi and Farouk Salameh, a Palestinian with Jordanian papers, for the Friendship Society bombing. The trial began on November 17, 1986, and the duo was convicted on November 26.

Hassan el-Haski: ringleader of the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, arrested by authorities in the Canary Islands in December 2004. He was charged with plotting attacks on the Spanish mainland and with setting up a Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group cell. He traveled at least six times to Maaseik, Belgium, believed to be the location of a terrorist cell. He was one of Saudi Arabia's most-wanted terrorists.

Lahoussine el-Haski: most-wanted suspect in Saudi Arabia, arrested in July 2004 in Maaseik, Belgium. He had returned from a trip to Syria and Turkey. On February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to seven years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people. He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Spanish judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

Nabil Hasnen: Lebanon-based Palestinian, age 25, who was the leader of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian Embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976. They surrendered after two hours, after discovering they had not taken the ambassador hostage. The attackers were jailed and charged with attempted murder. On November 6, 1976, a Rome court sentenced them to 15 years in jail, to be followed by 3 years of supervised freedom. The Syrians requested extradition.

Abdel Mohsen Hassan: killed by an Israeli security guard after he and three other Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists driving in a car fired 200 bullets from their machine guns and threw 3 incendiary grenades at El Al Flight 432, a B720B scheduled to fly from Zurich to Tel Aviv, as it was taxiing down the runway on February 18, 1969. The pilot was killed.

Farj Hassan: leader of an al Qaeda cell in the Italian cities of Milan, Naples, and San Remo and the island of Malta. On October 10–11, 2002, Italian police arrested five North African members of the cell; a sixth remained at large. The Salafist Group for Call and Combat terrorist cell based in Milan was part of a European network, with contacts in Iran, Malaysia, and Afghanistan, that was suspected of plotting attacks on U.S. targets.

Hassan Rad Hassan: Brazilian member of Hizballah arrested in Valencia, Spain, on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that eight Hizballah terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the ports of Valencia and Madrid.

Hasan Hassani: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40-mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid.

Eva Sybille Haule-Frimpong: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction (RAF), including Haule-Frimpong. She was wanted for the attempted bombing of the NATO school at Oberammergau on December 18, 1984. On August 2, 1986, she was arrested in a café in Ruesselshiem, near Frankfurt, in possession of a false identity card, a loaded pistol, and 80 rounds of ammunition. She was wanted in the bombing by the Mara Cagol Commando of the RAF on July 9, 1986, that had killed Karl Heinz Beckurts and his chauffeur, Eckhard Gropppler, in Strasslach. Beckurts was a nuclear physicist and the chief of research and development at the Siemens Corporation. On September 11, 1988, West German authorities found an anesthetics cache of eight ampules for kidnappings in the Stuttgart home of a 30-year-old RAF suspect who had been maintaining contact with an imprisoned terrorist. Found with the ampules were handwritten instructions that graphologists traced to Haule-Frimpong, who had recently been sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Stuttgart Regional Court. On January 25, 1993, she was being investigated in the killing of U.S. soldier Edward Pimental on August 8, 1985, and the deaths of two others at the U.S. air base in Frankfurt in a bombing in which 20 others were injured as well. On August 17, 2007, the Frankfurt State Court ruled that she no longer posed a danger to the public and was to be paroled on August 21, 2007, after serving 21 years of her life sentence. She was freed on August 20, 2007.

Andrea Hausler: variants Haeusler, Haeussler. Extradition from Greece to Germany was announced on January 8, 1997, for the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque that killed 4 and injured 229 people. Hausler, age 31, was arrested in October 1996 at the request of German authorities while vacationing in a Chalkidiki resort.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Abulghasem Eter, Yasser Chreidi, Ali Chanaa, and Verena Chanaa and her sister, Andrea Hausler, for the bombing on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Eter and Hausler were charged as accessories. All faced life sentences. On November 13, 2001, Hausler was acquitted for lack of proof that she knew there was a bomb in her sister Verena's bag.

Bernard Hausmann: Baader-Meinhof terrorist, age 25, carrying the passport of Hugo Mueller, a Dutch political science student, who was killed on May 25, 1976, when his booby-trapped suitcase exploded when he opened it in a security office off the luggage area of Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit for the bombing.

Siegfried Hausner: Red Army Faction of West Germany member arrested on June 19, 1972. Possibly the "Hausener" who led the Socialist Patients' Collective that took over the German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975.

The Siegfried Hausner Commando Group of the Red Army Faction claimed credit for kidnapping Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Hausener: leader of six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective (they initially claimed they

were members of the Holger Meins Commando) who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, and the economic counselor, Heinz Hillegaart. They demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others, including Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan-Carl Raspe. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing one of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, four terrorists were sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison.

Andre Haverman: variant Haberman; alias Jean Baptiste. French photographic microfilmer who provided papers and money to Japanese Red Army member Takahashi Taketomo in 1974. He was arrested and charged with forgery and the use of forged documents but was then released. Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST) authorities believed he was the Curiel Apparat's document forger.

Habib Haydar: alias of Bassam.

Patrick Hayes: arrested on March 1993 at his home in Walford Road, Stoke Newington, London, where police found guns, explosives, and bomb-making equipment. He was detained for the January 28, 1993, Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing of Harrods that injured four people. On April 14, 1994, the jury was told that authorities had found an IRA hit list at the home of an English terrorist recruit after the Harrods explosion. The notebook was found in Hayes's jacket. The hit list included the names of Stella Rimington, the head of MI5, and Health Secretary Virginia Bottomley. Hayes was linked to a conspiracy to bomb Canary Wharf. He was also believed to have bombed a train from Victoria to Ramsgate in Kent in February 1993. He refused to plead on what he claimed were "political matters," but a not-guilty plea was entered for him on eight counts.

Amer Haykel: British citizen, age 45, arrested on June 21, 2005, by Mexican authorities on information from U.S. law enforcement. U.S. and Mexican authorities said that he had initially been wanted for questioning for suspected links to the 9/11 attackers, but he was released the next day after being deemed not to "represent any threat for national security."

Nicholas Francis Henry Heath: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send him to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

David William Hedges: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send him to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Marie-France Heguy: Basque separatist prisoner in France whose release was demanded on December 13, 1986, by 10 armed Iparretarrak members who broke into a prison in Pau, France. She was freed the next day. She had been sentenced to four years for keeping weapons at her home. She is believed to have been killed on June 22, 1987,

by a train when a police officer stopped her fleeing car at a crossing near Biarritz.

Renata Hehr: West German arrested on May 3, 1983, in Arequipa, Peru, and accused of terrorist activities, including the bombing of the Peruvian-U.S. Cultural Institute in Arequipa. She had 39 sticks of dynamite, 83 fuses, 2 revolvers, and subversive materials. She was charged with terrorist activities committed in 1978, 1980, and 1983 while she was a member of the Shining Path. She said that Shining Path leader Alberto Segura forced her to commit the 25 terrorist acts, which were directed at stores, banks, power line towers, electricity stations, and radio stations in Cusco, Puno, and Arequipa. On November 7, 1986, she was sentenced to a 12-year prison term, to end on April 30, 1995. Her first attorney, Vasquez Huayca, disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Martha Huatay, head of the Peruvian Democratic Lawyers Association, charged that government forces had abducted Huayca in the corridors of the building.

Volker Heidel: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Rolf Heissler: student, age 26, serving eight years for armed robbery. He was freed during the February 27, 1975, kidnapping by group Movement 2 June of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. He and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, and Amman. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum. He was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Monika Helbing: alias Elke Winter. Red Army Faction members Helbing and her husband Horst Winter were arrested on June 14, 1990, in East Germany. They were wanted for several kidnappings and assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977. On July 27, 1990, they were freed by an East Berlin court because of the statute of limitations.

'Abd al-Ra'uf Mahir Muhammad Helni: one of three men arrested on December 29, 1985, outside their Paris hotel on suspicion of planning to bomb a synagogue on Rue Copernic. Their apartment contained sulfuric acid, nitric acid, wire, batteries, two packets of nails, a soldering iron, two alarm clocks, and magnesium. The Egyptian citizen had a false Spanish passport.

Mohammed Henab: variant Mohammed Jenab. One of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced him to 20 years in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Massud Hendi: Iranian businessman and nephew of Ayatollah Khomeini arrested and charged in Paris in late September 1991 for having obtained visas for the three members of the hit team that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Paris television reported that he had worked in the Iranian Embassy during the Gorji affair, named after the Iranian translator implicated in the Paris

attacks of 1986. On December 6, 1994, a Paris terrorism court convicted him and sentenced him to 10 years for helping the killers enter France.

Lased Ben Heni: Libyan, age 31 as of October 2001, who went to Afghan camps and on March 13, 2001, had discussed with Essid Sami Ben Khemais a suffocating chemical that could be hidden in a tomato can. He was the liaison between an al Qaeda cell in Italy and a cell in Frankfurt that was wrapped up in December 2000. He was arrested in Germany and extradited to Italy. He was indicted for trafficking in arms, explosives, and chemical weapons. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Lased Ben Henin: Libyan arrested on October 10, 2001, near his Munich home on suspicion of links to al Qaeda. He was extradited to Italy on November 23, 2001.

Odfried Hepp: West German member of the right-wing Wehrsportgruppe Hoffman, arrested by Paris police on April 7, 1985, as he entered the apartment of a Tunisian colleague. Police found a number of pistols in the hideout. Hepp was wanted for the 1982 bomb attacks that injured several U.S. servicemen in Butzbach and Darmstadt and for five bank robberies.

Alfred Herman: name on a passport used by Helmut Voigt.

Stellan Hermanson: Swedish freelance journalist, formerly president of the Swedish Young Communist League, detained by the Southern Luzon Command in the Philippines on June 9, 1988, on suspicion of links with New People's Army (NPA) rebels. He was detained while on his way to an NPA mountain camp. On June 11, 1988, murder and kidnapping charges were filed against him; he had allegedly trained the NPA rebels. Witnesses reported that he had participated in several guerrilla attacks against security forces in the rebel-infested Bondoc Peninsula on Quezon Province and was part of the group that raided San Francisco town on February 12, 1988, killing a police officer and wounding two others. Manila rejected a Swedish Embassy request for his release.

Jose Luis Hermosa Urra: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on July 6, 1987, by Saragossa, Spain, police, who seized more than 30 kilograms of explosives from their hotel room. He belonged to a Vizcaya "Gorbea" ETA group. The duo was allegedly headed toward southern Spain, where they planned to bomb crowded beaches. They were traveling in a car carrying 34.7 kilograms of explosives, 1.98 kilograms of TNT, two bottles of oxygen, and firing pins. Police also found plans of Andalusia supermarkets.

Patrick Hill: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Paul Hill: one of the Guildford Four imprisoned for two alleged Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) pub bombings on October 5, 1974, in which 5 people died and 71 were injured. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and fabricated evidence. They spent 14 years in prison. The four were to receive compensation. Hill remained in prison for a conviction for the July 1974 kidnapping and murder of Brian Shaw, a former British soldier in Northern Ireland. On April 21, 1994, the conviction was overturned, and he was released. His case was portrayed in the movie *In the Name of the Father.*

Enrico Hilprecht: eldest of three German skinheads who on June 11, 2000, kicked to death Alberto Adriano, age 39, a 20-year resident of Germany and Mozambican father of three, because of the color of his skin. Adriano was walking through a deserted park after midnight when he was attacked by the drunken extremists. Upon

arrest, the trio described the victim as a "foreign pig." Adriano died two days later of massive head injuries. On August 30, a state court in Halle sentenced Hilprecht, 24, to life in prison.

Zaki al-Hilu: alias Abu Sa'id. Commander leader for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On August 17, 1984, gunmen on a motorcycle fired at him at point-blank range in Madrid, Spain, hitting him in the neck. On August 19, 1984, his condition had improved.

Ali Ghaleb Himmat: resident of Campione d'Italia, Switzerland, and Damascus, Syria, who held dual citizenship of Switzerland and Tunisia. In November 2001, the United States listed him as a terrorism financier.

Awni Hindawi: Jordanian student arrested in Italy on March 9, 1987, for political conspiracy through association, which carried a 5- to 12-year jail sentence. He was arrested in Genoa in June 1986 for belonging to an armed gang but was released after six months for lack of evidence. The Genoa magistrature believed he was an important Arab terrorist. Two of his cousins were believed to have organized the abortive bomb attack on an Israeli plane about to take off from a London airport in April 1986 and the bombing of a West Berlin disco in April 1986 in which 2 people were killed and 180 others injured.

Nezar Hindawi: Palestinian with Jordanian citizenship who left his pregnant girlfriend, Anne Marie Murphy, at Heathrow Airport in London to catch a morning flight to Tel Aviv on April 17, 1986. An X-ray machine found a 1.5 kilogram bomb in the bag that was to go on El Al Flight LY-016, a B747 scheduled to fly 376 people. The bomb was set to explode five hours into the flight. Hindawi was arrested in a London hotel on April 18, 1986. It was later determined that Hindawi was already married to Barbara Litwiniec. He claimed he had met the head of Syrian military intelligence in Damascus and had agreed to attack Israeli targets for $250,000. His apartment contained a Browning pistol and ammunition and a false Swiss diplomatic passport. On July 15, 1986, a London judge ordered him to stand trial for conspiring to murder Murphy and the passengers. The trial began on October 6, 1986, at the Old Bailey in London. He was found guilty on October 24, 1986, and sentenced to 45 years in prison. He is the brother of Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, arrested for the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque in West Berlin and the March 29, 1986, bombing of the German–Arab Friendship Society in the Kreuzberg District of West Berlin.

Eisa Hindi: alias of Dhiren Barot.

Issa al-Hindi: alias of Dhiren Barot.

Jean-Paul Hiribaren: member of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak arrested on February 20, 1988, by French gendarmes from the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale along with four associates after a shootout in front of the terrorists' Boucau apartment.

Christian Hittier: one of four French citizens convicted on October 17, 1991, by a Bayonne court of belonging to the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, which had killed 27 alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members between 1983 and 1987. The four were charged with criminal conspiracy and possession of weapons and explosives after police uncovered a weapons cache near the Spanish border in 1987. He was sentenced to five years in jail.

Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare: Irish-born former British military officer who on November 15, 1981, was participating in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government when he and 44 other mercenaries took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they

surrendered after six hours of negotiations. He was charged by South Africa with kidnapping rather than hijacking. He was released on bail on December 1, 1981. However, after Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982. On July 26, 1982, he was found guilty on three charges. On July 29, 1982, he was sentenced to 20 years, with 20 years suspended. On August 5, 1982, the South African Supreme Court blocked his appeal.

Gerard Hodgins: Irish Republican Army (IRA) convict who joined the Maze Prison hunger strike on September 13, 1981.

Josef Hoellrigl: one of two South Tiroleans from the Plaus community arrested on September 23, 1988, by Italian police, who found eight kilograms of explosives in a secluded farmhouse in the Vintschgau mountains. They denied involvement in recent bombings.

Sean Gerard Hoey: unemployed electrician, age 35, and suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) dissident. On May 10, 2005, a Belfast prosecutor said that he would be charged with 29 counts of murder in the Omagh case, which he was on May 26, 2005. He refused to testify. On December 20, 2007, Hoey was found not guilty of all 50 charges related to the August 15, 1998, Real IRA bombing in Omagh that killed 29 people and wounded more than 300. Judge Reginald Weir criticized the police forensics work as "slapdash" and involving "deliberate and calculated deception."

Sieglinde Hofmann: West German Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist sentenced to 15 years in 1982 for involvement in the Juergen Ponto assassination. Then on September 26, 1995, a Stuttgart judge sentenced her to life in prison for pushing a baby carriage in front of the car of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association, in the fall of 1977. The RAF member took weapons out of the carriage, opened fire, and killed Schleyer's driver and three police officers. She was also involved in the June 1979 assassination attempt against NATO commander in chief Alexander Haig.

Karl-Heinz Hoffman: leader of the neo-Nazi paramilitary group Military Sports Group Hoffman. He and five of his followers were arrested on September 27, 1980, in West Germany for the detonation of a hand grenade the previous day near the exit from the Munich Oktoberfest beer festival, which killed 13 and injured 215. On September 29, 1980, five of the suspects were released for insufficient evidence of connection to the blast.

Sieglinde Hoffmann: member of the West German Red Army Faction arrested with four other women in the Latin Quarter of Paris on May 6, 1980. Police found gasoline bombs, guns, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and false identity papers.

Barbara Perau-Hofmeier: Red Army Faction member serving eight years in prison for a bomb attack on a federal border Guard barracks. She was freed early from custody on March 13, 1993.

Josef Norbert Hofmeier: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 22, 1987, and charged with setting off three bombs on August 11, 1986, at a barracks of the Federal Frontier Force in Swistal-Heimerzheim near Bonn, West Germany. On January 20, 1989, the 5th Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found the Duisburg resident guilty of bombing the Frontier barracks and the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen in 1986. He was sentenced to 10 years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that he was involved with the RAF.

Birgit Hogefeld: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction (RAF), including Hogefeld. On September 20, 1988,

the Khalid Akbar Commando of the RAF and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. The government issued a warrant for her arrest in the case. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members.

On June 27, 1993, she was arrested following a gun battle with officers of the GSG-9 antiterrorist unit of the federal frontier protection force in Bad Kleinen near Schwerin, Germany. Police were investigating whether she was involved in the March 1993 bombing of the prison in Weiterstadt, in Hesse, Germany. She had also been wanted for questioning in the early 1985 assassination of Maschinen-Turbinen Union board member Zimmerman, the July 1985 killing of Siemens board member Beckurts and his driver Groppler, the October 1985 attack on diplomat van Braunmuehl, and the November 1989 attack on Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Herrhausen. She had been a Red Army Faction member since 1974.

She was born in Wiesbaden in 1956. She passed her final university exam in 1975. She broke off law studies and taught the organ.

On November 5, 1996, she was sentenced to life in prison by a five-judge court for the bombing of a U.S. Army base in Frankfurt in which Airman First Class Frank Scarton and civilian Becky Jo Bristol were killed. Soldier Edward Pimental was killed before the bombing so that his identity card could be used. She was also convicted for taking part in the 1988 attack on Tietmeyer, who later became president of the Bundesbank. The court was silent on the charge of murder linked to her June 1993 arrest. Hogefeld said that the RAF was part of a "bygone era" and should disband and that the armed struggle was wrong.

William Holleeder: arrested in Paris on February 29, 1984, and later extradited to the Netherlands on suspicion of involvement in the November 9, 1983, abduction in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, of Alfred Heineken and his chauffeur.

Josef Homolov: Czech-born Canadian who hijacked an Air India B747 flying the Bombay–Beirut–Rome–New York run on December 25, 1974.

Eleanore Honel-Hausman: widow of "Hugo Muller"—Bernard Hausmann—who died on May 25, 1976, when his suitcase exploded in Tel Aviv's airport. She might have been one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Werner Hoppe (variant Hopper): Baader-Meinhof Group member whose release from a West German jail was demanded both on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, and on September 5, 1977, by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977.

Werner Hopper: variant of Werner Hoppe.

Bouchra el-Hor: young Dutch Moroccan mother from Zutphen detained with her husband, Yassin Nassari, age 27, in May 2006 at Luton Airport outside London. Police found suspicious files in his laptop computer, such as instructions for making explosives and a rocket launcher. When police searched their home, they found a document titled "A Training Schedule for Committing Jihad." They found a letter by el-Hor in which she

offered herself and their 6-month-old son as martyrs. She was charged with failing to disclose information to prevent a terrorist attack. Nassari was charged with possessing documents for terrorism. Their trial was set for May 23, 2007, in London. The duo had lived in the United Kingdom and traveled often to the Netherlands. El-Hor was represented by Amsterdam attorney Bart Nooitgedagt.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornik: two of three people who brandished a broken pistol on June 2, 1958, and forced the pilot of a domestic Czechoslovakian general aviation charter plane to fly to Vienna, Austria. The trio was arrested for extortion under threats, but the charges were dropped on June 6, 1958.

Luitgard Hornstein: variant of Luttgard Hornstein.

Luttgard Hornstein: variant Luitgard Hornstein. Suspected member of the Red Army Faction arrested on August 2, 1986, in a café in Ruesselshiem near Frankfurt while carrying a false identity card. Involved in the bombing of the Dornier firm in Immenstaad on Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, which caused DM 500,000 in damages.

Said Khavar-Hoseyni: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40-mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. He was accused of running a terrorist operation out of his residence in Barcelona. Authorities believed the safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq in Paris.

Ahmed Hossein: Palestinian, age 22, and one of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian Embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976. They surrendered after two hours, after discovering they had not taken the ambassador hostage. The attackers were jailed and charged with attempted murder. On November 6, 1976, a Rome court sentenced them to 15 years in jail, to be followed by 3 years of supervised freedom. The Syrians requested extradition.

Seye Jabbar Hosseini: one of four Iranians arrested on July 24, 1984, in regard to a bungled terrorist attack in the fall of 1983 against a Saudi aircraft at Madrid's Barajas International Airport. Security guards found a rocket launcher near the main runway.

Djafar el Houari: president of the Algerian Fraternity in France placed under house arrest in Folembray, Aisne, France on August 5, 1994, in a roundup of Algerian terrorists.

Dr. Huber: Heidelberg psychiatrist who with his wife led the Socialist Patients' Collective, a group of mental patients who believed that the cause of mental illness is society, which must be changed through violent action. The group took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975.

Ahmed Huber: Islamic name of Albert Friedrich Armand Huber.

Albert Friedrich Armand Huber: variant Ahmed Huber. Resident of Mettmenstetten, Switzerland, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. The Swiss was an Al Taqwa official who converted to Islam and changed his first name from Albert. He told Swiss television that he hadn't met bin Laden but had met "members of his entourage" at Islamic conferences in the Middle East.

Johann Huber: would-be hijacker of Pan American 742, a B727 flying from Munich to West Berlin on August 3, 1970.

Francis Hughes: jailed Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen, age 25, who died during the evening of May 12, 1981, on the 59th day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison. He was serving a life term for killing a U.K. soldier and participating in several other attacks on security forces by an IRA unit he had led in the mid-1970s.

Paul Hughes: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested and charged in the Netherlands with the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen of two vacationing 24-year-old Australian lawyers believed to be British soldiers at an Italian restaurant in Roermond. The IRA apologized for the mistake.

Sean Hughes: Irish citizen arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van was carrying 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. Hughes's girlfriend, Susan May, was also arrested.

Aiden Hulme: brother of Robert Hulme, age 26. Both were convicted on April 8, 2003, by a U.K. court of endangering life and severely damaging property in bombings in London and Birmingham in 2001 as part of a campaign by Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) dissidents, probably the Real IRA.

Robert Hulme: brother of Aiden Hulme, age 23. Both were convicted on April 8, 2003, by a U.K. court of endangering life and severely damaging property in bombings in London and Birmingham in 2001 as part of a campaign by Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) dissidents, probably the Real IRA.

Alan Hunter: one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. Swedish police claimed that the group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. Hunter was sent to England, where he was released.

Gerard Hunter: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Hurr: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Martin Hurson: on May 29, 1981, the national H-Block Committee (named after the Maze Prison facilities for Provisional Irish Republican Army [IRA] terrorists) reported that the IRA hunger striker would run in Longford-Westmeath for the Irish Republic's Parliament in the June 11 general elections. He died in Maze Prison on July 13, 1981, on the 45th day of his hunger strike. He had been sentenced to 20 years in November 1977 for bombings and conspiracy to kill members of the security forces in Northern Ireland.

Ibrahim Husari: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) member, already in custody, for the PLF hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro,* which set sail from Genoa, Italy. The hijackers took 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. They killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Hafiz Qasim Husayn: variant of Haq Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

Hasib Hussain: on July 7, 2005, at 9:47 A.M., a bomb being carried by Hussain, age 18, exploded on London Bus No. 30 at Tavistock Square, killing 13 people. The bomb had been placed at the rear of the upper deck of the bus, which had been detoured because of the King's Cross–Russell Square bombing a few minutes earlier. Some theorized that the bomber had intended to hit another train but was prevented from entering a train station when they all closed. Hussain then hopped on a bus and was attempting to reset the timer when the bomb went off. The Pakistani lived in Leeds and completed vocational business studies at Matthew Murray High School. He had become more religious two years earlier. He had traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, on July 15, 2004.

Mehran Hussain: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with failure to disclose information that could have helped prevent a terrorist attack in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. On November 1, Hussain, age 23, was released for insufficient evidence.

Nabeel Hussain: British citizen, age 22, charged on August 29, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and with helping to plan to smuggle explosives on board aircraft in a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. The next hearing was scheduled for September 18.

Nabeel Hussain: variant of Nabel Hussain.

Nabel Hussain: variant Nabeel Hussain. One of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. Hussain was acquitted. Prosecutors said after the trial that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group was trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Tanvir Hussain: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and with preparing acts of terrorism in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. The trials of Hussain, age 25, and seven others began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, and to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. On his martyrdom videotape he said he wanted to commit several suicide attacks and "just do it again and again until people come to their senses and realize, you know, don't mess with the Muslims."

Umain Hussain: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with failure to disclose information that could have helped prevent a terrorist attack in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. On November 1, Hussain, age 24, was released for insufficient evidence.

Umair Hussain: variant of Umain Hussain.

Abdullah Hussainy: alias of Ramzi Binalshibh.

Mazen Ali Hussein: arrested on December 3, 2004, at a safe house of three radical Islamic members of the Iraqi group Ansar al-Islam, hours before they planned to attack Iraqi prime minister Ayad Allawi during a state visit. On November 16, 2005, Germany charged Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid; Hussein, now age 24; and Rafik Mohamad Yousef, age 31, with plotting to assassinate Allawi. Their trial began on June 19, 2006.

Robert Rudy Huys: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Jim Hyland: jailed for possession of explosives, his release was demanded by Teide Herrema's Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) kidnappers in Dublin, Ireland, on October 3, 1975.

I

I.I.: 41-year-old Turk arrested in a café on June 27, 1988, following the fatal shooting of Nihat Karaman, founder of the Association of Turkish Workers in the Netherlands, outside his Amsterdam home during the night. He had opposed the extreme rightists Grey Wolves Turkish terrorists and was active in the Dutch pacifist movement.

Bislan I.: Chechen, age 25, arrested in Tours, France, on May 18, 2005, for the November 2, 2004, murder of filmmaker Theo van Gogh. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which assassin Mohammed Bouyeri belonged.

Mauro Iacone: Italian Defense Ministry employee arrested by Rome police on June 25, 1987, for the March 20, 1987, assassination of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement, by the Union of Communist Fighters, a Red Brigades splinter group.

Fernando Iannetti: lecturer in moral philosophy at the University of Salerno and friend of Red Brigades leader Giovanni Senzani. He was arrested on January 12, 1982, in his Formia apartment. Police believed the apartment was to be used in the kidnapping of Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat.

Miguel Ibanez Oteiza: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, and faced six counts of homicide.

Pedro Jose Ibanez: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized an arms cache.

Carlos Ibarguren Aguirre: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military leader arrested by French police in a gunfight in St. Jean de Luz on November 9, 1982. A Madrid newspaper reported that ETA planned to assassinate the pope during his visit to Spain. Ibarguren was expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Miguel Angel Ibarguren: French citizen suspected of lodging Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members who was arrested on May 4, 1992, by French police.

Angel Ibarrola: one of four members of an armed group with ties to Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on February 19, 1983, by police in the Basque region of Llodio. They were charged with two bombings and seven planned executions of "informers." Police found an arms cache.

Sulayman Bilal Zain-ul Ibidin: arrested in early October 2001 by British authorities for links to

Sakina Security Services, which trains Muslims for jihad.

Ahmed Mohammed Ibrahim: Ethiopian student, age 24, and suspected Eritrean Liberation Front member arrested on December 10, 1969, in Madrid airport while carrying a suitcase containing explosives. He said that the duo attempted to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines flight on the Madrid–Romeo–Athens–Addis Ababa run on December 12, 1969, to fly the plane over Paris and London, with plans to distribute leaflets and then destroy the plane on the ground in Copenhagen.

Muktar Said Ibrahim: alias Muktar Mohammed Said. Somali (other reports said he was from Eritrea), age 27, seen wearing a white baseball cap and a T-shirt with a palm tree in the upper deck of the number 26 bus on Hackney Road minutes before a backpack detonated on July 21, 2005, in an abortive copycat attack on the London bus and subway system. He had immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1990 and was sentenced to five years in prison in 1996 for a series of gang muggings. He became devout in prison. He obtained early release in 1998 and may have spent time at the Finsbury Park mosque in London. He became a U.K. citizen in September 2004. He was arrested on July 29, 2005, in a televised raid in London. On August 8, 2005, a London court charged Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, and Yasin Hassan Omar. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses.

His trial began on January 15, 2007. Ibrahim allegedly had practiced firing rocket-propelled grenades in Sudan in 2003 and trained for jihad in Pakistan in 2004. Omar, Yahya, and Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred. On March 19, 2007, Ibrahim told the court that he had intentionally made fake bombs out of hydrogen peroxide that would not explode. He had learned the technique off the Internet. He was represented by attorney George Carter-Stephenson.

On July 9, 2007, the jury convicted him of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He would be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Sa'du Muhammad Ibrahim: variant Saado Mohamed Ibrahim Intissar. Lebanese Palestinian barber, age 28, who on July 26, 1996, hijacked Iberia Flight 6621, with 218 passengers and 14 crew flying from Madrid to Havana, and forced it to land in the United States. He surrendered peacefully to FBI authorities. Lebanese authorities announced that the hijacker was Palestinian, not Lebanese. On April 25, 1997, a Miami, Florida, jury deliberated for four hours before declaring him guilty. Sentencing was scheduled for August 11.

Saaid Ibrahim: Dutch citizen of Ethiopian origin freed on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Sa'id Ibrahim: one of four gunmen posing as patients who on October 22, 1995, shot to death Dr. Graziella Fumagalli, an Italian doctor working at a tuberculosis hospital in Marka, also wounding biologist Dr. Cristofo Andreoli. Ibrahim remained at large.

Jone Idigoras Santana: one of five Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Biarritz, France, on March 18, 1991. She is the wife of ETA member Juan Jose Aristizabal Kortajarena, deported by Panama to France in 1984. The detainees were held at the Bayonne Judicial Police station.

Muhammad 'Ali Idris: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985, when secret service agents uncovered the Libyans' plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposite leader

Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan Embassy in Madrid but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Bajro Ikanovic: returned to his native Bosnia-Herzegovina and converted to Islam. He was arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest in Sarajevo. He was arrested after Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy.

Pedro Aztorkitza Ikazurriaga: alleged leader of the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) political-military organization arrested in southwestern France on February 24, 1983.

Iker: one of six Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) gunmen who assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973, by placing a bomb in the street in which his car was driving.

Abu Imad: Muslim cleric who preaches at a Milan mosque, sentenced on December 20, 2007, by a Milan court to three years and eight months in prison for being part of a group that promotes holy war. Ten others were convicted of the same charge.

Marten Imandi: one of 15 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on May 18, 1989, in Sweden on suspicion of involvement in explosions in Copenhagen and other crimes. On December 21, 1989, he was convicted of murder and gross destruction dangerous to the public and was sentenced by the Uppsala town court to life in prison. He was found innocent of the bombing of Northwest Orient Airlines' office in Stockholm in April 1986. He was found guilty of the bombing of the Copenhagen office of Northwest Orient in July 1985, and he admitted complicity in the bombing of a Copenhagen synagogue in July 1985. He was also convicted of complicity in the bombing of the Amsterdam office of El Al in 1986, but an appeals court overturned the conviction in 1990. On May 9, 1991, he escaped from Kumla prison by using a sheet to let himself down a 23-foot wall. He used a shotgun hidden outside to commandeer a car. He was captured with fellow escapee Ioan Ursut on May 14, 1991, while driving a stolen car near Arboga, 15 miles from the prison, when they came to a police checkpoint. Imandi was captured following a car chase; Irsut was picked up two hours later.

Huseyin Inan: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) kidnappers of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. Their release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972. On the same day, the Turkish tourist office in Sweden was bombed in response to Ankara's parliament ratifying the death sentences. The trio was hanged on May 6, 1972.

Vilim Inkret: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum.

Maria Soledad Iparraguirre Guenechea: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). On October 3, 2004, police in France and Spain detained 21 suspected ETA members, including ETA chief Miguel Albisu, age 43, and his female colleague Iparraguirre, age 43. French antiterrorism police arrested 20 suspects in seven raids in southwestern France near the French–Spanish border; Spanish Civil Guard police picked up the other suspect in Spain. Police found 900 pounds of explosives, dozens of guns including 20 submachine guns, grenade launchers, munitions, detonators, and computers.

Spanish authorities said Albisu had been the top leader of ETA since 1993; Iparraguirre was the senior-most ETA female and was "in charge of the revolutionary tax"—extortions from companies and other institutions—and was wanted for at least 14 murders. The duo was caught with their son in a house in Salies de Bearn, France.

Asif Iqbal: one of five U.K. citizens who had been held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was one of four who then were immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning the next day.

Shaib Iqbal: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Zahoor Iqbal: arrested on January 31, 2007, as part of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading, age 29. He was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. His trial was scheduled to begin on January 29, 2008. He pleaded not guilty to assisting ringleader Parviz Khan and knowing of his plot and not reporting it to police. Police found in Iqbal's computer the *Encyclopedia Jihad,* plus videos and books that included a "mujaheddin poison book."

Ignacio Irastorza Martin: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Gorbea Commando member from Portugalete Vizcaya arrested on January 31, 1987, by French police. He was expelled to Spanish police hours later.

Mohammed Irfan: arrested on January 31, 2007, as part of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading, age 30. He was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. His trial was scheduled to begin on January 29, 2008. He pleaded guilty.

Irhabi007: Internet screen alias of Younis Tsouli, a Moroccan living in London who was a pioneering cyberterrorist for al Qaeda.

Delgado Iriondo: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Although Spain requested extradition, he was released.

Jesus Maria Lariz Iriondo: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Although Spain requested extradition, he was released. A Court of Appeals spokesperson said on July 8, 1993, that it had denied extradition because the Spanish charges—belonging to an armed organization, kidnapping, carrying explosives and weapons, and destructive acts—were political crimes.

Ana Isabel Iriarte Santa Colomba: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Vizcaya Command member arrested on March 30, 1992, by Spanish police in the Txurdinaga District of Bilbao. Her husband, Luis Manuel Aldea Dominguez, was arrested with her.

Odile Iriate: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in southern France on December 1, 1989, in raids that netted 180 kilograms of explosives, including ammonal and Goma-2; ammunition; grenade launchers; detonators; handguns; and forged papers.

Xavier Iriarte: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1,

1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Jose Arregui Irostarbe: variant Erustarbe. Suspected Spanish member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by French police on December 19, 1987, while driving a van down a secondary road near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in the French Basque country. Police found that the van carried 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives, which are often used in ETA attacks. Police believed the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Otavi Iriqoyen: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in southern France on December 1, 1989, in raids that netted 180 kilograms of explosives, including ammonal and Goma-2; ammunition; grenade launchers; detonators; handguns; and forged papers.

Luis Iruretagoyena: on August 7, 1996, the Basque explosives expert jailed in Spain confessed that he had helped manufacture bombs for the Nicaraguan Sandinistas and leftist Salvadoran guerrillas. His bombs were used in a 1982 car bombing at the Defense Ministry in El Salvador and in several attacks on Salvadoran bridges and power line towers. He was arrested in Paris in 1992 and was extradited to Spain.

'Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Rasul 'Isa: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Khumayis Walid 'Isa: Palestinian alleged by *Panorama* on August 2, 1992, to be a leader of an anti-Arafat Palestinian Popular Struggle Front linked to a Calabrian Mafia plot to assassinate Italian minister of defense Salvo Ando, minister of justice Claudio Martelli, and Enrico Coppola, Carabinieri general and commander of the fourth division, with its base in Messina. He was born on August 23, 1961, in Al-Fuhays, Jordan. He married Clara Di Ciaulo in Milan in 1987. He was the subject of a May 1987 expulsion order. A similarly named individual was arrested in Brazil for possession of a large quantity of heroin.

Majid 'Abdallah al-'Isa: Palestinian who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Anwar Abu 'Isah: secretary some believed was involved in the April 10, 1983, assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative at the Socialist International Conference held in Albufeira, Portugal. Abu Nidal claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command. 'Isah was shot in the thigh during the attack. He had joined the PLO a year earlier.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraz Isar: two of seven anticommunist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Jacqueline Isbir: member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction charged in absentia on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found three other defendants guilty.

Umar Islam: born Brian Young. Charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism for a foiled al Qaeda plot to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. The trial of Umar Islam, age 28, and seven others' trials began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, and to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. On his martyrdom videotape he said, "This is revenge for the actions of the U.S.A in the Muslim lands and their accomplices, such as the British and the Jews. This is a warning to the nonbelievers that if they do not leave our lands, there are many more like us. We are doing this in order to gain the pleasure of our Lord, and Allah loves us to die and kill in his path."

Yusif Ali Yuseb Ismail: suspect arrested in October 1985 by Italian authorities in a Rome campground for the hijacking on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro.*

Helhem Khodr Issa: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Issa, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody.

Hussein Issa: one of three Lebanese men arrested on August 20, 1986, in West Berlin on suspicion of preparing to bomb a U.S. military installation. The trio was supported by Libya. They were released on September 3, 1986, due to insufficient evidence. Two of the men were handed over to immigration police for possible deportation.

Redouan Issar: alias Abu Khatib. Syrian military veteran, age 43, who remained at large after the arrests on November 10, 2004, in The Hague of two Islamic radicals. In October 2003, police detained Issar and three others when their names were forwarded by the police of Barcelona, Spain, after a raid. The group was released for lack of evidence even though bomb-making materials were seized. The police also could not hold suspects during the summer after the cell members were suspected of plotting an attack on the European soccer championships in Portugal. He was believed to be the leader of the cell.

Christophe Isteque: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak who died while setting off a bomb during the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques region of France on July 6, 1987.

Angel Iturbe Abasolo: variant Angel Iturbe Abbasolo. Brother of former Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader Domingo Iturbe Abasolo. On April 18, 1989, he was among the 6 of the 50 ETA members who had been living in Algeria who were expelled.

Angel Iturbe Abbasolo: variant of Angel Iturbe Abasolo.

Domingo Iturbe Abasolo: variant Abbasolo; alias Txomin; variant Txmin. Alleged leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by Arbonne border police in France on April 27, 1986. He had left Spain in 1975 to live in exile in France. In July 1986, he was expelled to Gabon. In September 1986, the Gabonese sent him to Algeria. He died in a traffic accident

near Ghardaia, Algeria, on February 27, 1987. The body arrived in Barcelona's Prat Airport on March 7, 1987. The plane had made a technical stop at Palma, Balearic Islands, where there had been a bomb scare. On March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 ETA-Military members on Algerian soil.

Domingo Iturbe Abbasolo: variant of Domingo Iturbe Abasolo.

AItor Iturruno: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in southern France on December 1, 1989, in raids that netted 180 kilograms of explosives, including ammonal and Goma-2; ammunition; grenade launchers; detonators; handguns; and forged papers

Zbigniew Ivanicki: hijacker of a LOT AN 24 bound for Poland on June 5, 1970, and diverted to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Francisco Izco: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for shooting to death Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. He was also sentenced to death for banditry. The death sentences were commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian, who had been kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Izco was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term.

Jokin Izeta Picavea: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who had been deported from Venezuela and was turned over to Spanish police by French officials on November 3, 1987.

Abu Izzadeen: arrested by British antiterrorism police on February 8, 2007, on suspicion of encouraging terrorism, at age 31. He had heckled Home Secretary John Reid at a public meeting in 2006. On April 24, 2007, he was one of six people arrested for raising funds for terrorism and for inciting others to commit terrorism overseas. He had been free on bail on charges of encouraging terrorism after praising the suicide bombings behind the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005. On April 18, 2008, he was jailed in London and sentenced to four and one-half years after being found guilty of funding terrorists and inciting terrorism overseas.

J

Fahmi Muhammad Jabaq: born in 1956, one of three Lebanese Shi'ite students who hijacked Alitalia 713, a DC8 flying from Tehran to Rome with a refueling stop in Beirut on September 7, 1979.

Jabon: on November 24, 2005, Spanish authorities announced that the suspected terrorist, who had been arrested six months earlier, had diagrams of the London Underground and Canadian subways on his laptop.

Isabell Jacob: Red Army Faction member released early on March 13, 1993. She had been serving a sentence of four and one-half years for a bombing of the Hannover Fair, inter alia.

Ingrid Jacobsmeier: variant of Ingrid Jakobsmeier.

Abdel Fiad Ja'far: Algerian expelled by the British Home Office to Algeria on May 17, 1984, for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Abu Jafar: mentioned by Yacine Akhnouche on February 4, 2002, as involved in a plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. Possibly Abu Jafar al-Jaziri, the later al Qaeda financier and logistics chief.

Khalid Ja'far: on March 20, 1989, Radio Free Lebanon claimed that the Lebanese student was given a cassette recorder rigged with explosives by a Libyan explosives expert called "The Professor" in Bonn one week before the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan American Flight 103 that killed 270 people.

Khalour Muhammed Jafar: one of three Lebanese Palestinians identified in a March 16, 1989, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) warning of a possible plan to hijack a U.S. airliner in Europe. The FAA said the trio might be carrying false passports issued in Bahrain, Pakistan, or North Yemen.

Mohammad Qasem Ja'fari: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He had been arrested in Lyons. On June 8, 1987, the Iranian student was expelled to Iran.

Joe Erling Jahr: member of a neo-Nazi group called the Boot Boys, age 20, convicted on January 17, 2002, in Oslo City Court of the premeditated murder of Benjamin Hermansen, 15, stabbed to death. He was sentenced to 16 years.

Joseph Jakaby: one of seven anticommunist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Ingrid Jakobsmeier: variant Jacobsmeier. Involved in the 1981 attack on a U.S. military airfield

in Ramstein. She was one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. She was among the most-wanted terrorists in West Germany. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. She was charged on September 15, 1985, with the robbery of a Bochum bank and was sentenced to nine years by the higher regional court in Stuttgart-Stammheim on March 20, 1986. On October 18, 1993, the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court sentenced her to 15 years in prison for 17 cases of attempted murder. She was found guilty of causing an explosion and aiding and abetting the attempted murder of four other persons for the assassination attempt against NATO Gen. Frederik Kroesen. She had already served a 9-year term for her RAF membership. She was released on October 21, 1994.

Abdul Aziz Jalil: Jalil, age 31, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Mohammed Jameel: arrested in early October 2001 by British authorities for links to Sakina Security Services, which trains Muslims for jihad.

Q Mansur al-Jamri: spokesman for the London-based Bahrain Freedom Movement, who took credit for the nine bombs that exploded on May 5, 1996, in Manama, Bahrain, destroying four shops and damaging five others.

Mohammed Javad Janab: one of five terrorists jailed for trying to assassinate former Iranian prime minister Shapour Bakhtiar in France on July 17, 1980, who were pardoned on July 27, 1990, and deported to Tehran.

Ilse Jank: her release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. Her release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977.

Giovanni Jannaccone: arrested in 1981 for involvement in the Proletarian Offensive Resistance Movement and later one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987.

Ludvinna Janssen: blonde Dutch woman, age 23, arrested at Ben Gurion International Airport on September 26, 1976, while carrying a tin can to test the efficiency of metal-detecting devices. She was convicted of collaborating with Palestinian guerrillas and was sentenced to six years.

Manfred Janssen: alias of Werner Bernhard Lotze.

Muhammad Jarbu': on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. The hijacking ended in Egypt. Jarbu' was scheduled to be aboard the ship but fell ill before the ship departed.

Frazek Jarda: engineer of a Czech four-car passenger train who with accomplices on September 11, 1951, hijacked the train to Selb-Ploeszberg in the U.S. Zone of Germany when a confederate switched a track at Asch station and crossed the border. The United States granted him asylum.

Muhsin Jarudi: Lebanese student arrested by Geneva police on August 20, 1979, for the assassination of Zuhair Muhsen, who was chief of Saiqa (Thunderbolt), a Syrian-sponsored Palestinian organization, and head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) military department, on July 25, 1979, in Cannes. The PLO asked the Swiss to hand him over or allow the PLO to interrogate him. France and Syria made similar requests through Interpol.

Riadh Jelassi: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002, in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. Jelassi received four years and six months.

Drees Jemrani: resident at the Marien Street apartment used by the Hamburg al Qaeda cell that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. As of late November 2001, he remained in Hamburg.

Mohammed Jenab: variant Mohammed Henab. One of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France, on July 17, 1980.

Noel Jenkinson: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) explosives expert sentenced on November 14, 1972, to life in prison in the United Kingdom for setting off a bomb on February 22, 1972, inside a car in front of the kitchen of the Aldershot Army Base, 35 miles from London, killing 9 people and injuring 17 others. It was the first IRA attack in the United Kingdom since World War II.

Anthony Perry Jensen: one of two British citizens detained in Morocco on August 1, 2003, on suspicion of having ties to the Salafia Jihadia, a group of underground Islamic extremists involved in the May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca. He was 37. The group has ties to al Qaeda. The duo was not suspected of involvement in the attacks.

Dagmar Jensen: arrested while trying to sneak a gun aboard a Scanair plane due to fly from Rome to Copenhagen on June 26, 1972.

Anwar Jomaa: on October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court reduced his prison sentence from eight to five years for being an accomplice in a bombing wave in Paris in September 1986. The court added a 10-year ban on entering France.

Jon: one of six Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) gunmen who assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973, by placing a bomb in the street in which his car was driving.

Niels Jorgensen: blind Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) associate involved in planning the 1985 would-be kidnapping of Jorn Rausing, the son of a Swedish billionaire from Lund. On May 2, 1991, he said that he buried explosives in North Zealand, Denmark, on the night of May 2, 1989. Police discovered 45 kilograms of explosives on the grounds of a summer house in Tibirke in North Zealand belonging to his sister.

Joseph: one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation

of Palestine (PFLP) cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975, describing him as about 30 years old and about 175-cm tall, with slender body, curly black hair combed back to the neck, and a moustache.

Feisal Hanna Joudi: Lebanese arrested on May 10, 1986, in connection to two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ, a Middle East anti-Zionist terrorist group formed in 1978. Evidence pointed to Libyan funding. The duo claimed that Joudi had promised them $70,000 and that he was directed by the Libyans. The Madrid *Cambio 16* reported that Joudi had worked for France as a double-agent penetration of the terrorist group. He had been arrested in Paris a year earlier but had been released on condition that he spy on the group.

Mohammed Joulane: during a raid on his apartment in France on September 6, 1994, an Algerian Islamic Salvation Front stamp and documents were found. He was charged the next day.

Jose Antonio de Juana: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and injuries to 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

K

Czeslaw K.: Polish pilot who diverted his Polish LOT on its Warsaw–Wroclaw run on February 12, 1982, and landed in West Berlin, where he requested political asylum.

Yamal K.: one of two Syrians who hijacked a Lufthansa B727 en route from Frankfurt, Germany, to deport them to Damascus, Syria, on February 27, 1985.

Salaheddine Kaara: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Kaara, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Sedat Sirri Kadem: former leftist terrorist whom Mehmut Ali Agca was with in Saint Peter's Square during the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Ali Hemin Kadir: Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Husni Hatem Abdul Kadir: Palestinian with Jordanian nationality and one of two assassins of Izz Ad-Din al-Qalaq, Paris Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief, and his aide, Hammad Adnan, on August 3, 1978. The Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs, as well as Black September and Black June, claimed credit. The Abu Nidal Organization member was released from a French jail on February 5, 1986, after serving 8 years of a 15-year sentence for the murder. He was deported to an unnamed Arab country.

Karim Kadouri: one of three unemployed men arrested on November 16, 2002, by Scotland Yard and charged under the Terrorism Act with possession of articles for the preparation, instigation, and commission of terrorism acts. He was 33. Local press said that they had planned to release cyanide gas in the underground rail system.

Rabah Kadre: individual with al Qaeda ties, age 35, arrested in November 2002 in the United Kingdom on terrorism-related charges. Kadre was accused of possessing materials for the "preparation, instigation or commission" of terrorism. He had been to terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. He was linked to three Algerians and a Moroccan arrested in a Paris suburb on December 16, 2002, who had two vials of an unidentified liquid

and an anti-contamination suit that could protect "against biological, chemical, and nuclear risks." Police believed they were planning a terrorist attack on the Russian Embassy in Paris.

Rabah Kadris: one of three unemployed men arrested on November 16, 2002, by Scotland Yard and charged under the Terrorism Act with possession of articles for the preparation, instigation, and commission of terrorism acts, age mid-thirties. Local press said that they had planned to release cyanide gas in the underground rail system.

Mohammed Abdul Kahar: arrested on June 2, 2006, when 250 antiterrorism police raided an east London house. Kahar, age 23, was shot after he fired on officers. Police also arrested a man who was possibly Kahar's brother, Abul Koyair, age 20. Police suspected the house was used for making bombs or chemical weapons. Kahar was detained on suspicion of terrorism. The other man was held under the Terrorism Act. Police feared that a homemade chemical bomb had been spirited out of the safe house. Nine family members were brought in for questioning, fingerprinting, and DNA testing.

The next day, police interrogated the two brothers and searched their East London home. Police were searching for a chemical vest that could release chemicals in a suicide attack. Neighbors said the duo was British-born and of Bangladeshi extraction. Kahar worked in the British post office; Koyair worked in a local grocery store. On June 4, the two brothers denied the accusations. On June 9, the brothers were released, apparently for lack of evidence. Kahar said that police shot him in the shoulder during the raid without warning.

On February 13, 2007, the Independent Police Complaints Commission said that London police should publicly apologize to the two families, who had filed more than 150 complaints against the police.

Moussafer Kakar: Turk arrested on April 24, 1985, at the Gare du Nord by Paris police for smuggling four sticks of dynamite and four detonators. He also had eight forged identity cards and eight forged Belgian driver's licenses. The dynamite was traced to a theft in June 1984 at Ecossine of 800 kilograms of explosives by Direct Action.

Mouslam Kakher: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was detained at the St. Etienne home of a Shi'ite Muslim Iraqi friend.

Djaber Kalibi: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Paris police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to four years.

Mahmut Kalkan: hijacker of a Turkish B727 that had left Istanbul for Izmir on April 15, 1983. He diverted the plane to Ellinikon Airport near Athens.

'Abd-al-Rahim Kallas: on May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's life sentence for him in the October 7, 1985, shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* and murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

Fateh Kamel: Algerian veteran of the 1980s anti-Soviet Afghan war, tied to the 1996 bombers in Paris who left one bystander and several Islamic radicals dead. He was also linked to Ahmed Ressam, arrested on the Canadian–U.S. border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. On April 2001, a Paris court sentenced him to eight years in prison for running an underground terrorist logistics network linked to al Qaeda.

Corinna Kammermeier: Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist described by *Der Spiegel* in late July 1990 as one of the nine remaining at-large longtime RAF members.

Mehdi Kammoun: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002, in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. Mehdi Kammoun received 5 years and 10 months.

Imad Kanouni: acquitted by a French court on December 19, 2007, on charges of "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." He was the only one of six former inmates of Guantánamo Bay who was not found guilty of using false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. The group was among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then were handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Cemaldeddin Kaplan: founder of the Cologne-based Caliphate State, which was banned by German authorities on December 12, 2001. The group's members had links to al Qaeda.

Rafael Kappel: hijacker of a Lufthansa B727 flying from Paris to Frankfurt and Cologne on September 12, 1979.

Geza Karaczony: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 bound for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich.

Andrzej Jaroslaw Karasinski: hijacker of a Polish TU134 flying from Copenhagen to Warsaw on November 4, 1976.

Huseyin Karbulut: brother of Metin Karbulut, both Kurds. He was arrested on August 6, 1990, for the attempted murder the previous day of Hamut Yerli, a Turk, reportedly the leader in Austria of the Turkish right-wing Grey Wolves group. Yerli was shot in Vienna, Austria, but survived the two shots to the stomach. Huseyin Karbulut's trial for attempted murder began on June 7, 1994, in Wiesbaden.

Metin Karbulut: brother of Huseyin Karbulut, both Kurds. He escaped arrest on August 6, 1990, for the attempted murder the previous day of Hamut Yerli, a Turk, reportedly the leader in Austria of the Turkish right-wing Grey Wolves group. Yerli was shot in Vienna, Austria, but survived the two shots to the stomach. Metin Karbulut was later arrested in Wiesbaden.

Hani al-Siba'i Abu-Karim: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law.

Hasan Mahmud Karim: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Samir Karimou: variant Abdelkader Krimou. One of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt for the plot to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying

documents, and dealing drugs and with various weapons charges. Germany had rejected his asylum application, but he stayed in the country, financing himself through credit card fraud and drug dealing. He was arrested in April 2001. On August 29, 2002, Judge Karlheinz Zeiher ruled that there was not enough evidence that he belonged to the group and ordered his release. Karimou had admitted spending time in an Afghan military camp, but he claimed he left it after three months because he lacked discipline. He had not been charged with involvement in the plot, only with membership in the group.

Ara Hovsel Karvikian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through Lisbon Airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Hamzah Kasim: Lebanese man arrested in January 1987 in West Germany regarding the detention of Ali 'Abbas Hamadei, brother of the hijacker of a Trans World Airlines plane in June 1985. Hamadei had stayed with Kasim until December 1986.

Monzer al-Kassar: variant Munsir al-Qaysar. Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas (alias Abu Abbas), who was behind the *Achille Lauro* attack, and to Saddam Hussein's older son, Uday. On July 24, 1987, he and his brother Haytham were expelled from Spain. He was accused of being connected with two attacks on Arab citizens in Madrid.

On November 1, 1989, subpoenas issued by the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., in a suit against Pan American pending in federal court in Brooklyn asked for all documents pertaining to al-Kassar's activities. The suit arose from the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie that killed 270 people.

On June 4, 1992, Marbella, Spain, police arrested him. He was believed to have financed the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. On February 24, 1993, Spain extradited him to Argentina for forgery.

He was acquitted in Spain in 1995 of supplying assault rifles used by the Palestinians who shipjacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in 1985, killing an American.

He was arrested by Spanish authorities in Madrid on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of significant weaponry to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels. On February 6, 2007, he met two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants near Marbella to discuss a $7.8–$13.5 million deal. Al-Kassar offered to send men to fight against U.S. military officers in Colombia. He and his associates were indicted on supporting a foreign terrorist group and conspiracy. Romanian authorities arrested his co-defendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy. On June 13, 2008, he was extradited to the United States after the government agreed not to seek the death penalty or life without parole.

Oussama Kassir: Lebanese Palestinian and Stockholm resident who allegedly participated in a plot to create a terrorist training camp in Oregon and made threats against police. In August 2002, he admitted to having met Kerim Chatty in Sweden's Osteraker prison in 1998, where Kassir taught him Islamic lessons and prayers.

Prague authorities arrested him on December 11, 2005, and extradited him to New York on September 25, 2007, where he was accused of planning to teach others bomb making, poisoning, and throat-slitting tactics and to set up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon. The newly

trained Muslim radicals would then fly to Afghanistan for further training before deployment.

Christos Kassmis: leftist economist, age 34, who died in a gun battle with police on October 20, 1977, after he was discovered attempting to bomb a West German factory in Athens.

Abdulla Khayata Katan: Spaniard of Syrian origin believed to be an al Qaeda militant who on May 9, 2005, testified that Spanish police had visited him in prison in 2004 and suggested that they would obtain his release in exchange for cooperation on the 9/11 case.

Josef Katrincak: one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 airliner flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhein-Main Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978.

Anna Katrincakova: one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 airliner flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhein-Main Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978.

Magdalena Kaupp: variant of Magdalena Kopp.

Paul Kavanagh: in March 1984, the Northern Ireland resident was arraigned in Belfast for the December 17, 1983, car bombing of Harrods in London that killed 6 and injured 90.

Ali Haydar Kaytan: on January 24, 1989, the chief West German federal prosecutor proffered charges against the suspected Kurdish terrorist before the fifth criminal bench of the Duesseldorf higher regional court for a double murder by a Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) execution squad on June 10, 1987. The PKK "revolutionary court" had conducted a show trial in Lebanon in which Kaytan helped sentence the two rebel party members to death. Kaytan had been in custody since March 25, 1988.

Muhammad and Said Kazdari: on July 11, 2002, police arrested nine Arab suspects in the Milan area suspected of fabricating false identity papers for al Qaeda. The Kazdaris, two Moroccan brothers, had served time earlier for making false papers for stolen cars. Police were investigating whether this counterfeiting operation assisted al Qaeda worldwide.

Abu 'Ali Kazim: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. Kazim was a bodyguard for Abbas Zaida.

Rabah Kebir: foreign spokesperson of the Islamic Salvation Front arrested for involvement in the August 26, 1992, bombing of the Air France ticket counter at Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algeria that killed 12 people and wounded 128. Public sessions of his trial began on May 4, 1993. On May 26, 1993, a special Algiers judicial council passed death sentences on 38 defendants, including him. The council found him guilty of inciting citizens to carry arms against state security, belonging to an armed group, spreading killing and destruction, hiding criminals, possessing forbidden weapons, and heading armed gangs. He remained at large. On June 13, 1993, Algeria requested his extradition from Germany, where he had been arrested. On June 15, 1993, the German Justice Ministry said it had not received the request.

Larbi Kechat: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism activities.

Khaled Kelkal: petty criminal from a depressed Lyon suburb whose fingerprints were found on a gas canister used in a failed bomb attack on a high-speed train in Lyon. French police initiated a manhunt for him on September 9, 1995. He escaped a September 11 series of raids in Paris and

Grenoble and a September 27 raid of his forest hideout near Lyon. He was killed by police on September 29, 1995, during a nighttime shootout at a bus stop near Vaugneray outside Lyon. He was believed involved in 6 bombings that killed 7 and injured more than 130.

Gerald Kelly: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member sentenced to two life terms in 1973 for terrorist activity, including the bombing of the Old Bailey in which 1 person died and 250 were injured. His release was demanded by IRA members who stole 19 paintings valued at $19.2 million from the home of Sir Alfred Beit on April 26, 1974, in Ireland. The paintings were recovered unharmed on May 3. He escaped Maze Prison during a September 1983 mass breakout. He was arrested in Amsterdam on January 16, 1986. On July 2, 1986, the Dutch Supreme Court heard original evidence as part of the extradition case. He was released in 1989. He was a former member of the IRA's ruling Army Council and a senior member of Sinn Fein.

Othmar Keplinger: Austrian student and sympathizer of the Baader-Meinhof Gang who was arrested by Swiss police at the Italian border checkpoint of Chiasso while carrying weapons and the ransom paid two weeks earlier in the November 9, 1977, kidnapping of Walter Michael Palmers, owner of a lingerie retailing company with stores in West Germany and Austria.

Walter Kexel: West German neo-Nazi terrorist arrested in the United Kingdom in February 1983 and wanted by French police for questioning about the August 9, 1982, machine-gun attack on Jo Goldenberg's Restaurant in Paris. On March 15, 1985, Germany sentenced him to 14 years for attempted murder, membership in a terrorist organization, explosives offenses, grievous bodily harm, and bank robbery in connection with the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt.

Amanullah Kha: arrested on September 5, 1985, in the United Kingdom for the Kashmir Liberation Army's (KLA) kidnapping of Ravindra Hareshma Mhatre, assistant commissioner of the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, United Kingdom, on February 3, 1984. The kidnappers killed Mhatre. Kha was the leader of the KLA.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khadir: variant of Samir Mohammed Hadar.

Al-Khadrah: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. Al-Khadrah helped smuggle the arms used in the attack.

Abdel Karim Khaki: Moroccan who burst into a Nantes, France, courtroom on December 19, 1985, took hostages, and armed two defendants while two others escaped. He claimed membership in the Abu Nidal Organization. France intended to deport Khaki after he surrendered, but Morocco refused to take him. He was charged with attempted murder and was to be tried in France.

Keni Nusbah Khalafa: arrested by Bonn police in his hotel after arriving from Tripoli, age 15. He was believed part of an anti-dissident Libyan hit team.

Mahmoud Youssef Sheik Khalid or Khaldi: one of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, or possibly Saiqa terrorists, who took five hostages on board diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and entered Marchegg, Austria, on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further

émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 OPEC raid.

Mahmoud Ibrahim Khaled: alias Mohammad Sarham. He was born in the Shatila refugee camp and was one of four Martyrs of Palestine terrorists who on December 27, 1985, fired Kalashnikovs and lobbed grenades in Rome's Fiumicino Airport terminal. He was the only terrorist who survived a gun battle with police. The Abu Nidal group claimed credit for killing 16 people and wounding 73 others. On December 28, 1985, he was indicted for murder in Rome. On February 5, 1987, Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked Judge Rosario Priore to indict him. His trial began on December 16, 1987; he was charged with leading the attack. He was sentenced on February 12, 1988, to 30 years.

Khalid: one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975, saying that he was about 30 years old and about 175-cm tall and had a slender figure, curly black hair combed back to the neck, and a moustache.

Ridouane Khalid: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. He was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served.

Walid Khalid: aliases Rizq Sa'id 'Abd-al-Majid' Awdah, Rizaq Sayyid 'Abd-al-Majid. Spokesperson for the Abu Nidal group during its November 8, 1987, hijacking of the *Silko,* a French-flagged 11-meter yacht off the Gaza Strip in which eight Israeli passengers were taken hostage. He was arrested outside a central Brussels police station on January 16, 1991, but released with an apology after it was learned that he had come for talks with the political director of the Belgian Foreign Ministry to discuss the Silko case. He was expelled from the country on January 17, 1991. On July 23, 1992, he was assassinated in Beirut when two gunmen in a white Fiat station wagon fired silencer-equipped submachine guns as he was riding in his blue Mercedes 280 near Mar Ilyas camp.

Said Khalidie: name on a Moroccan passport carried by Hamid Bilhayat, an Abu Nidal figure arrested in Spain on November 8, 1984.

Elbai Khalifa: Libyan arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980.

Salim (variant Salih) 'Ali Husayn Khalifah: one of two members of an Iranian fundamentalist group traveling under forged Syrian passports arrested at Rome's international airport on May 18, 1984, when a search uncovered two bags containing 2.8 kilograms of plastic explosives along with detonators, boosters charges, a compass, and an Iraqi passport. The duo had arrived via a Syrian Arab Airlines flight from Damascus and were awaiting an Iberian Airlines flight to Madrid. On June 4, 1984, the duo was sentenced to 10 years for possession of explosives. They would be deported after serving their sentences.

Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil: on January 23, 2005, in a morning raid in Mainz, German police arrested Khalil, age 29, a German citizen from Iraq suspected of planning suicide attacks in Germany, and Yasser Abu Shaweesh, age 31, a Palestinian medical student living in Bonn. They were believed to have had contacts with Osama bin Laden and were charged with belonging to a foreign terrorist organization. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no indication that they had organized an al Qaeda cell in Germany. While in Afghanistan, where he trained before the 9/11 attacks, Khalil had contacts with bin Laden and Ramzi Binalshibh. Khalil fought U.S. forces for more than a year in Afghanistan and had high-ranking al Qaeda contacts who persuaded him to recruit suicide attackers in Europe. He moved to Germany in September 2002 to raise money and provide logistical support for al Qaeda. He had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain 48 grams of uranium from Luxembourg. Khalil recruited the Libyan-born Shaweesh for a suicide attack in Iraq. They had sought to raise money by taking out a $1 million life insurance policy on Yasser Abu S., who was to fake a fatal traffic accident.

The duo had been under investigation since October 2004. Police searched four apartments in Mainz and Bonn in January 2005. The week before the raids, German police had detained nearly two dozen Islamic extremists.

German authorities had wiretapped the duo and heard them make plans to move to the Netherlands, to obtain uranium for a dirty bomb that would kill Americans, and to recruit suicide bombers to go to Iraq. They talked about how to blend in to their surroundings. In late January, the judge ruled that there was enough evidence to hold them for trial.

Mazin Abu Mehanid Khalil: one of the two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Pan American 93, a B747 flying from Amsterdam and diverted to Beirut, where they picked up another PFLP member on September 6, 1970.

Mustafa Ali Khalil: Lebanese arrested in the shooting of Libyan Embassy official Mohammed Idris, who was driving to the embassy in Madrid on September 12, 1984. Khalil had grown up in Beirut and was a member of the Imam Musa as-Sadr Brigade. On October 10, 1984, the kidnappers of Spanish ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui demanded Khalil's release. On June 18, 1985, the hijackers of TWA 847 demanded his release. He and the shooter were scheduled to stand trial on June 19, 1985, in Madrid. The Spanish government refused to release them. On June 25, 1985, the duo was sentenced to 23 years in prison for attempted murder. There were rumors that they would be sent to Lebanon to serve out their sentences. On January 17, 1986, Khalil's relatives abducted a Spanish diplomat and two Lebanese Spanish Embassy consular staffers and demanded his release. The Black Flag also demanded his release. He was pardoned by the Spanish government on July 14, 1986, and returned to Beirut.

Sakar Mahmoud al-Khalil: Palestinian who was one of two terrorists arrested on March 15, 1973, in France, while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then were expelled from France.

Yasir al-Khalil: wife of Nizar Muhammad Hallak whose expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986, in connection with the discovery of an arm cache in her husband's garage in Aulnay-sous-Bois on December 18, 1986. Police questioned but released him.

Manoucher Khamene'i: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They attacked three computers and were

to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Mehdi Khammoun: aide of Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a Tunisian in contact with a network of al Qaeda recruits in Italy, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium.

Abid Hussain Khan: in early January 2008, he faced terrorism charges in the United Kingdom. He was involved in jihad Internet sites and was given a video of potential U.S. targets—including fuel storage tanks near Lorton, Virginia; World Bank headquarters; the Pentagon; and the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia—that was taken by Ehsanul Islam Sadequee and Syed Haris Ahmed, who faced 60 years in prison in the United States.

Ali Ahmed Khan: variant Ahmed Ali Khan; alias Abdulla Ahmed Ali. Arrested by British authorities on August 20, 2006, as a key facilitator in a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. He took direction from Rashid Rauf. Khan's trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, and to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. At the time of his trial, he was 27 years old. He lived in Walthamstow, United Kingdom. In his martyrdom video, he claimed to be the leader of the "blessed operation," observing that "sheik Osama has warned you many times to leave our lands or you will be destroyed, and now the time has come for you to be destroyed." The West should "stop meddling in our affairs. Otherwise, expect floods of martyr operations against you. We will take our revenge, [leaving] your people's body parts decorating the streets."

On June 2, 2008, he told the jury that he was not involved in an airliner plot but had looked into setting off a non-lethal bomb at the British Parliament to protest U.K. participation in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He said that he and fellow defendant Assad Sarwar had gone to Pakistan to work with Afghan refugees and that they had considered bombing the Bank of England and the Canary Wharf financial district.

Arafat Waheed Khan: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Age 25, he was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when 10 other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. He lived in Walthamstow, United Kingdom.

Hasina Patel Khan: widow of Mohammed Sidique Khan, one of the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). On May 9, 2007, British police arrested Khan, age 29, on suspicion of assisting the bombers.

Izz al-Din Badra Khan: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the military chief of the Palestine Liberation Front for the hijacking of Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. On July 10, 1986, Khan was sentenced in absentia to life in prison for murder and kidnapping. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Khalid Khan: Dutch national of Indian origin arrested on October 3, 1981, in New Delhi for the September 29, 1981, hijacking by the Dal Khalsa of an Air India B737 bound for Srinagar on September 29, 1981, and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan.

Mohammed Ajmal Khan: Briton serving a prison term in the United Kingdom for terrorist offenses when he was indicted in the United States on May 22, 2006, in connection with the "Virginia Jihad Network" case.

Mufti Mohammed Khan: Bin Laden associate from Pakistan arrested on September 11, 2001, hours after the 9/11 attacks when he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport from New York. The *Sunday Telegraph* said he was to meet with bin Laden allies in London and Birmingham. The *Telegraph* claimed he was sent back to New York for questioning by the FBI.

Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan: alias Abu Talha. British Pakistani, age 25, arrested in Pakistan on July 13, 2004, on suspicion of involvement in the 2004 al Qaeda threat to U.S. and U.K. financial centers. He was sending coded e-mails to other al Qaeda operatives planning attacks in the United States, United Kingdom, and South Africa. Data on the computers led 12 days later (his detention was announced in early August) to the arrest of Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, a Tanzanian al Qaeda terrorist, for his role in the August 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was also linked to terror plots in the United States and United Kingdom, where 12 of his colleagues, including Dhiren Barot, were arrested. Information from those captures, including maps and photos found on their computers, led to a U.S. government warning about possible al Qaeda attacks on financial institutions in the United States.

He was released on August 20, 2007, after three years in custody, and returned to his Karachi home. He was represented by attorney Babar Awan, who said his client was never charged or brought before any court.

Parviz Khan: arrested on January 31, 2007, as the leader of a group that planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading. Age 36, he was charged with providing equipment and funding for the plan. He was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. In mid-January 2008, Khan pleaded guilty to sending night-vision equipment, sleeping bags, walkie-talkies, computer equipment, and other gear to Pakistan to be used by extremists. The shipments were made in 2005 and 2006. His plea was made public on January 29 at the opening of the trial of two co-defendants. He planned to kidnap the serviceman in the Broad Street entertainment area of Birmingham. Khan had been stopped by U.K. authorities on his return from Pakistan in July 2006 when they found him carrying a notebook of "a shopping list from terrorist contacts of materials they wanted sent back in the next delivery." He was under surveillance until his arrest.

Roshan Jamal Khan: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Sidique Khan: variant Mohammed Sidique Khan. Teaching assistant, age 30, at a Leeds public school. On July 7, 2005, at 9:17 A.M., a bomb he placed on the floor of the second carriage of London Underground Circle Line Train 216, leaving Edgeware Road Station for Paddington Station, exploded, killing seven people. The explosion ripped through a wall and damaged two other trains.

He was born in the United Kingdom to Pakistani parents. He was married and the father of a daughter (age 8 months). He had recently moved

to Dewsbury. He had a degree in education from Leeds University. He traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, with Shehzad Tanweer on November 16, 2004, and flew home on February 7, 2005. Khan was in Israel for a day in the spring of 2003. The *Sunday Telegraph* said that Khan, the leader of the team who set off four bombs that day, met in Pakistan in fall 2004 with Mohammed Yasin (alias Ustad Osama), an explosives expert who manufactures "suicide jackets" for Harkat-e-Jihad.

On April 24, 2008, the prosecution in the case of the terrorists involved in the attack played a video Khan had made in November 2004 in which Khan bounces his baby girl on his knee and says, "Sweetheart, not long to go now. And I'm going to really, really miss you a lot. I'm thinking about it already. Look, I absolutely love you to bits, and you have been the happiest thing in my life." He continued, "I'm doing what I'm doing for the sake of Islam. I just wish I could have been part of your life. I just so much wanted to be with you. But I have to do this thing for our future and it will be best . . . in the long run. That's the most important thing." In another video made in October 2004, Khan introduced her to her "uncles," including Waheed Ali, one of the defendants.

Omar Elmi Khareh: sentenced to life in prison in France in 1968 for attempting to assassinate French Territory of the Afars and Issas (FTAI) political leader Ali Aref. His release was demanded by the Somali Coast Liberation Front kidnappers of French ambassador Jean Gueury in March 23, 1975, in Somalia. France agreed to the group's demands.

Tarek Sajed Khater: hijacker of the Paris–Cairo flight of an Air France jumbo jet on August 12, 1977, that was diverted out of Nice to Benghazi, Libya, where authorities prevented the plane from landing.

Adam Khatib: charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Khatib, age 19, was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when 10 other suspects were to appear in court.

Osman Adam Khatib: from Walthamstow, United Kingdom, age 19, arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in relation to a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. The United Kingdom detained 41 people.

Yousef Khatib: variant Yusaf al Khatib. One of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an El Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968.

Abbas Khawaja: Lebanese detained by French counterintelligence on July 22, 1987, for a wave of bombings in Paris between December 1985 and September 1986 that killed 13 and wounded 250. He was indicted three days later for associating with terrorists.

Frazeh Khelfa: alias Khelfa Same. Algerian member of Black September who attempted to assassinate Jordanian ambassador Zaid Rifai in London on December 15, 1971. Khelfa fired 30 rounds into the ambassador's car. He was arrested in Lyons in January 1972. The Lyons court recommended that France grant the United Kingdom's extradition request, but the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent him to Algeria.

Essid Sami Ben Khemais: alias The Saber. Tunisian, age 33, arrested in April 2001 and who was believed to be the leader of a Milan al Qaeda cell broken up in November 2001. On October 22, 2001, the *Washington Post* reported that extensive telephone taps and bugging devices in the Milan

apartment of Khemais had revealed a network of al Qaeda recruits in Italy, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium, with supporters in other countries, including Switzerland. Khemais had moved to Milan in March 1998 after two years of training in bin Laden camps in Afghanistan. The group discussed bombings and other attacks in Europe. On March 13 Khemais talked of a suffocating chemical that could be hidden in a tomato can with Lased Ben Heni, age 31, a Libyan who went to Afghan camps. Khemais's aide was Mehdi Khammoun.

The network's cells were organized by the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. They were led by three individuals. Abu Doha, age 36, an Algerian who had moved to London in 1999 after working as a senior official at an Afghan terrorist camp, was charged with organizing attacks on the United States. He was detained in the United Kingdom and was fighting extradition to the United States. In April 2001, Algerian Mohamed Bensakhria, age 34, escaped from a police raid in Frankfurt, Germany, and was arrested in Spain on June 22, 2001. Tarek Maaroufi, a Tunisian with Belgian citizenship, was wanted on an Italian warrant; his Belgian citizenship prevents his extradition.

Khemais visited Maaroufi in Brussels on February 10, 2000, where they met Essoussi Laaroussi, a Tunisian who had done time in a Belgian jail.

The Milan records indicated that the December 2000 takedown of a Frankfurt terrorist cell stopped a planned chemical attack as well as the bombing of a Strasbourg, France, market area. The cell was led by Mohamed Bensakhria, who was in regular contact with the Milan cell.

Italian authorities said that the terrorists met in Geneva and used faked Italian IDs to travel to Pakistan and then on to Afghanistan. It was financed by Khemais's operations involving drug trafficking, counterfeit money and documents, and money laundering.

On February 5, 2002, Italian judge Giovanna Verga presided in the Milan trial of Khemais and three other Tunisian men charged with providing false passports for al Qaeda members in Europe, breaking immigration laws, and criminal association with the intent to obtain and transport arms, explosives, and chemicals. Wiretaps indicated the intention to obtain the arms, although none were found. Ben Khemais was suspected of supervising a plan to attack the U.S. Embassy in Rome in January 2001, although he was not charged. Spanish authorities believed he met with 9/11 hijack leader Mohamed Atta in Spain in 2001. The four were arrested between April and October 2001 in a joint German–Italian investigation.

On February 22, 2002, a Milan court convicted four Tunisians on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various bank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. Khemais received a five-year sentence.

On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Mohamed Salah Ben Hamadi Khemiri: arrested on November 6, 2007, by British authorities in Manchester, age 53. He was one of 17 Algerians and Tunisians arrested throughout Western Europe on suspicion of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Ahmed Taheri Khormabadi: one of 13 Iranians believed involved in the murder in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 24, 1990, of Kazem Rajavi, brother of Massud Rajavi, leader of the People's

Mujahedin. He was arrested in Paris in November 1992 at the request of the Swiss government. France approved extradition; Switzerland protested the expulsion.

Marwan Khreesat: Jordanian living in West Germany who was arrested on October 26, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany, where police found a weapons cache, including altitude-sensitive detonators and three bombs built into Toshia Bombeat 453 radio cassette recorders, which exactly matched the bomb used in the attack on Pan American Flight 103 on December 21, 1988, in Lockerbie, which killed 270. *The Scotsman* on October 13, 1989, claimed that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) member had convinced West German police that he was working for Jordanian intelligence.

Bashir Khudur: Lebanese-based Palestinian arrested on January 12, 1987, by Milan's Linate Airport police for carrying 11 kilograms of plastic explosives and 36 detonators as he arrived on a flight from Beirut to Milan via Geneva. The explosives were hidden in two picture frames and several Easter eggs; the detonators were in the batteries of his transistor radio. On February 19, 1987, a Milan court sentenced him to 11 years, fined him $1,540, and ordered his expulsion after he served his sentence. He had been a student in Italy since 1981, studying Italian at the University of Perugia and later studying electronic engineering in Rome and Milan. Police found at his home the addresses of five Jewish institutions, which could have been targets of terrorist attacks designed to free imprisoned Lebanese terrorists. Police believed he was a member of Islamic Jihad.

Salim Mas'ud al-Khuri: on September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) members, including al-Khuri, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris, which killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Omar Khyam: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. In June 2003, Khyam, 24, met Mohammed Junaid Babar—who had pleaded guilty to terrorism charges in a federal court in New York in 2004—in Pakistan to say that the United Kingdom was "unscathed and needed to be hit because of its support for the United States." Babar was the government's key witness. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants, including ringleader Khyam, age 26, of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. They were given life sentences by Judge Michael Astill. After the trial, prosecutors said that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group had been trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Abu Kifah: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member for the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. Kifah helped smuggle the arms used in the attack.

King of Black Plots: alias of Giancarlo Rognoni.

James King: one of three British Northern Irish members of the Ulster Defense Association arrested on April 21, 1989, by French Directorate for Territorial Oversight (DST) counterintelligence police in the Paris Hilton hotel while the

individuals were planning to swap a stolen British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile for weapons from South African state arms manufacturer Armscor.

Stefan King: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) member arrested on August 28, 1982, by Paris police. The Irish-born man was one of three INLA members making a bomb for use against the U.K. military attaché in The Hague. Documents at the scene tied the trio to terrorist activity in West Germany and Switzerland.

Peter Kintscher: resident of Bielefeld, West Germany, who on August 5, 1984, kidnapped a SF Air freight company DC8 en route from Marseilles to Algeria. He was dressed as an airport employee and demanded that the plane return to Marseilles, unload its cargo, and fly to San Francisco. He was overpowered by the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale.

Terence Kirby: on December 27, 1995, bail was set in the United States at $1 million for Kirby, one of 38 prisoners who escaped from Northern Ireland's Maze Prison in 1983. He had been convicted in Northern Ireland of murder. He and two other escapees were arrested in California between 1992 and 1994. After a lengthy extradition battle, the British government withdrew its extradition request in 2000.

John Kirkoryan: Armenian gunman arrested on June 9, 1981, in the fatal shooting of Mehmet Savas Erguz, a secretary in the Turkish Consulate in Geneva. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed credit.

Samir Kishk: alias Hamada. Kishk, age 46, was arrested on November 30, 2001, by Italian police at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport as he arrived from Cairo en route to his Paris home. He was believed to be a major figure in a Milan-based Islamic extremist group with bin Laden ties. The arrest warrant was issued in October. The Milan cell provided false documents, cell phones, and other logistical support for Muslims trying to reach al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan or trying to fight the Russians in Chechnya. Kishk was charged with criminal association with the intent of trafficking in arms, explosives, chemicals, and false ID documents and aiding and abetting clandestine immigration. He was believed to have close ties with the Milan cell's leader, Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a Tunisian arrested in April. Kishk could be a leader in France of the extremist Tunisia-based Salafite Group for Preaching and Combat, to which Khemais belongs.

Gabor Kiss: one of seven anticommunist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Akira Kitagawa: he was expelled from France for his involvement in the Japanese Red Army's Operation Translation. On September 3, 1975, he was deported to Japan under Sweden's Anti-Terrorism Act. Japanese police arrested him upon his arrival at Tokyo International Airport. He was held for violation of the passport law.

Christian Klar: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the September 5, 1977, Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, and as a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. Klar was also wanted for the murder of Siegfried Buback. He was believed to have driven one of three cars used when the RAF fired two RPG-7s on September 15, 1981, at the armored Mercedes of Frederick J. Kroesen, commanding general of the U.S. Army in Europe. Police offered a $40,000 reward for Klar and Inge Viett's arrests. Friedrichsruh police arrested

him on November 16, 1982. In 1983, he was convicted of murder in the July 30, 1977, slaying of Juergen Ponto, chief executive of Dresdner Bank. On April 2, 1985, a Stuttgart court convicted him of murdering three prominent West Germans and their bodyguards and of the attempted murder of a U.S. Army general and sentenced him to life. The conviction was upheld in higher court. In 2007, Klar sought early release and a presidential pardon. Clemency was denied by German president Horst Koehler on May 7, 2007. Klar was eligible for parole on January 3, 2009.

Hans Joachim Klein: associate of Venezuelan terrorist Carlos, former companion of Hanna Elisa Krabbe, and a member of the Socialist Patients' Collective that took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975. He next surfaced as one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. He was the boyfriend of Mechthild Rogali, who might have participated in the OPEC raid. In a gun duel at OPEC, Klein was shot in the stomach. He was taken out of the building on a stretcher but later returned after demands made by the other terrorists. When the terrorists' plane flew to Algiers' Dar El Beida Airport, Klein was taken to a hospital in a Red Crescent ambulance. Later reports claimed that he was transferred to a Libyan hospital and that he had been paid L100,000 by Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi for his participation in the operation. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975. In 1978, Klein told *Der Spiegel* that he had renounced terrorism. Frankfurt prosecutors determined in 1997 that he spent some of his time in France. He was arrested on September 8, 1998, at the only bar in Saint-Honorine-la-Guillaume, a Normandy village. Townspeople thought "Dick" was a German journalist. German prosecutors planned to request extradition. On February 15, 2001, he was found guilty of murder in the OPEC attack and sentenced to nine years by the Frankfurt court.

Vera Klementova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverting to Nuremburg.

Peter Klemt: East German automobile mechanic, 24, who was one of two hijackers of a Polish Lot Ilyushin 18 flying the Warsaw–East Berlin–Brussels run on October 19, 1969, that was diverted to West Berlin's Tegel Airport in the French sector.

Gerald Klepper (variant Kloepper): his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On September 28, 1977, the West German federal prosecutor's office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and for kidnapping Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Gerald Kleopper: variant of Gerald Klepper.

Daniela Klette: Red Army Faction member wanted in 1991 for participation in the attacks on Trust Agency chief Rohwedder and State Secretary Hans Neusel.

Honza Klugar: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated

weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Andrea Martina Klump: former office worker from Frankfurt and Red Army Faction (RAF) member who on December 15, 1988, was accused by the West German Federal Attorney's Office of having set off explosions at a NATO installation in Rota, Spain, on June 17, 1988. Police were searching for her and two other male RAF members. On September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the RAF and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. The government issued a warrant for her arrest in the case. She was believed to have fled the scene on June 17, 1988, when a motorcycle was prepared with an explosive charge in Cadiz, Spain. She also may have been involved in the August 1986 assassination of U.S. soldier Pimental in Wiesbaden, West Germany. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members. Annette Klump is her sister.

Christian Kluth: suspected member of the Red Army Faction arrested on August 2, 1986, in a café in Ruesselshiem near Frankfurt while carrying a false identity card. He was believed to have carried out the bombing of the Dornier works in Immenstaad/Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, causing 1.3 million marks in damage. In December 1987, he was on trial before the Stuttgart Upper Regional Court.

Hans-Peter Knoll: Baader-Meinhof Gang member arrested on February 28, 1981, by police in Sydney, Australia. He had been wanted for 10 years by West Germany for a bomb attack on a British yacht club, which killed a man; the attempted murder of a police officer; three bank robberies; two arsons; and an attempt to release two jailed women.

Michael Knoll: West Germany Red Army Faction member who died in a shootout in Dortmund on September 24, 1978, during which policeman Hans-Wilhelm Hansen was killed.

Musa Kocer: name used in a false Turkish passport by an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas.

Felix Koehnen: one of four right-wing skinheads charged on December 30, 1993, with murder and arson for the May 29, 1993, arson of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, which killed 6 people and injuring 10, including a 6-month-old infant. He was a former member of the extremist German People's Union. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf Presiding Judge Wolfgang Steffen to 15 years.

Vinay Kohly: one of two Indian Spanish citizens who on March 19, 2004, were charged in Spain with aiding a terrorist organization and falsifying documents. They were ordered held without bail and placed in isolation for another five days at Soto del Real prison.

Mehrdad Kokabi: male Iranian doctoral candidate in engineering at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. On March 15, 1991, Tehran Domestic Service reported that he was released after 15 months and a trial with the result of charges not proven. He was met by senior government officials at Tehran airport, where he called on the world's Muslims to carry out the Imam's fatwa against Rushdie.

Magdalena Kopp: variant Kaupp. West German Kopp and Bruno Breguet were charged after a February 16, 1982, gun battle in Paris with attempted homicide, death threats, falsified identity papers, and illegal possession of a pistol, 4.4 pounds of explosives, and two small bottles of cooking gas. Their Peugeot 504 had fake license plates, and they were carrying $2,000 in cash. West German police believed she belonged to a terrorist group; Johannes Weinrich of the Baader-Meinhof Gang was a friend and former lover, and Ilich Ramirez Sanchez (alias Carlos the Jackal) of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was her husband. On April 22, 1982, a Paris court sentenced her to four years in jail and a 10,000 franc ($1,600) fine. On May 7, 1991, German magazine *Stern* claimed that Kopp was living with Sanchez, posing as a Mexican businessman, and their daughter Rosa in a heavily guarded Damascus, Syria, apartment next to the Egyptian Embassy. On March 17, 2003, she refused to testify in the Berlin trial of her husband.

Robert Korcz: Pole who on October 19, 1993, took over the future Polish Consulate General in the Steilshoop, Germany. He was overpowered by police 14 hours later and died of gunshot injuries. He had been fined $150 (3 million zloty) in April 1993 for threatening employees of the municipal welfare office in Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland. He had attacked the consulate building to protest the court verdict.

Jesus Abrisketa Korta: leading member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 13, 1982, by police in Saint-Jean-de-Luz during a routine check of identity papers. He had been sought since the April 28, 1982, discovery of a large cache of ETA weapons in a Bayonne apartment that were traced to him.

Cherif Kouachi: on January 29, 2005, French authorities put the radical Islamist, age 23, under investigation for associating with terrorists but did not charge him. He was suspected of volunteering to travel to Iraq to fight against the Coalition.

Mohammed Koudache: Algerian who joined another imprisoned Arab terrorist and two Dutch criminals to take 22 hostages at the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands, on October 26, 1974. Guns had been smuggled into the prison. After a 105-hour siege, police raided the chapel. The Dutch attorney general said the four would be charged with unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Abdennabi Kounjaa: Moroccan who died on April 3, 2004, when Madrid police in the Leganes suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police found a weapons cache and said the dead terrorists had been planning another major attack in Madrid. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town near Madrid.

Kovalenko: one of two would-be hijackers of Aeroflot Flight 83-05 on July 23, 1990, bound for Murmansk. They threatened to blow up the TU-234 unless it was flown to Stockholm or any foreign military field. The crew landed at Petrozavodsk, where a rescue squad seized the hijackers.

Cafer Kovaycin: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio lived in London. Kovaycin received 15 years for November 4, 1993, arson attack.

Mehrdad Kowkabi: Iranian student arrested on April 9, 1990, for an arson attack at Dillons bookshop in London where *The Satanic Verses* was on sale.

Oleg Kozlov: unmarried Russian speaker who on June 19, 1990, hijacked Aeroflot 8305, a TU-134

flying from Riga to Murmansk, and diverted it to Helsinki's Vanta Airport. He gave himself up to Finnish authorities and requested asylum.

Friederike Krabbe: she was believed to be related to Hanna Elisa Krabbe. Friederike was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Hanna Elisa Krabbe: variant Hanna-Elise. Former companion of Hans Joachim Klein, an associate of Venezuela terrorist Carlos. One of the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, and the economic counselor, Heinz Hillegaart. They demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing 1 of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Krabbe was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison.

Jan Kralovansky: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950.

Ben Krami: Palestinian arrested by Rome police on October 15, 1985, while smuggling two 3.5-kilogram bombs in false-bottom suitcases from Baghdad at Fiumicino Airport. Each of the penthrite plastic explosive bombs was capable of destroying a building. On December 6, 1986, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to eight years in prison. He admitted that he was a member of the May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and that he intended to blow up the U.S. Embassy and the American Express offices.

Petra Kraus: variant Krause. Leader of a Baader-Meinhof-style urban terrorist group in Switzerland. She was arrested in Switzerland in 1975 and charged with the bombing of an American bank in Zurich and supplying arms to West German and Italian terrorists. The June 27, 1976, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France Flight 139 demanded her release. Her trial was to begin on September 19, 1977.

Josef Kredler: variant Gredler. Arrested on November 7, 1988, in Innsbruck, Austria, for helping Karul Ausserer, a South Tirol terrorist, secure 15 kilograms of explosives and pistols, fuses, ammunition, and hand grenades hidden in the basement of his apartment. He was scheduled to be interrogated by an Innsbruck investigating judge on December 11, 1988.

Gabriella Teidman Kreiger: variant of Gabriele Krocher-Tiedemann.

Robert B. Krejcik: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Mullah Krekar: alias of Najumuddin Faraj Ahmad.

Gabriele Krocher-Tiedemann: variant Gabriella Teidman Kreiger. Freed during the February 27, 1975, kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, by the group Movement 2 June. On March 3, their plane

was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, and Amman. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum. She next surfaced as one of the six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers on December 21, 1975. A warrant was handed down by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975, for shooting an Austrian policeman at point-blank range during the OPEC attack. She was suspected of involvement in the Entebbe hijacking of June 27, 1976. She was captured after a shootout with Swiss police on December 20, 1977. With her was Christian Moeller, suspected of taking part in West German bank raids after he joined the Baader-Meinhof Gang in July 1977. Some money paid in the ransom of Walter Palmers, kidnapped on November 9, 1977, in Austria, was found in their car. In October 1983, Carlos sent a letter to the same embassy, threatening to kill Bonn interior minister Friedrich Zimmermann if authorities prosecuted Krocher-Tiedemann for her role in the 1975 OPEC attack; she was already serving 15 years in Switzerland for seriously wounding two customs officers. On December 18, 1987, Swiss authorities extradited her to West Germany, where she was to serve a six-year sentence and answer charges to the OPEC attack and the Palmer kidnapping.

Norbert Krocher: wanted in a 1972 warrant for terrorist activities for a Baader-Meinhof splinter group. He was one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. On April 3, the Swedes turned over two of the West Germans, including Krocher, to Bonn. Swedish police claimed that the group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. On April 4, 1977, Krocher's headquarters was raided. Police found 15 pounds of explosives, medical equipment, several books on bombing techniques, a police uniform, and 30 false Swedish, German, and French passports.

Juan Fernandez Krohn: dissident Spanish priest stopped six yards from Pope John Paul II in the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima, Portugal, on May 12, 1982. He slashed a security guard and was charged with attempted homicide. On May 1, 1983, he was sentenced to six and one-half years, a $180 fine, and expulsion from Portugal.

Marko Krpan: fired four shots at Yugoslav vice consul in Duesseldorf Vladimir Topic as he was entering his office building on June 28, 1976. None of the shots hit Topic. Krpan escaped in a car driven by Pavle Perovic; both were later arrested.

Florian Kruszyk: alias Commander Wysocki. Leader of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. Police revealed that he had been a member of Polish intelligence in 1962–1965 and had been convicted of spying in Vienna in 1968. He was then rearrested in Vienna in 1969 for robbing a jewelry store and holding a family hostage and served a nine-year sentence for the robbery. He then moved to the Netherlands, where he married a Dutch citizen and made threats against the Polish Embassy in The Hague. Switzerland denied extradition. On October 10, 1983, he received 6 years in prison and 15 years' banishment from Switzerland.

Krbystov Krynski: one of five hijackers of a LOT IL14 bound for Poland on August 19, 1970, and diverted to the Danish island of Bornholm.

Christine Kuby: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested in January 1978 following a shootout with two policemen in Winterhude, Hamburg, in which she and a police officer were wounded. In 1979, the Hamburg Supreme Court sentenced

her to life in prison for two counts of attempted murder. On May 16, 1992, she and three other imprisoned RAF female terrorists said in a televised interview from Luebeck Prison that the RAF had not given up terrorism. On February 10, 1995, the Hamburg Supreme Court set a release date of February 22, the day she was to be discharged from a rehabilitation clinic following a spinal operation.

Michael Kuehnen: chairman and founder in 1977 of the neo-Nazi Action Front of National Socialists/National Activists, arrested on the West-autobahn near Ybbs, Austria, on November 22, 1983, for possession of an automatic pistol and a gas pistol.

Anton Kujundzic: warrant was issued for his arrest for the September 1979 incident in which four Yugoslav émigrés fired on diners at the Balkan Grill in Frankfurt, West Germany. One person was killed.

Sureh Kumar: one of two Indian Spanish citizens who on March 19, 2004, were charged in Spain with aiding a terrorist organization and falsifying documents. They were ordered held without bail and placed in isolation for another five days at Soto del Real prison.

Ilyas Kuncak: from Ankara, age 47, one of the two al Qaeda suicide bombers who on November 20, 2003, set off truck bombs at the British Consulate and the headquarters of HSBC, a British bank, killing at least 30 people and wounding 450. Kuncak, a spice merchant, drove the HSBC truck.

Kung Fu: alias of Ascain Pedro Murua Etxave.

Semsettin Kurt: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) demonstrator who died of his wounds following a shootout with Turkish Embassy workers in Bern, Switzerland, on June 24, 1993.

Kuznetsov: one of two individuals who on July 23, 1990, failed to hijack Aeroflot Flight 83-05 scheduled to fly from Riga to Murmansk. They threatened to blow up the TU-234 unless it was flown to Stockholm or any foreign military field. The crew landed at Petrozavodsk, where a rescue squad seized the hijackers.

Ole Nicolai Kvisler: member, age 22, of a neo Nazi group called the Boot Boys who was convicted on January 17, 2002, in Oslo City Court of the premeditated murder of Benjamin Hermansen, age 15, stabbed to death. Kvisler was sentenced to 15 years.

Salah Salmon Fiaz Kweiks: alias Ramzi Diab. Palestinian arrested in the Neuss, West Germany, apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) terrorist ties. He had taken the Diab name from an Israeli passport stolen in Spain. He had spent time in an Israeli prison and had been freed in a May 1985 prisoner exchange engineered by Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

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Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib: variant of Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib.

Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib: variant Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib; alias Colonel Hawari. Leader of a terrorist group of which Mohammed Rashid, an accused Palestinian serial bomber, was a member. On October 20, 1988, a French court convicted Labib in absentia for his role in several terrorist attacks throughout Western Europe in the mid-1980s aimed at Syrian, Libyan, and U.S. targets and gave him the maximum 10-year sentence for complicity in transporting arms, ammunition, and explosives and for "criminal association." The United States said he was behind a TWA attack. He had headed the Fatah Special Operations Group's intelligence and security apparatus that sometimes served as Yasir Arafat's bodyguard.

Philippe Lachavanne: political science student and one of three would-be terrorists arrested on March 9, 1987, after a drunken shootout with police guards at the residence of Jean Tiberi, first deputy mayor of Paris and a government member of Parliament. The students drove off but were captured.

Philippe Lacroix: one of two Belgians arrested on March 15, 1991, by Colombian security forces in Barranquilla for involvement in at least four armed robberies and the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnapping on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. They were also affiliates of Medellin cocaine cartel leader Pablo Escobar. They apparently had signed up as mercenaries for the cartel, which was reconstituting its terrorist infrastructure. They had entered through Brazil four months earlier after leaving Belgium. They each had a dozen faked national ID cards with different aliases, $170,000 in cash—which they offered the arresting officers—and several telephone numbers of cartel members in Medellin. They were to be returned to Belgium on March 21, 1991, on a special Belgian military plane.

Ahmed Laidouni: arrested on January 18, 1999, by French police for ties to Osama bin Laden and charged with criminal association with a terrorist enterprise. He was born in France to Algerian parents. He fought with Bosnian Muslims from 1992 to 1995 and trained in Afghan camps. On March 17, 2004, he went on trial for associating with a terrorist enterprise, which carries a 10-year sentence.

Renaud Laigle: suspected member of Direct Action arrested on July 21, 1987, by Munich police near the airport. He was a childhood friend of Max Frerot, a Direct Action bomb expert wanted for several terrorist operations. On September 3, 1987, he was extradited to France on charges of participating in several bank robberies and bombings.

Phelim Lally: one of two Irishmen arrested on February 1, 1979, in Greece after crossing the Turkish border. Lally was from Newry, County Down, and lived in Northern Ireland although he held an Irish passport. They were charged with smuggling explosives to support terrorist groups,

believed to be the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), for which they faced 10 years. The U.K. consul said he could not request extradition because they were not wanted for any offense in the United Kingdom.

Alin Lambert: sentenced to 14 years on June 21, 1990, by a court in Pau, France, for two attacks in the French Basque country in 1985 by the right-wing Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Aarno Laminparras: Oulu building contractor who hijacked a Finnair plane on September 30, 1978, and shuttled for 16 hours between Oulu and Helsinski, Finland, before releasing his hostages.

Olivier Lamotte: French citizen arrested on August 25, 1994, by Marseilles police with Maria Idoia Lopez Riano, a former member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Madrid Commando, accused of 23 murders. The duo was indicted on terrorism and arms charges on August 29 in Paris. Police searches turned up counterfeit or stolen ID papers and documentation from ETA.

Roman Landarra Martin: Priest from Santurce, Puerto Rico, arrested on October 3, 1987, in a police sweep of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members in France and expelled.

Joerg Lang: former partner of radical lawyer Klaus Croissant, the defense attorney for the Baader-Meinhof Gang. Lang was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Florence Patricia Lanner: alias of Nathalie Menigon.

Armondo Lanza: repentant terrorist who was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 12 years for involvement in the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

A. Lapez: alias used by one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 741 flying from Frankfurt, Germany, to New York on September 6, 1970.

Jean-Charles Laporal: Direct Action member arrested in Guadeloupe by Pointe-a-Pitre police on December 20, 1986. He was believed to have carried out attacks with Max Frerot and the Lyons Branch of Direct Action in the 1980s.

Maria Teresa Lara: Parisian girlfriend of Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist, following the December 21, 1975, takeover of the OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna, Austria. She and Carlos moved in to the Albert I Hotel.

Mohamed Larbi: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy, on November 17, 2005, suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become "potentially operative" and ready to carry out an attack.

Antonin Larch: one of two miners who hijacked a Slovair L410 bound for Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, on April 18, 1972, and diverted it to Nuremburg, West Germany.

Francisco Larena: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for shooting to death Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. The death sentence was commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian Eugen Beihl, who was kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Larena was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow.

Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term.

Jesus Lariz: on March 16, 1994, Spain's request for his extradition was rejected by a hearing court and upheld by an appeals court. He was released, although he was still charged with use of false documents.

Jesus Larondo-Osta: Spaniard suspected of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) membership who was arrested on July 29, 1987, by police in Armendarits, France, and handed over to Spain.

Jose Maria Larrechea: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Juan Lasa Mitzelena: alias Txikierdi. Leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Anglet, France, in January 1985.

Philippe Lascaray: member of the French Basque separatist group Iparretarrak arrested on February 20, 1988, by French gendarmes from the Groupement de l'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale, along with four associates, after a shootout in front of the terrorists' Boucau apartment.

Jose Miguel Latasa: one of 14 people arrested in July 1988 in Spain for attempting to re-form the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Donosti (Basque for San Sebastian) Commando, earlier disbanded by police. The group planned attacks on the San Sebastian Marine Command, on the Office of the Civil Governor of Guipuzcoa, and on a National Police patrol. Police found an arms cache and two cars prepared to be used in an attack.

'Abd al-Latif: Palestinian associate of man arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985, who tried to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane. Police believed he was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

Sergio Latini: tried by Italy for the May 28, 1974, bombing of a trade union meeting that killed 8 and injured 208. On May 23, 1987, a Brescia court ended a five-month trial by acquitting him of the bombing, saying there was insufficient evidence.

Torkil Lauesen: hospital laboratory technician whom Copenhagen's *Berlingske Tidende* claimed on September 12, 1990, was in Algeria in the fall of 1984 to receive Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) instructions regarding a plan to kidnap Jorn Rausing, son of multimillionaire Gad Rausing. He also admitted involvement in a 13-million-kroner robbery at the Kobmagergade post office, proceeds of which went to the PFLP. He was one of seven PFLP members in Blekingegade, Denmark, sentenced to prison. They may have been responsible for the 1988 post office robbery, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence and were due to be released in December 1995.

Pascal Laure: alias of Nathalie Menigon.

Michel Lavie: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak sentenced to 18 months in prison, 12 suspended, on March 28, 1989, for conspiracy to destroy property using explosives in the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy in France on July 6, 1987. Police found in his home a pamphlet about underground fighting, five kilograms of sodium chlorate, gas lighter tips, and electrical switches.

Tatzi Layana: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Annick Layardette: French woman arrested with Luis Ignacio Irureta Goyena Lanza, one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested by French police on June 6, 1992. Police also discovered the apartment in which the terrorists had made parcel bombs that were distributed to terrorists in Spain. The cache included 40 kilograms of dynamite. Layardette owned the apartment.

Suzanna Lazzati: Argentine arrested with her boyfriend and an otherwise unidentified Italian on September 22, 1987, in Rome for the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed credit. She was arrested at her home.

Mrs. Attillia Lazzeri: hijacker of an Alitalia Caravelle flying from Rome to Milan on March 11, 1972.

Lebedev: unemployed 17-year-old resident of Leningrad who on July 12, 1990, attempted to hijack a TU-154 of the Leningrad Civil Aviation Directorate.

Jose Javier Lecasta Salina: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested by French police in Hendaye and turned over to Spanish authorities on March 11, 1987.

Jacques LeClerc: French citizen held on April 5, 1983, on charges of drug trafficking and leading a paramilitary neo-Nazi group, the Bridegrooms of Death.

James Lee: Briton sentenced on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that slightly injured his wife. A second car bomb on November 22, 2000, injured two men and a woman, all British citizens. Lee initially admitted to the charges but later recanted. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Estibaliz Lejarza Arza: one of several Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Basauri, Spain, on November 18, 1990.

Said Lekhal: member of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) committee of elected members who provided safe haven to FIS executive council member Abderrahmane Dhina in Switzerland after he escaped a November 9, 1994, French raid on an FIS safe house.

Misar Lelzein: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Patrick Lembeye: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak sentenced to five years on March 28, 1989, for attempting to destroy property using explosives in the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques region of France on July 6, 1987. In the attack, Lembeye lost a leg.

Marinko Lemo: accomplice of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslavian ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. A Stockholm city court gave Lemo a two-year term for complicity on July 14. He later helped negotiate with hijackers in another incident.

Cesare Lenardo: variant of Cesare Leonardo.

Dieter Lenz: alias of Wolfgang Beer.

Encarnacion Leon Lara: female member of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who on December 5, 1992, was arrested

in a shootout with Spanish police in a supermarket parking lot. She and other GRAPO members raided an armored van servicing the supermarket, taking 80 million pesetas. She was carrying false documents when captured. She was wounded and admitted to the hospital with multiple gunshot wounds.

Cesare Leonardo (variant spellings Di Leonardo, di Lenardo): arrested on January 28, 1982, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Padua, where the group was holding U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozer, whom the Red Brigades had kidnapped on December 17, 1981. The repentant terrorist was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 27 years in the Dozier case.

Cesare di Leonardo: variant of Cesare Leonardo.

Hans-Dieter Lepzien: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Antonin Lerch: one of two miners convicted of the July 14, 1971, hijacking of the Prague–Carlsbad flight to West Germany. Lerch shot the copilot twice; reports differ as to whether the victim survived. Czechoslovakia demanded extradition but was refused. After pleading guilty, the pair was sentenced to seven years under Germany's new hijacking law.

Philippe Lesgourgues: French member of the Basque group Iparretarrak sentenced to two years, one suspended, on March 28, 1989, for attempting to destroy property using explosives in the July 6, 1987, bombing attempts against public buildings in Anglet, Cambo, and Iholdy in the Pyrenees-Atlantiques region of France on July 6, 1987. The court dropped charges of conspiracy and smuggling explosives.

Raoul Levet: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Denis Leyne: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, in New York City and indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer, and shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. Total bail for the four was $6.5 million.

Alvaro Liacono: Red Brigades member arrested by Interpol in Switzerland's Lugano region on June 9, 1988. He had obtained Swiss citizenship. He was wanted in Italy for the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro in 1978. Italian authorities on July 21, 1988, requested that he serve in Switzerland the sentences passed on him in Italy because he could not be extradited to Italy.

Emilia Libera: arrested on January 28, 1982, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Padua, where the group was holding U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier, whom the Red Brigades had kidnapped on December 17, 1981. Libera and her boyfriend, Antonio Savasta, were sentenced the next day to 30 years for their role in a 1980 shootout in Sardinia. She was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 16-plus years in the Dozier case.

Fabio Liberti: Bologna resident and one of three Red Brigades members arrested by Bologna police on June 5, 1987.

Abdul Basit Abu Lifa: Palestinian Dane in contact with a group of al Qaeda sympathizers in Europe in 2006. On February 15, 2007, a Copenhagen judge sentenced him to seven years in jail for involvement in a failed plot to blow up a European target.

Tomas Linaza Echeverria: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military member whose extradition to Spain was denied on June 8, 1981, by French Premier Pierre Mauroy. On September 29, 1984, he was arrested in Biarritz for illegal possession of a 9-mm pistol and for breaking a court order limiting his movement.

Germaine Lindsay: alias Abdullah Shaheed Jamal. Jamaica-born British citizen, age 33, who grew up in a single-parent household in southern England. On July 7, 2005, at 8:56 A.M., a device he placed on the floor of the first carriage of the London Underground, near the first set of double doors where passengers stand, went off three minutes out of the Russell Square Station en route to King's Cross Station, killing at least 21 people on the Piccadilly Line Train 311. At least 900 passengers were on board. He had converted to Islam and was a carpet layer and sold cell phone covers on the weekend. He had become a father 15 months earlier.

Nadia Desdemona Lioce: Red Brigades member convicted and sentenced to life in prison by a judge in Rome on July 8, 2005, for the murder of a government labor advisor in 1999.

Dioia Lippi: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Nikila Lisac: one of three Croatian males who hijacked SAS 130, a DC9 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm, on September 15, 1972.

Noel Little: one of three British Northern Irish members of the Ulster Defense Association arrested on April 21, 1989, by French Directorate for Territorial Oversight (DST) counterintelligence police in the Paris Hilton hotel while they were planning to swap a stolen British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile for weapons from South African state arms manufacturer Armscor. Little had made several trips to Europe during 1988 and had been held for questioning for a week by the Royal Ulster Constabulary before being released without charges. He was a clerical worker at a local Northern Ireland school in County Armagh, southern Ulster, and a political supporter of Rev. Ian Paisley. On November 24, 1989, Paris investigating magistrate Jean Louis Bruguiere granted him an unannounced amount of bail.

Ivan Livajica: warrant was issued for his arrest for the September 1979 incident in which four Yugoslav émigrés fired on diners at the Balkan Grill in Frankfurt, West Germany. One person was killed.

Jesus Maria Lizarralde: extradition to Spain from Uruguay was granted on March 16, 1994. Spain charged him with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) membership. The next day, the First Chamber of the Appeals Court upheld the extradition on charges of causing damage and destruction, illegal association, and illegally taking hostages. He was held in custody at the Central Police Precinct jail in Montevideo and was charged with using false documents. He was one of three imprisoned ETA members who conducted a 14-day hunger strike that ended on August 24, 1994. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, facing six counts of homicide.

Jose Maria Lizarralde: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who operated in Navarra Province and was believed responsible for the November 24, 1989, kidnapping of Spanish industrialist Adolfo Villoslada Martin from his garage in Pamplona.

Luis Maria Lizarralde Izaguirre: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. A Uruguayan lower court granted extradition, but the decision was appealed before a higher court.

Pedro Maria Lizarralde Izaguirre: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Although Spain requested extradition, he was released.

Angel Lizarte Oses: one of two suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in the Olivet District of the Guipuzcoa town of Renteria in Spain on November 18, 1990. The duo was preparing a possible escape to France.

Maurizio Locusta: alleged Red Brigades (RB) triggerman in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. Paris police arrested him on June 15, 1987, in a hotel.

Alvaro Lojacono: convicted of terrorism in Italy and believed involved in the Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro on March 16, 1978. Police in Lugano, Switzerland, arrested him on June 8, 1988. He was tried in 1975 and initially was acquitted of murdering a young rightist extremist but subsequently was found guilty by a higher court in 1980, which sentenced him to 16 years. He had vanished by the time of his second trial.

Concepcion Lopetegui: French citizen suspected of lodging Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on May 4, 1992, by French police.

Concepcion Tristan Lopez: pregnant nurse, age 21, and member of the Spanish Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP) who was sentenced on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court to death for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Pose Rodriguez. She and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Enrique Lopez Olmedo: Spanish citizen believed to be carrying out subversive activities who was killed in a police shootout on November 16, 1977, in Chile after he refused to identify himself.

Estanislao Lopez: one of four alleged members of Irritxi, a subgroup of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, arrested on May 17, 1986, in Inchaurrondo, Spain, on suspicion of machine-gun attacks against French trucks. Police found 25 kilograms of Goma-2, two submachine guns, pistols, watches, detonators, wigs, and other items.

Felix Gaun Lopez de la Calle: alias Mobutu. Head of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) armed commandos arrested on November 17, 1994, by the police of Toulon, France. He was the subject of several arrest warrants for murder and bombings. Police believe he was ETA's second in command, controlling the group's logistical supply apparatus in France. Spain's High Court Public Prosecutor's Office believed that it would be difficult to obtain his extradition because of the nature of the fairly old indictments. He was mentioned in an indictment in relation to the assassination of industrialist Saturnino Sota Argaiz, committed in Calle Cuchilleros, in the town of Vitoria, on December 14, 1978.

Idoia Lopez Riano: on March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members on Algerian soil. Lopez was one of the ETA-Military Madrid Command members living there.

Javier Lopez Pena: political and military leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), age 49, arrested in Bordeaux, France, on May 20, 2008. He had been the object of a 25-year manhunt. He was believed to be behind the decision to end the

ETA cease-fire by bombing an airport parking garage in Madrid in December 2006 that killed two people. Police had followed an ETA lawyer to the hideout, where they confiscated four handguns, a computer, and bomb-making materials.

Jose Miguel Lopez Galarza: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Maria del Carmen Lopez-Anguita: arrested by Spanish police on July 25, 1979, in a raid on a First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) safe house in Madrid, where police found plans to kidnap or kill a senior U.S. Air Force officer in the Royal Oaks military housing community. She confessed to 14 killings since joining GRAPO in late 1978. She was accused of being responsible for bombing a Madrid cafeteria on May 29, 1979.

Maria Idoia Lopez Riano: aliases Margarita, The Tigress. Former member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Madrid Commando, arrested on August 25, 1994, by Marseilles, France, police. She was accused of involvement in 23 murders. She was armed with a Browning pistol when arrested while driving a car in Aix-en-Provence.

Martin Lopez Castanares: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on September 14, 1994, when French police found 200 million pesetas, explosives, and chemicals on a property used as an ETA arms factory. Police were trying to determine whether some of the money was from the ransom paid to release San Sebastian engineer Julio Iglesias Zamora, who had been kidnapped and held by ETA from July 5 to October 29, 1993.

Gorka Loran: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) terrorists arrested by Spanish police on December 24, 2003, as they were planning to set off two powerful bombs on a train at a Madrid station. The duo was arrested in towns in the Basque region. One was picked up in San Sebastian, carrying a 55-pound bomb in a suitcase. Police then found a second suspect who had placed another 55-pound bomb on a train traveling from San Sebastian to Madrid. The train was stopped in Burgos. After the train was evacuated, police defused the bomb, which was set to explode at 4:00 P.M., when Madrid's Chamartin Station would have been packed with travelers. On December 25, police said that the suspects also had planned to attack a rail line in Zaragoza Province in northeastern Spain on Christmas Eve. However, the explosion occurred a day too early and caused limited damage without disrupting rail traffic.

Flavio Lori: important member of the Red Brigades Tuscany group arrested on September 7, 1988, by Rome police with 20 members of the Fighting Communist Party.

Werner Bernhard Lotze: alias Manfred Janssen. Red Army Faction (RAF) member believed responsible for the February 1, 1985, murder of Ernest Zimmermann, chairman of the board of the Motoren-und Turbinen-Union, in Gauting near Munich. He was arrested on June 14, 1990, in Cottus, East Germany. The Berlin City Court issued an arrest warrant on June 17, 1990, following an earlier complaint from the GDR General State Prosecutor about the refusal of the Central Municipal Court to arrest three RAF members. He was wanted for several kidnappings and assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977. The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) intended to request extradition.

Lotze was married to Christine Duemlein, alias Katharina Jensen, a fellow arrested RAF member with whom he had an eight-year-old child. They lived in the Senftenberg, Cottbus, area. He admitted to the murder of a policeman during a September 24, 1978, shootout in Dortmund. By September 3, 1990, Lotze had turned state's evidence and had admitted to setting fire to the car of a lawyer in February 1977; to driving the

getaway car in the Schleyer case; to shooting Hans-Wilhelm Hansen, the aforementioned policeman; to robbing the Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft in Darmstadt in March 1979; to robbing a Nuremburg bank in April 1979; to participating in the Haig attack in June 1979; to renting safe houses for the RAF; to establishing weapons drops; and to planning the kidnapping, not carried out, in the late 1970s of Karl Otto Poehl, then vice president and later president of the German Bundesbank. On January 31, 1991, the Bavarian Higher Regional Court sentenced him to 12 years; the Federal Prosecutor's Office had asked for only nine years. The court found Lotze guilty of murder, four counts of attempted murder, and two counts of robbery with extortion.

Ahmed Loudaini: French citizen of Algerian extraction, age 30, and suspected associate of Osama bin Laden, arrested on January 18, 1999, at Paris's Gare du Nord rail station by Directorate of Territorial Security (DST) officers investigating a forgery ring. He was about to board the Eurostar cross-channel train for London. Police found a coded document they were attempting to decipher. Loudaini was indicted for association with terrorist activity. The Europe 1 radio station claimed that a four-man terrorist team had been sent to France by bin Laden. The arrest was carried out under the aegis of France's top antiterrorism judge, Jean-Louis Bruguiere.

Jamal al-Lounici: Moroccan sentenced to death in his home country and serving time in a French jail in 1995. He was named as the leader of 12 members of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front arrested on June 6, 1995, in Milan, Rome, Naples, and Pavia, who had links with terrorists in Algeria, France, Germany, and Belgium. The group was suspected of involvement in the July 7, 1994, attack in Djendjen, Algeria, in which seven Italian sailors were found with their throats cut.

Muhammad Lu'Ay: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France, on July 17, 1980.

Antonio de Luca: member of the Red Brigades arrested by the Italian Secret Service and French and Swiss police on September 22, 1988, in Basel, Switzerland, while he was traveling on a train in Paris. Armed with a Mauser 7.65, he was believed to be on his way to Milan and Rome to reestablish ties with the group's factions. He had joined the group while working for an electronics firm in Pomezia, near Rome. He was a member of a cell headed by Barbara Balzerani and had escaped capture when she was arrested in 1985.

Paola di Luca: wife of Paolo Ceriani-Sebregondi, both Red Brigades members. They were arrested on May 19, 1987, in Asnieres, France. She was a former member of the Prima Linea and was sentenced to 12 years in prison for participation in an armed group. Italy's extradition request was denied.

Anna Maria Ludmann: member of the Italian Red Brigades shot dead by Genoa police on March 28, 1980. On September 15, 1986, the Anna Maria Ludmann Fighting Unit of the West German Red Army Faction bombed the Munich offices of Panavia Aircraft, Ltd., a joint West German–British–Italian venture that manufactures the Tornado NATO aircraft.

Giovanni Lugnini: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort.

Francisco Javier Lujambio Galdeano: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members extradited by France to Spain on September 23–26, 1984, to face murder charges. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike.

Mostafa Lunani: on February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to six years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca that killed 32 people.

Gianfranca Lupi: one of several members of the Union of Communist Fighters of the Italian Red Brigades arrested in Paris on June 15, 1987. She was sought for two assassinations in Italy, including the February 1984 murder of U.S. Gen. Leamon Hunt, Commander of a UN peacekeeping force in the Sinai. She had been wanted since 1981. She had been living in France under an alias for several years. On November 7, 1987, she was expelled to Spain. On June 17, 1988, Madrid extradited her to Italy. She was implicated at the trial of those accused of the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro.

Efesio Lussu: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Lussu. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Kevin Lynch: the imprisoned Irish National Liberation Army hunger-striker ran in Waterford for the Irish Republic's Parliament in the June 11, 1981, general elections. He received 3,000-plus votes and died on August 1, 1981, on the 71st day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison.

M

M.: Libyan terrorism suspect who had been held without charge for two years in London's high-security Belmarsh prison and whose release was ordered by the appeals court on March 18, 2004.

Karim M.: Moroccan who was detained by German police on April 11, 2002, carrying Ramzi Binalshibh's phone number and who was a possible 20th hijacker for the 9/11 attacks. He was believed involved in the April 11, 2002, truck bombing of a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia, that killed 17 people.

Rudy M.: Dutch student, age 26, charged with embezzling a state document along with Hugo Mueller, a Dutch political science student whose passport was carried by Bernard Hausmann, a Baader-Meinhof terrorist killed on May 25, 1976, when his booby-trapped suitcase exploded when he opened it in a security office off the luggage area of Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed credit for the bombing. Wadi Haddad's supporters in Amsterdam had provided the altered passport to Hausmann.

Habib Maamar: variant Habib Ma'mar. Tunisian member of the May 15 Organization arrested in Paris in May 1986 who confessed to the bombing on Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983, near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He claimed he was paid $3,000/month by a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Abu Ibrahim to bomb Israeli targets. He also confessed to the February 23, 1985, bombing of Marks and Spencer in Paris that killed 1 and injured 14 and to the August 21, 1985, bombing of the Israeli Bank Leumi office in Paris. Large quantities of a plastic explosive, penthrite, were found in his Paris home. His trial opened on December 13, 1989. He told police he was asked to photograph Jewish establishments in Paris, London, Athens, and Istanbul. He made regular visits to Baghdad to collect money and explosives. He traveled via Madrid under various names and using forged Moroccan passports.

Tarek Maaroufi: Tunisian with Belgian citizenship, wanted on an Italian warrant in October 2001; his Belgian citizenship prevented his extradition. He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. He was in contact with Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a leader of a European network of al Qaeda cells. He was arrested by Belgian police in December 2001 on charges of forgery, criminal association, and recruiting for a foreign army or armed force. On September 20, 2003, a Belgian court sentenced him to six years for the September 9, 2001, al Qaeda assassination in Afghanistan of Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud. He was accused of involvement in the fake passport ring linked to the Massoud killing. Italy wanted him for ties to known al Qaeda cells.

Germano Maccari: sentenced to life on July 16, 1996, by an Italian court for shooting to death former prime minister Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped by the Red Brigades on March 16, 1978.

In 1993, a Red Brigades member convicted as an accomplice led police to arrest Maccari as the fourth kidnapper.

Jorge Macarron Fuentes: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Vizcaya Command member arrested on March 30, 1992, by the Spanish Civil Guard.

Dennis Mach: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Stefan Macicko: one of two Czech teen hijackers who on March 29, 1989, shot their way onto a Hungarian Malev Tupolev-154B on its regular Budapest–Prague–Amsterdam–Barcelona route in Prague and demanded to be flown to the United States. Macicko was born on December 10, 1972. Both hijackers lived in the Banska Bystrica District. They surrendered in Frankfurt. The Americans took custody of the duo and handed them over to German police. The duo wanted to stay in West Germany. On March 30, 1989, the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested their extradition. They repeated the request on April 13, May 5, and June 8. On August 29, 1989, a Frankfurt am Main court sentenced them to two years to be served in a juvenile detention center, where they were to study German and learn automobile mechanics. On September 13, 1989, Bonn denied extradition, saying that the offenses fell within West German legislation.

Shane Mackey: one of five Real Irish Republican Army (Real IRA) members arrested on August 17, 1998, for the August 15, 1998, car bombing in the Omagh, Northern Ireland, town square that killed 29 people and wounded more than 350 others. He was the son of Francis Mackey, an Omagh city council member and chairman of the 32-County Sovereignty Committee, which opposed the peace plan and was believed to be the political arm of the Real IRA.

James MacLaughlin: Irish citizen arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van carried 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army.

Sean MacStiofain: chief of staff and a founder of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

He died at age 73 on May 17, 2001, in a hospital in Navan, Ireland. He had been in failing health since suffering a stroke in the mid-1980s. He had served as chief of staff with the Provisional IRA when the group was founded in 1970. He led the IRA delegation that negotiated a brief ceasefire with the British in 1972.

He was born John Stephenson. In 1953, he and two other IRA members were jailed for stealing more than 100 rifles from a U.K. military armory. He was paroled in 1959. He became the IRA's intelligence chief in 1962. He and other Catholics split from the leftist Official IRA to form the Provisional IRA. He was arrested in 1972 and held a 57-day hunger strike. He was slightly wounded by a letter bomb mailed to him in the IRA offices in Dublin on March 20, 1972. He published *Memoirs of a Revolutionary* in 1975.

Franjo Macukic: associate of Stanko Nizic, a night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich who was killed on August 26, 1981, by a revolver bullet fired at point-blank range. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police found two kilograms of plastic explosive, a machine gun, and two bazookas. Police said Macukic was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia. Macukic was arrested on December 12, 1981, while attempting to cross the Swiss–German border with arms and ammunition.

Abderamane Madami: arrested on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism activities.

Khaled Madani: Algerian who was arrested in Spain on February 23, 2004, on suspicion of supplying forged documents to the Hamburg, Germany, al Qaeda cell. On April 12, 2004, the FBI and a U.S. prosecutor questioned him about whether he had forged passports for the 9/11 attackers.

Oussama Madani: son of the Islamic Salvation Front of Algeria leader Abassi Madani. On June 3, 1993, Algeria asked Germany for the extradition of Oussama.

Julen Madariaga y Aguirre: founder of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested by Biarritz, France, police on May 31, 1988. He was born in Bilbao, Spain, 56 years earlier but was a French national and owner of an Anglet plumbing company.

Saed Madjid: Iranian hijacker of a British Airways BAC111 flying from Manchester to London on January 7, 1975.

Magaryan brothers: on July 20, 1988, Geneva police arrested two Armenian terrorists identified as the Magaryan brothers, nephews of Yanikian, who had murdered Turkey's Los Angeles chief consul Behadir Demir on January 27, 1973. The duo was carrying out foreign-currency transfer operations for terrorists. They were caught as part of the La Atilla operation launched by Turkish and Italian police 18 months prior to their arrest, an operation that had extended into 13 countries. The duo was under investigation for 9 months and were believed to have been involved in the murder of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in 1986 and the raid on a synagogue in Turkey.

Joseph Magee: Belfast man arrested in June 1985 in a police raid in Glasgow that uncovered a 16-bomb campaign planned by him and four others for British resorts during the summer of 1985. His accomplices were also arrested. On June 11, 1986, he was found guilty of murder stemming from the October 12, 1984, bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton that killed five and narrowly missed killing prime minister Margaret Thatcher and her entire cabinet at the Conservative Party Conference. He was also found guilty of planning a bombing campaign during 1985. On March 1, 1994, the Dublin High Court ruled against extradition to the United Kingdom to face charges for the murder of a soldier, Sgt. Michael Newman, in 1992.

Patrick Magee: possibly the same person as Joseph Magee, a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who tried to kill U.K. prime minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984. He received eight life sentences for his role in the bombing of the Conservative Party annual conference in southern England. Four people died; Thatcher was unharmed. The sentencing judge recommended no parole for at least 35 years. On June 22, 1999, he was freed from Northern Ireland's main antiterrorism prison. He became the 277th paramilitary prisoner, half of them IRA members, to be released early as part of the 1998 Good Friday peace accord.

Said Magri: placed under house arrest in Folembray, France, on August 11, 1994, by French police for terrorism activities. He went on a hunger strike on August 16, 1994, and on August 26 said he was ready to commit suicide if not released.

Anne Maguire: one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. Maguire had already served her sentence.

Donna Maguire: Northern Ireland resident arrested in Belgium on June 16, 1990, for the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen at an

Italian restaurant in Roermond, Netherlands, of two vacationing Australian lawyers, age 24, believed to be British soldiers. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) apologized for the mistake. The Netherlands requested her extradition. West Germany requested extradition for questioning for two 1989 IRA terrorist attacks—the bombing of the U.K. army barracks on Osnabrueck and the killing of a U.K. corporal in Hannover. An Irish court acquitted her of weapons charges in February 1990. She was eventually extradited by Dutch authorities to Germany in October 1991. She was alleged to be involved in the May 4, 1990, attempted bomb attack against the U.K. barracks in Langenhagen, in Hanover, and the June 2, 1990, murder of U.K. Maj. Michael Dillon-Lee in Dortmund. On November 16, 1992, the Cell Higher Regional Court heard charges of attempted murder of four U.K. soldiers by four suspected IRA members, including Maguire. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said they would also face trial for the June 1989 bombing of the Quebec Barracks of the British Army of the Rhine in Osnabrueck, which injured a guard.

Noel Maguire: convicted on April 8, 2003, by a U.K. court of endangering life and severely damaging property in 2001 London and Birmingham bombings as part of a campaign by Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) dissidents, probably the Real IRA.

Patrick Maguire: Anne Maguire's husband and one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. Maguire had already served his sentence.

Patrick Maguire: Anne Maguire's son and one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. Maguire had already served his sentence.

Peter Eaman Maguire: Dublin, Ireland, resident indicted on August 10, 1989, by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply surface-to-air missiles to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA). The conspiracy apparently began in 1978. On April 21, 1994, the admitted mastermind of the plot to provide the IRA with weaponry to destroy helicopters in Northern Ireland pleaded guilty in Boston to violations of the U.S. Armed Export Control Act. He faced 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Thomas Oliver Maguire: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, in New York City and indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer, and shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. Total bail for the four was $6.5 million.

Vincent Maguire: Anne Maguire's son and one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. Maguire had already served his sentence.

Jasem Mahboule: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11

attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Adurahmin Mohammed Mahdi: London-based spokesperson in mid-2007 for the Ogaden National Liberation Front, a separatist movement in the remote eastern area of Ethiopia.

Abderrazak Mahdjoub: Algerian and suspected al Qaeda organizer in Germany who asked Mohammed Daki to find shelter for arriving immigrants in early 2003. He was one of two individuals arrested in Rome on November 28, 2003, on suspicion of recruiting suicide bombers against Coalition forces. He was charged with association with the aim of international terrorism. On March 19, 2004, Germany extradited him to Italy. As of March 18, 2005, he was on trial in Italy for links to international terrorists.

Abderrazak Mahdjoub: resident of Germany and brother of Samir Mahdjoub linked to three Algerians and a Spaniard who on May 14, 2004, were arrested in Spain and jailed pending investigation of their suspected involvement in terrorism. On May 19, High Court Judge Baltasar Garzon said the three Algerians belonged to al Qaeda and were recruiting Muslims across Europe to go to Iraq to fight the United States. The group was directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi. Garzon said the network was linked to one broken up in November in Italy. He said the group was also connected to the 9/11 Hamburg cell. He said Samir Mahdjoub had helped others "distribute money to finance the sending of mujaheddin to Iraq" using the infrastructure of Ansar al-Islam in Italy and Syria. He said Mahdjoub and Redouane Zenimi and Mohamed Ayat had formed a Spanish al Qaeda cell lending "economic financing to the rest of the European network." He said the trio took orders from Abderrazak Madhjoub. Zarqawi ordered Abderrazak Mahdjoub and Abdelahi Djaouat to travel "to Damascus in March 2003 with the intention of going to Iraq, where other mujaheddin would be arriving." The duo was arrested in Syria.

Samir Mahdjoub: one of four individuals arrested in Spain on May 14, 2004, and jailed pending investigation of their suspected involvement in terrorism. On May 19, High Court Judge Baltasar Garzon said the three Algerians belonged to al Qaeda and were recruiting Muslims across Europe to go to Iraq to fight the United States. The group was directed by Abu Musab Zarqawi. Garzon said the network was linked to one broken up in November in Italy. He said the group was also connected to the 9/11 Hamburg cell. He said Samir Mahdjoub had helped others "distribute money to finance the sending of mujaheddin to Iraq" using the infrastructure of Ansar al-Islam in Italy and Syria. He said Mahdjoub and Redouane Zenimi and Mohamed Ayat had formed a Spanish al Qaeda cell lending "economic financing to the rest of the European network." He said the trio took orders from Abderrazak Mahjdoub, a resident of Germany and a brother of one of the trio.

Horst Mahler: one of the four founders of the Baader-Meinhof Group. His release was demanded during the February 27, 1975, kidnapping by Movement 2 June of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. He chose to stay in prison "so that he would not desert the class struggle." Some observers believed that his toying with Maoism had led to his comrades' being irritated with him and that perhaps they hoped to change his thinking forcibly.

Amjad Mahmood: arrested on January 31, 2007, as part of a group that had planned to kidnap a British soldier in Birmingham and video his beheading. Age 31, he was ordered held until February 23, when a hearing was scheduled. His trial was scheduled to begin on January 29, 2008.

He pleaded not guilty to assisting ringleader Parviz Khan and knowing of his plot and not reporting it to police.

Shujah Mahmood: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. Mahmood, Omar Khyam's brother, was acquitted. After the trial, prosecutors said that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group had been trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Waheed Mahmood: one of seven British men arrested in March 2004 by London police on charges of plotting to bomb nightclubs, trains, and the country's power network as part of an al Qaeda plot. Police seized 1,300 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, often used in homemade bombs. The group had flown to Pakistan for instruction at a terrorist training camp. On April 30, 2007, the jury convicted five defendants, including Mahmood, age 34, of conspiracy to build and detonate a fertilizer bomb. They were given life sentences by Judge Michael Astill. After the trial, prosecutors said that the group had met in the United Kingdom and Pakistan with Mohammed Sidique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer, two of the four 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). The group had been trained in Pakistan by Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, a senior al Qaeda figure later detained at the U.S. prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Husseini Rad Mahmoud: one of two Black March terrorists who on April 16, 1979, tried to take over El Al 334, a B707 flying from Tel Aviv to Vienna, at Zaventem Airport in Brussels. They conducted a gun battle with police in which a dozen people were injured and then shot seven more Belgians. El Al security men and Belgian police shot one of the terrorists and arrested both. On August 16, 1979, the duo was sentenced to eight years for attempted murder and for carrying illegal weapons and false identity papers.

Mohammed Mahmoud: leader of the Global Islamic Media Front, an Internet propaganda arm of al Qaeda, age 22, held by Austrian police who on September 12, 2007, detained three al Qaeda sympathizers for having posted an Internet video in the spring that threatened to attack Austria and Germany if they did not withdraw their military forces from Afghanistan.

Imad Salim Mahmud: Lebanese resident in West Berlin believed involved in the April 6, 1986, bombing of La Belle Disco. Libyan terrorists stored weapons in his apartment.

Silke Maier-Witt: former nurse named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. In October 1980, the French *Neue Revue* claimed that in police raids on RAF terrorist safe houses in Paris, traces were found of *Clostridium botulinum,* as well as books on medicine and biology and handwritten notes by Maier-Witte.

She was arrested in East Germany on June 18, 1990, in the pharmaceutical enterprise where she was working as the head of the information and documentation office. Unmarried, she had obtained German Democratic Republic citizenship

and had been living in the country since October 1, 1980. She lived in Neubrandenburg under the name Silvia Bayer. She was a close friend of detained Susanne Albrecht and had lived in Dresden under the name of Eva-Maria S. from 1983 to 1986. She first lived in a workers' hostel and later in the Dresden-Prhlis new district. Information from a Stasi defector led to her arrest.

On April 29, 1991, she was charged in the Stuttgart higher regional court with five murders, several attempted murders, and robbery causing subsequent death, including for having participated in Schleyer's murder, the attempted mortar attack on the Federal Prosecutor's Office in 1977, the failed assassination attempt on Alexander Haig in 1977, and the bank robbery in Zurich in 1979. On October 7, 1991, a German court sentenced her to 10 years. She was convicted of helping with the Schleyer kidnapping and confessed to aiding the Haig attack and the Zurich bank robbery.

Mario Victor Maimone: would-be hijacker of a Swissair DC9 flying from Geneva to Rome on April 17, 1972.

Mohammed Majid: alias Mullah Fouad. Iraqi Kurd and key Ansar organizer in Parma, Italy, who fled to Syria and who allegedly was behind the November 12, 2003, truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

Saili Majid: Iranian man sought under an international arrest warrant for the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. On February 7, 1994, French judge Louis Bruguiere dropped the charges.

Makram Bin Salem al-Majri: alias Abu Mua'az. Swedish clerk born in 1974 who joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a fighter circa 2007, contributing his watch. He also brought his passport and driver's license. He turned over all of his $2,700 to his handlers in Syria, who told him it was a donation. He had arrived from Sweden via Egypt and Syria. His recruitment coordinator was Ashraf, whom he had met during the Hajj. His home phone number was 0046850022939, and his wife's was 00201162833329, although he asked the al Qaeda personnel officer not to contact her.

Francesco Maietta: arrested by Paris police on June 3, 1987, in a raid on Direct Action. He was believed to be a Red Brigades (RB) member involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. He was believed to be the triggerman and head of the faction and was charged with the killing. He had served six months in France for holding false identity documents. He had recently returned to Italy.

Amar Makhulif: aliases Abu Doha, The Doctor. Makhulif, age 34, was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999. He was in contact with Redouane Dahmani. By September 2001, he was believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells

Marco Malaspina: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. He was considered to be the link between the Rome column of the Red Brigades and the Union of Communist Fighters. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Abdul Malik: alias of Fritz Martin Gelowicz.

Qadeer Malik: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Bar-

celona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Samina Malik: "Lyrical terrorist" who worked in a Heathrow Airport store and told al Qaeda–trained Sohail Anjum Qureshi about airport security measures. She was sentenced to nine months in prison in November 2007 for possession of articles useful for terrorist purposes.

Celik Malkoc: Brussels spokesperson for the Turkish terrorist group Dev Sol who declared on July 18, 1991, that his group would attack U.S. president George Bush during his upcoming visit to Ankara.

Kevin Mallon: after he was jailed for attempted murder, his release was demanded by Teide Herrema's Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) kidnappers in Dublin, Ireland, on October 3, 1975.

Sergei Malyschew: alias Amin al-Ansari. Belarusian chemical weapons expert who was one of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005, on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Police said at least two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives.

Francesca Mambro: charged in 1985 with "complicity in a massacre and forming an armed gang" for the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. She was already serving a prison sentence and had married Valerio Fioravanti, also charged in the case. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced her to life in the train case. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court overturned the life sentence and cleared her of any involvement in carrying out the bombing. The court also reduced Fioravanti's entence for armed insurrection to 12 years.

Captain Mamoud: variant Mahmoud; alias of Zuhair Akache.

Ahmed Mamour: Lebanese arrested on April 3, 1985, by Rome police after he fired an antitank rocket at the fourth-floor window of a building housing the Jordanian Embassy. He admitted to being a member of Black September, the cover name for Abu Nidal's group.

Janos Mamuzsits: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 flying from Bucharest, Romania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich.

Patrick Mannion: alias of Michael O'Rourke.

Ben Khalifa Mansour: Tunisian who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and on intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Mohamed Mansour: resident of Kusnacht, Switzerland; Zurich, Switzerland; the United Arab Emirates; and Egypt. He was listed in November 2001 by the United States as a terrorism financier.

Zeinab Mansour-Fattouh: resident of Zurich, Switzerland, listed in November 2001 by the United States as a terrorism financier.

Ali Mansur: Lebanese with German citizenship arrested on July 25, 1990, on suspicion of murder. He was believed to have been involved in the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Disco in West

Berlin. On August 22, 1990, the examining magistrate at the Tiergarten Court rescinded the arrest warrant at the request of the public prosecutors. Mansur was freed two days later.

May Elias Mansur: Lebanese woman initially suspected of setting off a bomb on TWA Flight 840 en route from Rome to Athens on April 2, 1986. Four people were sucked out of the hole in the side of the B727. Mansur had sat in seat 10F and had disembarked before the plane left. She allegedly had past connections with a terrorist act involving an Alitalia flight, but it was determined that authorities had confused her with a man believed responsible for placing a bomb on an Alitalia flight in 1983. She was questioned by Lebanon's military prosecutor and an investigating judge on April 10, 1986, but no arrest warrant was ever issued.

Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mansuri: variant Abdallah al Mansouri. Member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) arrested on August 6, 1984, in Trieste as he entered Italy carrying 6.6 kilograms of explosives. His release was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985. On May 8, 1985, al-Mansuri was charged by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found him guilty and sentenced him to 16 years and a $510 fine. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the charges against the LARF member for insufficient evidence. On November 27, 1985, the group threatened Italy unless he was released. On March 20, 1986, a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing 2 Lebanese and wounding 30; the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners demanded the release of Mansuri.

Gianni Mantelli: one of three suspected Red Brigades members arrested on June 6, 1987, by Florence police for subversive association and participation in an armed band.

Sergio Mantovani: Swiss who the Egyptians said on April 20, 1978, had come into Cairo for terrorist attacks. He was linked to George Bilinni, head of 24 people Egypt had arrested who belonged to the international terrorist consortium Correct Course of Fatah, which had been headed by Wadi Haddad and was now part of Black June.

Rudi Manz: gunman who seized two hostages after being foiled in his attempt to free a courtroom defendant in West Germany on March 9, 1976. He demanded 1 million DM ($390,000) and a plane to Cuba. The German government gave him the money, but he refused to leave the Frankfurt courthouse, which was surrounded by 350 police armed with submachine guns. On March 10, his captives jumped him, and he was injured in the shootout.

Felix Manzanos: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Sayyid 'Abd-al-Maqsud: one of seven fundamentalists with terrorist connections arrested on September 27, 1998, in London under the immigration law.

Marcario: alias of Jose Luis Aracama Mendia.

Gabriella Mariani: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, she and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Aldo Orlando Marin Pinones: Chilean leftist terrorist killed on August 5, 1977, when a dynamite bomb he was planting with an Italian terrorist exploded in Turin.

Antonio Marini: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort.

Lamine Maroni: one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, and dealing drugs and with various weapons charges. His fingerprints matched those of a man living in Sheffield, United Kingdom, convicted of bank robbery. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution had failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Alexander Martens: owner of a Brussels gun shop arrested by Belgian police on August 7, 1987, for selling arms to Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, a charge on which he had been arrested and acquitted for lack of evidence four years earlier. In July 1987, he was held for alleged involvement in the 1980 attempted murder of a Congolese diplomat in Brussels.

Juan Martin Luna: variant Lunz. Founder of the First of October Antifascist Revolutionary Group (GRAPO) and sentenced to 37 years in jail for the murder of Army Capt. Herdera. In December 1979, he and four other guerrillas escaped from the high-security Zamora prison in Spain. Police said he was behind a wave of bomb attacks on public buildings in Spain in September 1982. On December 5, 1982, he fired a pistol at police when told to halt in front of a Barcelona grocery store. Police fatally wounded him.

Juan Martin Lunz: variant of Juan Martin Luna.

Michael Martin: alleged to have been involved in the attempted purchase in 1990 of a Stinger missile for the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Florida. He avoided arrest by fleeing to the United Kingdom but was caught and spent eight months in prison. The Irish citizen was extradited to the United States in December 1991. He was sentenced on June 9, 1995, to one year and four months in prison for his role and was not to receive credit for his eight months in the U.K. jail. However, in August 1995, officials at the federal corrections institution in Oakdale, Louisiana, mistakenly gave him credit for time served in the United Kingdom and released him into the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The error was discovered on September 7, just hours before he was to be taken to Atlanta for a flight to Ireland. A court issued an emergency stay. He was to be given credit for six months, part of the time he spent in prison in the United States before being sentenced. He was expected to be eligible for parole in January or February 1996.

Carlos Martinez: unemployed Spaniard who on August 16, 1983, held four hostages, including the consul general, for 10 hours at the Spanish Consulate in Los Angeles.

Emilio Martinez de Marigorta: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Jose Manuel Martinez Belostegui: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members extradited by France to Spain on September 23–26, 1984, to face murder charges. He was severely dehydrated after a 46-day hunger strike.

Jose Maria Martinez Ferreira: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra-right-wing group, formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Jose Martinez de la Fuente: leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Anglet, France, in January 1985. He was held in St. Omer prison after being sentenced by a French court to seven years in prison. On February 8, 1990, the French Council of State turned down his appeal to stop his extradition to Spain.

Jose Martinez Gomez: one of 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. French police said he was wanted for six holdups in 1980 that netted $300,000.

Juan Jose Martinez: aliases El Rubio, The Blond. Leader of 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. Local leftists claimed he was a police informer in 1976–1979.

Inaka Martiricorena: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Jesus Maria Martiricorena: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Joaquim Martino da Silva: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement on December 6, 1982, sabotaged a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

Hasan Marwan: variant Marwan Hasan; alias Ali Yusuf. Egyptian (or Jordanian) arrested on August 29, 1981, by Austrian police after he fired a Polish PN-63 machine pistol and threw grenades into a Vienna, Austria, synagogue, killing 2 and injuring 20. He was believed connected to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Marwan was wounded in the synagogue attack. Police later received a phone call from an Arab-accented man who threatened to bomb three movie theaters if the synagogue terrorists were not released. On January 21, 1982, a Vienna court sentenced Marwan to life imprisonment for the Nittel murder. Marwan testified in the case against Bahij Mohammed Younis, sentenced to life for masterminding the Nittel murder and the grenade attack.

Antonio Mas Mas: Spanish student who joined the Tupamaros at Montevideo University and was arrested by Uruguayan security officials on March 29, 1973. He was held for murdering U.S. AID official Daniel Mitrione, who was kidnapped by the Tupamaros on July 31, 1970. He was sentenced on February 16, 1977, to 30 years in prison and 12 years of additional unspecified security measures, the maximum punishment provided by the penal code. He was also charged with murdering Pereira Garay, a police agent, and Ruben Zambrano, a guard, in collaboration with other terrorists, and with the shooting of police officer Hector Moran Charquero. He was also believed to have been an accessory in the kidnapping of Uruguayan political Ulysses Pereira Reverbel and U.K. ambassador Sir Geoffrey Jackson.

Jordi Mas Tryunque: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members captured by police who raided a house in Llica D'Aunt, near Barcelona, Spain, on May 30, 1991. She was believed involved in the May 29, 1991, bombing of a Civil Guard barracks in Vic that killed 9 people and injured 50 others. She had sheltered two ETA leaders before and after the Sabadell attack. The contract on the safe house was in the name of Mas, an associate teacher with a temporary contract in the math department of the science faculty of the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Pedro Mas: Civil Guard captain held in prison for organizing an abortive February 23, 1981, coup attempt. His release was demanded by 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. He refused to leave.

Alex Maskey: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner who nearly died in an assassination attempt in 1987. On June 5, 2002, he was elected Sinn Fein's first mayor of Belfast. He was the city's second Roman Catholic mayor in recent years, following two centuries of Protestants.

Intos Silvia Masmela: girlfriend of the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist Carlos. Her release from French prison was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the PFLP hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Abu Hamza al-Masri: born Mustafa Kamel Mustafa, a London resident and member of the Islamic Army of Aden, which claimed credit for the USS *Cole* bombing. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

On May 27, 2004, at U.S. request, a U.K. antiterrorist squad arrested Masri, age 47, a Muslim cleric whose Finsbury, London, mosque was a focal point for radical Islamists. Police had earlier closed his mosque. U.S. officials unsealed a federal indictment charging him with planning terrorist acts in Oregon, Afghanistan, and Yemen. He was accused of planning a military training camp for jihadists in rural Bly, Oregon, in 1999 with James Ujaama (who had turned state's evidence) and of leading a plot by the Islamic Army of Aden to take 16 Western tourists hostage in Yemen in December 1998 (the group kidnapped 12 Britons and 2 Americans in Yemen). The indictment said he provided a satellite phone to the group and received three calls in London from them the day before the kidnapping. He offered to serve as an intermediary, speaking to the kidnapping leader. The indictment was handed up on April 19 by a federal grand jury in New York.

The Egyptian had become a U.K. citizen in 1981. He had earlier worked as a nightclub bouncer. He lost both hands and an eye while fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. He often praised bin Laden and blamed the Jews for 9/11. U.K. authorities believed he had recruited Richard Reid, the would-be shoe bomber of December 2001, and Zacarias Moussaoui, the would-be 20th 9/11 hijacker. In 2003, the United Kingdom declared Masri a threat to national security and moved to strip him of his U.K. citizenship. He was represented by attorney Maddrassar Arani. He was eligible for the death penalty for the kidnapping plot; however, the United Kingdom has no death penalty. The United States requested extradition. He was also wanted in Yemen, which does not have an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom. Yemen said police had arrested a carload of 10 radicals, including Masri's son, around the time of the kidnapping. The group was carrying explosives and planning to attack a British Consulate and two churches.

In April 2004, a federal grand jury in New York indicted him on charges of seeking to establish a military training camp for Muslim terrorists in Bly, Oregon, and aiding the kidnapping of 16 Western tourists in Yemen in 1998. On August 26, 2004, British police arrested him on suspicion of involvement in "the commission, preparation or instigation or acts of terrorism," holding him at London's high-security Belmarsh prison. On

August 27, antiterrorism police were given until September 2 to question him.

On October 19, 2004, British prosecutors charged him with 10 counts of soliciting others to murder nonbelievers, including Jews; five counts of "using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behavior with the intention of stirring up racial hatred"; and one count of possessing a terrorist document. The charges could lead to a life sentence. Observers believed that this would add years to the U.S. extradition request. He remained in London's Belmarsh Prison. In February 2006, he was sentenced in the United Kingdom to seven years in prison for incitement to kill non-Muslims.

On February 7, 2008, the British Home Office approved his extradition to the United States to face charges in the Oregon terror camp case. He had 14 days to appeal, which he did on February 20, 2008.

On June 20, 2008, a London court quashed the Egyptian-born radical cleric's attempt to block his extradition to the United States to face terrorist charges of setting up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon, from 1999 to 2000 and of plotting the seizing of 16 Western hostages in Yemen in 1998.

Khaled el-Masri: German citizen of Lebanese descent, age 43, arrested on May 17, 2007, in Germany on suspicion of arson and sent to a psychiatric ward following a 4:45 A.M. fire in a wholesale market in Neu-Ulm that caused $680,000 in damage. He was represented by attorney Manfred Gnjidic, who claimed his client had experienced a "complete nervous breakdown" because he claimed the CIA had kidnapped him in Macedonia on New Year's Eve 2003 and tortured him in an Afghan prison. In March 2007, the U.S. Federal Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia. had refused to reinstate his lawsuit, saying it could jeopardize national security by exposing state secrets.

Layla al-Masri: one of seven people, including three Lebanese, arrested on March 5, 1987, by French police in a raid on her apartment in the Rue de l'Assomption in the 16th District in which police found 15.8 kilograms of explosives, two automatic pistols, and another pistol.

Cecilia Massaro: wounded in a Red Brigades ambush of an armored truck in Rome on December 14, 1984. She recovered under heavy guard at a hospital. She was wanted in the July 1979 assassination of Carabinieri Col. Antonio Varisco.

Petar Matavick: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976.

Lucien Mattei: one of four Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group members who shot to death four Spanish refugees in a Bayonne bar on September 25, 1985. Two of those killed were thought to be members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). Mattei was arrested on a nearby bridge after the incident. His sentence was struck down on appeal in 1988. On March 24, 1989, a Paris court sentenced him to life for killing the Basque nationalists.

Paola Maturi: one of two suspected Italian Red Brigades members arrested on September 18, 1992, by French police in the Latin Quarter of Paris after Italian authorities issued international arrest warrants for the killing of a police superintendent in Rome in 1981, attempted murder, kidnapping, and illegal possession of firearms.

Werner Mauss: former German intelligence agent and private investigator, age 54, who on November 17, 1996, was arrested by Medellin airport police with a 36-year-old woman (who used the alias Michaela Moellner) claiming to be his wife, as the duo was boarding a private plane. They were accompanied by Brigitte Schoene, a German they had ransomed from the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN). Mauss was carrying 14 passports, a satellite telephone with a GPS, a satellite

fax, a computer with encryption, and letters from the German Embassy saying the duo was on an "official mission."

The police claimed that Mauss, who had acted as an intermediary in peace talks between narcoterrorists and the government, had helped the rebels select kidnap targets and increase their ransoms. He would then offer his services as an intermediary and obtain multimillion-dollar commissions. He had arranged for the release in 1995 of three Italians kidnapped by the ELN. Schoene had been kidnapped in September 1996, after which family members had neared a deal to pay a $200,000 ransom. After Mauss entered the picture, the ransom demand had increased to $1.5 million, according to the family.

Mauss also tried to get the Cali cartel to close up shop in return for the government permitting its members to keep 20 percent of its drug profits.

On July 26, 1997, Mauss was freed. His lawyer, Abraham Casallas, said that Mauss and Moellner would stay in the country to clear their name. Germany pressured Colombia to deport Mauss. The regional head of Colombian intelligence in Medellin, Emilio Rojas, told reporters that as soon as legal issues were cleared up, Mauss and Moellner would be deported for entering the country on false passports.

Susan May: arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van carried 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. May's Irish boyfriend, Sean Hughes, was arrested on the same charges.

Barbara Mayer: variant Meyer. The Baden-Wuerttemberg land criminal investigation office reported in July 1985 that her fingerprints matched those found during investigations at a gravel pit in Ortenau Kreis where members were suspected of trying to steal explosives. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of Red Army Faction members. On May 8, 1999, Mayer, now 42, was detained at the Frankfurt Airport after having turned herself in. She had been hiding out in Lebanon.

Husayn Mazbou: on April 27, 1989, French investigating magistrate Gilles Boulouque issued a warrant for his arrest for conspiracy and illegal possession of explosives.

Mr. Mazeh: alias Gharib. Name used to register at London's Beverly Hotel by an Arab terrorist who blew himself up with his own bomb on August 1, 1989. The Organization of the Strugglers of Islam said he had intended to kill Salman Rushdie.

Abu Mazem: alias of Anis Naqqash.

Michele Mazzei: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party (PCC), a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. She was believed to be a PCC leader for the Tuscany region. She was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Guglielmo Mazzochi: Naples member of the Communist Guerrilla Nucleus arrested in Paris on May 21, 1987. He had been sentenced to five years in prison by a Naples court. Italy requested extradition.

Pearse McAuley: escaped from Brixton jail in the summer of 1989. He was accused of plotting with two other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members to murder Sir Charles Tidbury, former chairman of Whitbread, and other persons and to cause explosions. He was arrested at Stonehenge on October 2, 1990, after going to Tidbury's home on September 15, 1990. Activity at the home deterred them from continuing.

George McCam: one of four suspected members of the Irish National Liberation Army who were arrested in southern Paris on July 23, 1986, while

loading weapons into a car. They were charged with illegal possession and transport of weapons. He was freed on August 22, 1986, on payment of a $3,000 bail.

Daniel McCann: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas killed by British commandos on March 6, 1988, while the terrorists were planting a 1,100-pound plastic explosive bomb in an abandoned white Ford Fiesta in Marbella, near the governor's residence in Gibraltar.

James McCann: one of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) most-wanted terrorists who was arrested on August 25, 1979, when police in Naas, Ireland, came across a van hauling 800 pounds of cannabis. He had escaped from jail after being arrested in a 1979 Belfast bombing. He had been sought by U.K., West German, and Dutch authorities but had successfully avoided extradition attempts when arrested in Canada two years earlier and in France in 1978.

John McCann: Dublin resident and one of three people convicted on October 27, 1988, in London of conspiring to murder Tom King, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, and other "persons unknown." The trio had been arrested during the summer in the vicinity of King's country house in rural Wiltshire.

Sean John McCann: Canadian arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines. On October 4, 1990, a federal judge in Fort Lauderdale dismissed all charges against McCann after federal agents admitted they had erred when they said in sworn affidavits that the Toronto resident had been a lookout during a meeting between undercover agents and the alleged smugglers to set up the weapons deal. He was more than 1,000 miles away in Texas at the time.

Martin McCauley: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas. Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, and Martin McCauley said they were Irish journalists preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. FARC claimed they were in the country to learn about the local peace process. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives on the IRA members' clothing. On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted on training charges but convicted of traveling on false passports and IDs. McCauley was sentenced to three years and eight months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time. On December 16, 2004, Bogota courts overturned the acquittals and ordered their immediate arrests to serve 17-year terms. Their whereabouts were unknown. On August 5, 2005, the trio snuck back into Ireland. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. McCauley left the station without charge.

Liam McCloskey: jailed Irish National Liberation Army terrorist who on September 26, 1981, gave up his Maze Prison hunger strike in its 55th day. He was serving a 10-year sentence for ambushing British troops, conspiring to steal military weapons, and taking part in punishment shootings.

Joseph McColgan: Irish citizen arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neu-

trality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines.

Pat McCool: member of the Irish National Liberation Army released from prison in Northern Ireland on October 20, 1998. He had served 15 years for involvement in a discotheque bombing in 1983. He was one of the first two to get early release under the region's peace deal struck in April 1998.

Raymond McCreesh: imprisoned Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorist who died on May 21, 1981, on the 61st day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison. He and three other IRA terrorists had been captured in June 1976 after a two-hour gun battle with British paratroopers. He had been sentenced in March 1977 to 14 years for attempted murder and possession of firearms.

John McCullogh: head of a local roofers union and Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter with close ties to local organized crime who was murdered in December 1980, reportedly by Philadelphia crime boss Philip Testa, who himself died as a result of a pipe bomb in March 1981, probably at the hands of the IRA.

Gerald McDonnell: arrested in June 1985 in a police raid in Glasgow that uncovered a 16-bomb campaign planned by him and four others for British resorts during the summer of 1985. On June 12, 1986, a London court found four defendants guilty of participating in the planning of the 1985 bombing campaign directed at London and 12 coastal resorts.

Joe McDonnell: on May 29, 1981, the national H-Block Committee (named after the Maze Prison facilities for Provisional Irish Republican Army [IRA] terrorists) reported that the IRA hunger striker would run in Sligo-Leitrim for the Irish Republic's Parliament in the June 11 general elections. He died in Maze Prison on July 8, 1981, on the 61st day of his fast. Patrick McGeown, a convicted bomber, was named to replace him in the hunger strike. McDonnell was serving a 14-year sentence for illegal arms possession after being arrested following a firebombing of a West Belfast furniture store in 1976. He was arrested and convicted with Bobby Sands, the first hunger striker to die, and replaced Sands in the campaign.

Brendan McFarland: Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who escaped Maze Prison during a September 1983 mass breakout. He was arrested in Amsterdam on January 16, 1986. On July 2, 1986, the Dutch Supreme Court decided to hear original evidence as part of the extradition case.

Terence McGeough: arrested on the Dutch–German border in August 1988. In June 1989, he was charged with attempted murder for the March 23, 1987, car bomb attack on the British Army of the Rhine headquarters and the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing of barracks at Duisburg on July 13, 1988. On July 31, 1991, the Sixth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court ruled that there was no longer a strong suspicion regarding the Duisburg bombing, but it still strongly suspected the he was involved in the NATO Moenchengladbach headquarters attack in which 36 people were injured and DM 2 million in damage was caused. He had purchased the car used in the bombing.

Patrick McGeown: convicted bomber who joined the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prison hunger strike on July 8, 1981, following the death of Joe McDonnell after 61 days of fasting. On September 6, 1981, McGeown's mother removed him from his 70-day fast when he became unconscious. The Irish National Liberation Army said it would not add more prisoners to the strike.

Bernard McGinn: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunman who threatened to blow up himself and his three hostages on March 27, 1980. He surrendered to police in Dundalk, Ireland, a day later.

Francis McGirl: farmer who used a fictitious name and address when rearrested by Irish police on August 27, 1979, near Granard, County Leitrim. He had an Eire address and was listed as coming from a family of Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) activists. He was held on charges of IRA membership but later was released on a technicality. However, when Earl Louis Mountbatten of Burma, second cousin of Queen Elizabeth, was killed by a bomb that exploded on his fishing boat at Mullaghmore, County Sligo, on August 27, 1979, McGirl was immediately rearrested and taken to Dublin's special no-jury criminal court, where he was charged with that day's murder. He was found innocent of the slaying on November 23, 1979. However, he was to stand trial on January 21, 1980, on charges of belonging to the outlawed IRA.

Dominic McGlinchey: one of four Irish Republican Army (IRA) members who on November 24, 1983, kidnapped Don Tidey, a grocery chain executive, in Ireland. On December 16, 1983, police and the army's Ranger Corps fought a gun battle in Ballinamore with the kidnappers. McGlinchey escaped and was named Ireland's most-wanted terrorist. The chief of staff of the Irish National Liberation Army was captured along with three others following a 30-minute shootout at a County Clare cottage in Ireland on March 17, 1984. On March 19, 1984, the Irish Supreme Court voted 2–1 to extradite him to Northern Ireland to stand trial on charges of terrorism, murder, and armed robbery. He had been charged there with the 1977 killing of a postmistress. In a 1984 newspaper interview, he claimed he had been behind 30 killings and 200 terrorist acts, including the 1982 Ballykelly disco bombing that killed 17. On December 24, 1984, he was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of a policeman. He was released from prison in 1993 after serving seven years for firearms offenses. On June 12, 1993, he was shot in the hand by two gunmen in Dundalk, Ireland, on the border with Northern Ireland. Police believe he was a target of rivals in the INLA.

Nancy McGovern: also known as Nancy Hershovitz, one of two would-be hijackers of a BOAC VC10 due to fly from New York to London and Tel Aviv on September 27, 1970.

Martin McGuinness: member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) Army Council in December 1998.

Richard McIlkenny: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Thomas McIlwee: Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorist who died on the 62nd day of his hunger strike on August 8, 1981. He was serving 20 years for manslaughter for his participation in a 1976 IRA bombing attack on shops and other businesses in Ballymena in which 17 bombs went off and a female shopkeeper was killed.

William McKane: police found 50 kilograms of Semtex explosives, 6 guns, 5 car bombs, and a "huge" bomb in a rucksack inside a Lada Riva car parked near flats where he lived. The bricklayer was arrested on October 2, 1990. McKane was accused of plotting with two other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members to murder Sir Charles Tidbury, former chairman of Whitbread, and other persons and to cause explosions.

Sean McKenna: imprisoned Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who on December 18, 1980, ended the hunger strike he had begun on October 27, 1980, in support of the "dirty" protest by nationalist terrorists. He was comatose and near death.

Lawrence McKeown: variant of Lawrence McGeown.

Michael "Mickey" McKevitt: former senior Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member, age 49, who had served as the IRA's quarter-

master. He was one of five Real Irish Republican Army (Real IRA) members arrested on August 17, 1998, for the August 15, 1998, car bombing in the Omagh, Northern Ireland, town square that killed 29 people and wounded more than 350 others. He had been shot in both legs by the IRA in 1975 for breaking rules but never revealed the names of his attackers. On April 29, 2001, Irish National Police announced the arrest of the resident of Dundalk, Ireland, on charges of "directing terrorism" based on a law enacted after the Omagh bombing. The charges grew out of a series of car bombs planted by the Real IRA in recent months. He and his colleagues had been arrested before but had been released for lack of evidence. His bail request was rejected. His wife, Bernadette Sands-McKevitt, traveled often to the United States to raise funds. He was convicted in 2004 and sentenced to 20 years in jail.

Kevin Joseph McKinley: arrested on October 12, 1984, and held in West Palm Beach, Florida, for trying to buy a Stinger antiaircraft missile. He said his group of Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists had completed many bombings and tried to assassinate Margaret Thatcher at Brighton. He was charged with conspiracy and arms export violations.

He was arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. (This may be a garbled version of the same earlier report.) The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines.

He was also charged with Seamus Moley in Patrick Moley's November 11, 1992, IRA case involving the purchase of detonators shipped to Northern Ireland.

Brendan McLaughlin: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) hunger striker who ended his 14-day hunger strike on May 27, 1981, because he was suffering from a perforated ulcer. He was the first striker to quit. He was serving 12 years on firearms charges.

James McLintock: aliases Mohammed Yacoub, Tartan Taliban. Scots-born Muslim convert, age 41 in 2005, suspected of being an al Qaeda terrorist. In 2000, he presided over Islamic study groups at the Iqra bookshop in Leeds in which the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005) Sidique Khan, Hasib Hussain, and Shahzad Tanweer spent time. He was arrested by Pakistani authorities in December 2001 at a checkpoint near the Afghan border. He was again arrested while visiting Manchester in 2003 but was released without charge.

Thomas McMahon: upholsterer and Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) expert in bomb mechanisms arrested by Irish police on August 27, 1979, near Granard, County Leitrim. He had an Eire address. He was held on charges of IRA membership but later was released on a technicality. However, when Earl Louis Mountbatten of Burma, second cousin of Queen Elizabeth, was killed by a 50-pound bomb that exploded on his fishing boat at Mullaghmore, County Sligo, McMahon was immediately rearrested and taken to Dublin's special no-jury criminal court, where he was charged with that day's murder. On November 23, 1979, a Dublin court found him guilty and sentenced him to life in prison. The presiding judge refused to allow an appeal. On August 7, 1998, he was freed from an Irish prison as part of the peace process. McMahon, now 50, had dissociated himself from the IRA.

Kieran McMorrow: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) leader who was captured after a gun battle near Ireland's border on March 17, 1977.

Jackie McMullan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner who began a hunger strike on August 8, 1981.

Peter Gabriel McMullen: former member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) denied political asylum by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on April 26, 1986. He had become a U.K. and U.S. informer after allegedly engaging in terrorist activities during the 1970s. On December 16, 1986, he was arrested by Salt Lake City police in a parking lot outside his suburban apartment. He was deported to Ireland on December 23, 1986, on charges stemming from explosions at British Army barracks in Belfast in 1972 and North Yorkshire in 1974. The former British Army paratrooper and explosives expert was also wanted for the 1979 assassination of Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Gilbert "Danny" McNamee: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member sentenced to 25 years in 1987 for conspiracy to cause explosions, including the July 20, 1982, IRA bombing that killed four soldiers and seven others in Hyde Park. The court dismissed his appeal in 1991. On July 3, 1997, the Criminal Cases Review Commission sent his case back to court.

Patrick McVeigh: resident of Belfast who was freed on June 13, 1988, by Irish judge Jarlath Ruane although the Irish government had asked the court to approve his extradition to London to face charges of bombings between 1981 and 1983 that had killed two people outside Chelsea Army Barracks and a bomb disposal expert in Oxford Street. The judge said that neither government had properly established his identity.

Beorg Mechal: alias used by one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) members arrested on April 26, 1979, at the Passau-Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon.

Colum Meehan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Eamon Meehan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Martin Meehan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) commander who died of a heart attack, at age 62, at his Belfast home on November 3, 2007. He had served 18 years in prison but ultimately became an advocate for peace and compromise. He was arrested in August 1969 when the United Kingdom deployed its army. In 1980, he was convicted of leading the torture of a 17-year-old in Belfast. He was paroled in 1985 but soon was arrested for kidnapping, torturing, and preparing to murder a U.K. soldier. He was freed in 1994 and became a Sinn Fein activist, running several times for election. He missed winning a seat in the Northern Ireland Assembly in 2003.

Gabriel Megahey: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi: variants Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, Abd al Basset al Megrahi; aliases Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed, Mr. Baset, Ahmed Khalifa Abdusamad. Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991, by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., with 193 felony counts in the

bombing of Pam Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed.

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned al-Megrahi and accomplice Lamen Khalifa Fhimah over to UN officials. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On January 31, 2001, the court found al-Megrahi guilty. He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 20 years. He lost an appeal on March 14, 2002. On June 28, 2007, the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission announced that he might have "suffered a miscarriage of justice" in being convicted for the bombing and granted his request for an appeal before a panel of five appellate judges in Edinburgh. (See also Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.)

Abd al Basset al Megrahi: variant of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi: variant of Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Ulrike Meinhof: intellectual founder of the Baader-Meinhof Group, also known as the Red Army Faction of West Germany. She was arrested in a Hanover suburb on June 15, 1972. Her release was demanded on September 5, 1972, by the Black September terrorists who took the Israeli athletes hostage at the Munich Olympics. Her release also was demanded by the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975. She died at age 41, hanging herself in her Stammheim jail cell on May 9, 1976.

In 1975, the Ulrike Meinhof Commando claimed credit for attacking the Mercedes branch in Paris, the German television offices in Paris, and a German coach in France.

On May 3, 1975, the Puig Antich–Ulrike Meinhof Commando, believed to be composed of German and Spanish anarchists, set off two bombs at the construction site of a French nuclear power station in Fessenheim. On May 22, 1975, the same group bombed the West German Consulate in Nice and a Paris building containing the Swedish tourism office and several other Swedish facilities.

On June 1, 1976, the Revolutionary Cell Brigade Ulrike Meinhof claimed credit for setting two time bombs that exploded in a shopping area and at the army officers' club at the U.S. Army's V Corps headquarters in Frankfurt. The injured included six U.S. soldiers, three military dependents, an American civilian, and a German civilian.

On April 7, 1977, the Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group claimed credit for the assassination of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief public prosecutor.

Holger Meins: key member of the Baader-Meinhof Group, also known as the Red Army Faction of West Germany. He was captured on June 1, 1972, after a gunfight with Frankfurt police. He died in November 1974 during a jailhouse hunger strike.

On November 16, 1974, the Holger Meins Kommando bombed the West German Consulate in Florence, Italy. It claimed credit in 1975 for attacking the Mercedes branch in Paris, the German television offices in Paris, and a German coach in France. Its members took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975.

Abdel Karim El Mejjati: on September 5, 2003, the FBI put out a worldwide alert for Adan El Shukrijumah, Abderraouf Jdey, Zubayr Al-Rimi, and Karim El Mejjati, believed to be engaged in planning terrorist attacks, according to information provided by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, al Qaeda's operations chief. El Mejjati, age 35, was born in Morocco and held a Moroccan ID card. He entered the United States in 1997 and 1999. He had been a medical student. Several passports were issued for him in France. He was suspected in the May 2003 bombings in Casablanca that killed 30 people plus 12 terrorists.

On March 31, 2004, the Spanish investigating judge put out an international arrest warrant for the wealthy Moroccan, who was thought to be the organizer of the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in

2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. He was also wanted for bombings in Riyadh.

He was sentenced in absentia in Morocco to 20 years. He later died in a three-day gun battle with security forces in his hideout in Ar Rass, a small town in Saudi Arabia, in April 2005, a battle during which 15 militants, including his teenage son, Adam, died.

Mejjati's name also appeared in threatening e-mails sent to Antwerp newspapers on April 1, 2004, warning of attacks against Jewish targets.

Annino Mele: leader of the Sardinian Armed Movement, linked to the Red Brigades, who was arrested on January 30, 1987, during an afternoon shootout outside Orgmsolo, Italy. He was carrying a gun and five hand grenades. He had been wanted since 1981 for subversion and kidnapping. In January 1985, he was given nine years in prison for subversive activity. In November 1986, he was sentenced to 30 years at an appeals trial against the Gallurese gang. He had last been seen in October 1981 when he appeared at the Como City Hall to report the birth of his son.

Monte Melkonian: founder of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia arrested in Paris on November 28, 1985, for possession of arms and false documents. He was also a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Movement. Police found evidence at his apartment of planned attacks against Turkish diplomats.

Farid Mellouk: French national of Algerian extraction identified as one of seven Algerians arrested on March 5, 1998, by Belgian police after a shootout and a 12-hour standoff. The detainees belonged to the European-based support network for Algeria's Armed Islamic Group.

Fabrizio Melorio: one of three Red Brigades (RB) members arrested by the Carabinieri on January 22, 1987, after an evening shootout in the Rome suburbs that wounded two RB members and a 79-year-old bystander.

Memo: name used by one of the 13 Kurdish gunmen, some of them Kurdistan Workers' Party members, who on June 24, 1993, took hostage 25 employees of the Turkish Consulate in Munich. After 14 hours, the hostage-takers surrendered. On June 30, 1993, Turkey requested extradition after trial in Germany.

Georges Alphonse Mendailles: French citizen arrested by Spanish police on February 13, 1989, and accused of taking part in two attacks by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group. Spain refused extradition to France.

Eustaquio Mendizabal: leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military who was killed on April 19, 1973, in a shootout in a village near Bilbao, Spain. Police said he was trying to escape.

Jean Meniboure: arrested with two Spanish members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military by French police on December 19, 1987, who were smuggling 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in the French Basque country. Police believed the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Nathalie Menigon: aliases Nadine Renew Paquay, Florence Patricia Lanner, Silvie Francois Marie Berger, Pascal Laure, Marie Natil. Narrowly escaped capture in Brussels on March 13, 1984, when she and Direct Action leaders Jean-Marc Rouillan and Regis Schleicher eluded Belgian authorities by taking a Brussels policeman hostage. She was arrested by French police on March 21, 1987, and was charged with the January 25, 1985, assassination in Paris of Gen. Rene Audran, the Defense Ministry official in charge of France's arms exports. She had earlier been charged with the November 17, 1986, murder of Georges Besse, the Renault president. Her arrest by French Research, Assistance, Intervention and Dissuasion police took place at an isolated farmhouse near Vitry-aux-Loges, where police found

arms, explosives, cash, and documents, which apparently were from the briefcase of Besse. She had been holed up in the house for three years. Police had announced a 1 million franc ($150,000) reward for information leading to her arrest. The group had planned to kidnap an individual to exchange for her husband, Regis Schleicher, an imprisoned Direct Action founder held for a 1983 police killing.

She went on a hunger strike for several weeks to demand political prisoner status. On July 11, 1987, prison officials announced that she was being placed into solitary confinement after the discovery of documents and prison authority rubber stamps in one of the cells of three prominent Direct Action prisoners. On January 11, 1988, her trial began for the murder of Renault chief Georges Besse, illegal association, the January 1985 shooting of Army Gen. Rene Audran, and the May 31, 1983, murder of two policemen. On January 14, 1989, after only 105 minutes of deliberation by the jury, she was sentenced to life with a recommendation that she serve a minimum of 18 years. On April 20, 1989, she was one of four imprisoned Direct Action terrorists who began another hunger strike. On June 8, 1989, they were moved to a Fresnes prison hospital. Their attorney, Isabelle Coutant-Pyere, said that the group was demanding political prisoner status and the abolition of solitary confinement cells.

Daniele Pasquale Mennella: arrested by police on June 3, 1987, at the Viaggiotto, San Saba, hideout of the Red Brigades (RB) believed involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. Mennella was a mole at the Interior Ministry where he worked as an archivist in the public security department. He was charged with the killing.

Rene Michel Mercier: alias of Georges Cipriani.

Mohammed Nabil Merhi: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On February 8, 1985, an Italian examining magistrate released Merhi; he had claimed to be only a casual acquaintance of five of the defendants.

Fabrizio Meroglio: Red Brigades (RB) member captured in Rome on January 22, 1987, following a firefight with the Carabinieri. On March 31, 1987, he was indicted by investigating magistrate Domenico Sica as an accessory to the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. He was also charged with the attempted murder of Giorgieri on December 15, 1986.

Federica Meroni: freed on January 3, 1982, from Rovigo women's prison when the Red Brigades blasted open a five-foot hole in a wall.

Abdellatif Merroun: businessman, age 42, and one of two British citizens detained in Morocco on August 1, 2003, on suspicion of having ties to the Salafia Jihadia, a group of underground Islamic extremists involved in the May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca. The group has ties to al Qaeda. The duo was not suspected of involvement in the attacks.

Omer Mersan: individual who allegedly provided a pilfered passport to Mehmut Ali Agca, would-be assassin of the pope on May 13, 1981. Mersan was

also linked to Turkish smuggler Abuzer Ugurlu. Mersan surrendered to Italian authorities on March 12, 1984, after being extradited from West Germany. He was wanted in Italy for false testimony in Agca's first trial.

Abdel Aziz Merzuoghi: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, he was severely injured. Two people were killed and 37 injured. He carried a faked Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv. He was charged with murder and attempted murder. The Vienna public prosecutor indicted him on March 13, 1987. On May 21, 1987, he was found guilty of two counts of murder and sentenced to life in prison.

Mohammed El Mesdawi: one of two Libyans who fired pistols and submachine guns at passengers in the international arrival area of Rome's Fiumicino Airport on February 24, 1981, wounding five passengers. Police returned fire, wounding one terrorist and capturing both. On November 22, 1983, Italy's Assizes Court gave him a 15-year sentence. On October 7, 1986, Italy quietly freed the duo. A Red Cross plane flew the Libyans to Tripoli and returned with four Italians who had been held in Libya for the preceding six years.

Franco Messina: one of two suspected Italian Red Brigades members arrested on September 18, 1992, by French police in the Latin Quarter of Paris after Italian authorities issued international arrest warrants for the killing of a police superintendent in Rome in 1981, attempted murder, kidnapping, and illegal possession of firearms.

Barbara and Horst Ludwig Meyer: variant Mayer. On September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. RAF wife and husband members Barbara and Horst Meyer were arrested on June 15, 1990, when recognized by fellow train passengers who remembered their West German wanted posters. The next day, East Germany announced that the fingerprints didn't match, and they were released.

The couple was wanted for killing arms executive Ernst Zimmermann in February 1985, Siemens executive Karl Heinz Beckurts in July 1986, and Bonn diplomat Gerold von Braunmuehl in October 1986. They were believed to have assumed RAF leadership and masterminded recent attacks against NATO, including the Frankfurt bombing of Deutsche Bank chief Alfred Herrhausen.

Till Meyer: his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On September 28, 1977, West Germany indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and for kidnapping Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Baghdad Mezaine: Mezaine, age 38, was one of two Algerians arrested on September 26, 2001, in Leicester, United Kingdom, where police found propaganda material encouraging the recruitment of young Muslims for jihad training, faked credit cards, and other counterfeit documents. Police found 19 videotapes of one of bin Laden's speeches and films of operations in Chechnya and Afghanistan. On April 1, 2003, the Leicester Crown Court found them guilty of raising money for terrorism and sentenced them to 11 years in prison.

Juma Mohammed Ali Mezdawi: Libyan sentenced to 15 years for wounding two Lebanese at Fiumicino Airport in 1981, when they were mistaken for Muammar Qadhafi opponents. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government exchanged him for four Italians who had been held in Libya for six years.

Baghdad Meziane: Meziane, age 37, was one of two Algerians charged by British police on January 17, 2002, with planning and financing terrorist acts for al Qaeda in Leicester. Eleven other men were also detained. Prosecutors said Meziane raised money to finance terrorist acts and planned an attack overseas. French media said that the Leicester cell had planned an aborted al Qaeda effort in 2001 to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Marco Mezzasalma: Red Brigades member convicted and sentenced to life in prison by a judge in Rome on July 8, 2005, for the murder of a government labor advisor in 1999.

El Smansouri Abdulla' Mhao': arrested near Trieste in December 1984 with eight kilograms of explosives. His arrest led to the detention of Josephine 'Abduh Sarkis, an alleged member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction on December 18, 1984.

Rocco Micaletto: on January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Marek Michalski: member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. Switzerland denied extradition. On October 10, 1983, he received two and one-half years in prison and five years' banishment from Switzerland.

Flavio Micolatti: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced on May 25, 1986, to 11 years in prison.

Frank Miethbauer: one of three German skinheads, age 16, who on June 11, 2000, kicked to death Alberto Adriano, age 39, a 20-year resident of Germany and Mozambican father of three, because of the color of his skin. Adriano was walking through a deserted park after midnight when he was attacked by the drunken extremists. Upon arrest, the trio described the victim as a "foreign pig." Adriano died two days later of massive head injuries. On August 30, a state court in Halle sentenced the two 16-year-olds to nine years each for the murder. All had expressed regret. The duo was given sentences one year less than the maximum permitted for juveniles.

Oscar de Miguel: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military Izagorri Commando member arrested on June 25, 1987, by Pamplona police who raided an arms cache that included three pistols, a machine pistol, nine kilograms of explosive Ammonal, one kilogram of Goma-2 plastic explosive, timing, devices, an instruction manual on making incendiaries, and a letter from ETA-Military leader Francisco Mugica Garmendia.

Mighel Miguez Garcia: arrested on October 7, 1987, by police in Ciboure, France, on suspicion of being the head of the press and propaganda department of the legal commandos of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military in Navarra.

Sandor Miheller: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Mikel: one of six Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) gunmen who assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973, by placing a bomb in the street in which his car was driving.

Anatoliy Mikhaylenko: student who on June 30, 1990, hijacked Aeroflot 8678, which was scheduled to fly from Lvov to Leningrad, diverting it

to Stockholm's Arlanda airport, where he surrendered to police. On July 2, the Soviets requested extradition, giving it in writing the next day. On July 5, he requested political asylum. His lawyer cited the hijacker's refusal to perform military service, his political outlook, and humanitarian considerations. On July 11, he was placed under arrest for extradition by the Sollentuna district court. On July 18, 14 Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies asked the Swedish authorities not to extradite him. On July 28, 16 of the deputies asked that the Swedes prosecute him instead of extraditing him. On July 26, the Swedish Supreme Court ruled that Sweden was guided by its international commitments to fight air piracy and that no laws prevented his extradition. Soviet authorities would prosecute him only for the hijacking and not for violating the border. He was turned over to Soviet representatives on August 3. He said he had conducted a hunger strike to protest being returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He was a former technical college graduate from Lvov who had worked as a graphic designer.

Stanislav Milicevic: accomplice of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslavian ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. A Stockholm city court gave Milicevic a two-year term for complicity on July 14. His release was demanded in a hijacking the next year; he refused to be released.

Samuel Ignatius Millar: undocumented immigrant from Ireland with Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) ties arrested on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being IRA supporters. He had spent six years in prison in the 1970s and 1980s for explosives and firearms convictions in Ireland. In 1984, he was refused a U.S. visa because of his criminal background but was smuggled into the United States by fellow detainee Thomas F. O'Connor. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property. After the statute of limitations ran out, Millar wrote his memoir *On the Brinks.*

'Ali Minayan: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, regarding the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in Fontainebleau. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

'Abd-al-Basit 'Ali Muhammad al-Miqrahi: variant of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Pierrette Santi-Miqueu: arrested with two Spanish members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military by French police on December 19, 1987, who were smuggling 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in French Basque country. Police believed the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Mirciyan: Armenian whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Abdi Abdullei Mireh: one of four gunmen posing as patients who on October 22, 1995, shot to death Dr. Graziella Fumagalli, an Italian doctor working at a tuberculosis hospital in Marka, in her surgery office, and wounding biologist Dr. Cristofo Andreoli. The triggerman was arrested.

Anan Miren Alberdi: alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested by police in Brest, Brittany, France, on May 4, 1992.

Maroof Ahmaed Mirza: imam, age 38, who is a legal resident of Spain and a Pakistani national and who was one of 14 members of a suspected

Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Alexander Mitchell: Briton sentenced to death on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that slightly injured his wife. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Roberto di Mitrio: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987. He had been released earlier but was a defendant in the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro.

Grazhina Mitskute: one of two would-be hijackers of an Aeroflot AN2 flying from Vilnius and Palanga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on November 9, 1970.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan Moayad: variant of Mouyad.

Alan Mocile: French citizen reported on December 29, 1990, by the *La Paz* press to have been the leader of the attack on the Marine House in Miraflores District.

Hendrik Moebus: neo-Nazi fugitive from Germany, age 24, arrested on August 26, 2000, by U.S. marshals in Lewisburg, West Virginia. He was convicted in Germany in 1994, with two accomplices, of murder and kidnapping. He had been convicted as a minor in 1994 in Germany of luring a "non-Aryan" teenager into an apartment and strangling him. After he was paroled in 1998, he violated the terms of his release and escaped to the United States through Seattle using his real name in December 1999, while a German arrest warrant was pending.

Irmgard Moeller: while she was being held for suspicion of murder, her release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. Her release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. Moeller injured herself in a failed suicide attempt in Stammheim prison in Stuttgart on October 18, 1977, hours after the Lufthansa rescue in Somalia by the West German GSG9 team; she stabbed herself in the chest with a bread knife. On May 16, 1992, she and three other imprisoned RAF female terrorists said in a televised interview from Luebeck Prison that the RAF had not given up terrorism. On March 13, 1993, she applied for early release.

On November 17, 1994, a German court ruled that she should be released after 22 years in prison. She had never repented of her role, for which she ha received a life term, in bombing a U.S. military post in Heidelberg on May 24, 1974, which killed three American soldiers, including Capt. Clyde R. Bonner. She was freed on December 1, 1994, having participated in a dozen hunger strikes.

Michaela Moellner: alias used by a woman, age 36, arrested with Werner Mauss, age 54, former German intelligence agent, on November 17, 1996, by Medellin airport police as the duo was boarding a private plane. She claimed to be his wife. They were accompanied by Brigitte Schoene, a German they had ransomed from the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN). Mauss was carrying 14 passports, a satellite telephone with a GPS, a satellite fax, a computer with encryption, and letters

from the German Embassy saying the duo was on an "official mission."

The police claimed that Mauss, who had acted as an intermediary in peace talks between narcoterrorists and the government, had helped the rebels select kidnap targets and increase their ransoms. He would then offer his services as an intermediary and obtain multimillion-dollar commissions. He had arranged for the release in 1995 of three Italians kidnapped by the ELN. Schoene had been kidnapped in September 1996, after which family members had neared a deal to pay a $200,000 ransom. After Mauss entered the picture, the ransom had demand increased to $1.5 million, according to the family.

Mauss also tried to get the Cali cartel to close up shop in return for the government permitting its members to keep 20 percent of its drug profits.

On July 26, 1997, Mauss was freed. His lawyer, Abraham Casallas, said that Mauss and Moellner would stay in the country to clear their name. Germany pressured Colombia to deport Mauss. The regional head of Colombian intelligence in Medellin, Emilio Rojas, told reporters that as soon as legal issues were cleared up, Mauss and Moellner would be deported for entering the country on false passports.

Mahmoud Said al-Moghrabi: sentenced to six years for complicity to commit murder for helping to make the bombs used in the 1985 bombings of a Copenhagen synagogue and a Northwest Airlines office that killed an Algerian tourist and injured 44 people. On May 10, 1991, a New York U.S. District Court said it wanted to question him regarding the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270.

Mohammed Mohajir: alleged leader in the 1980s of a terrorist support ring in Paris.

Shafi Mohamadian: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, regarding the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Najib Chaib Mohamed: Moroccan arrested in January 2002 in Spain for his alleged involvement in a suspected al Qaeda recruiting and logistics cell led by Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.

Binyam Mohammed: variant of Binyam Mohamed.

Jaad Mohammed: Syrian, age 20, who was one of three Black June members who took five hostages at the Syrian Embassy in Rome on October 11, 1976. They surrendered after two hours, after discovering they had not taken the ambassador hostage. The attackers were jailed and charged with attempted murder. On November 6, 1976, a Rome court sentenced them to 15 years in jail, to be followed by three 3 of supervised freedom. The Syrians requested extradition.

Lokman Amin Mohammed: Kurdish immigrant, age 33, convicted in a German court on January 12, 2006, of smuggling fighters to Iraq for the Ansar al-Islam network in 2003. He was sentenced to seven years in prison in Munich. Prosecutors said he confessed to helping eight would-be suicide bombers to travel from Europe to Iraq. His network also brought wounded militants back into Europe, among them an Ansar bomb maker who lost both hands in an explosives accident. German police had arrested him in December 2003. His attorney said he was only a freelance smuggler for Ansar, but the court convicted him of membership in a terrorist organization.

Ramzi Mohammed: arrested on July 29, 2005, in a televised raid in London in connection with the failed copycat bombing of the London subway system on July 21, 2005. He lived in North Kensington. His brother, Wahbi Mohammed, was believed to have abandoned a bomb backpack a

few hundred yards away. On August 8, a London court charged Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, and Yasin Hassin Omar with attempted murder. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses. On July 9, 2007, a jury convicted him of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He would be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Rauf Mohammed: Iraqi taxi driver, age 26, acquitted by a London court on August 29, 2006, of making two videos of London landmarks that terrorists could use. He said the 2003 video was a harmless tourist souvenir. He was represented by attorney Lawrence McNulty, who said that the videoed remarks about killing President Bush, Prime Minister Blair, Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi, and defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld had been made in a joking manner. The video included Parliament, the London Eye Ferris wheel, and a police station.

Sheik Omar Bakri Mohammed: on August 8, 2005, the Syrian-born radical flew to Lebanon, saying the United Kingdom had declared war against Muslims. He was detained by Lebanese authorities but was later released. Bakri had publicly said that he would not tell police if he knew of an Islamist bomb plot. A *Sunday Times* reporter heard him refer to the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005) as the Fantastic Four. On August 12, 2005, the British government barred his return to the country for medical treatment.

Wahbi Mohammed: believed to have abandoned a bomb backpack on July 21, 2005, during the abortive copycat attacks on the London subway and bus system. He was the brother of Ramzi Mohammed, who lived in North Kensington, a few hundred yards from Little Wormwood Scrubs Park, where the backpack was found. On February 5, 2008, he was convicted in a London court of 22 charges of failing to disclose information about terrorism and assisting an offender in connection with the failed copycat bombing of the London transit system in July 2005. Mohammed was sentenced to 17 years. The five who were convicted provided safe houses, passports, clothing, and food for the would-be bombers after the failed attacks. He was also charged with and convicted of having prior knowledge of the attacks.

Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed: alias of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abou-Naama Mohmoud: Algerian arrested on August 2, 1978, and held for a week without bail at Marylebone Magistrates Court on charges of conspiracy to murder Iraqi ambassador Taha Ahmad ad-Dawud. On July 28, 1978, a grenade was thrown under ad-Dawud's car, killing him.

Brigitte Mohnhaupt: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was believed to have accompanied Knut Folkerts, arrested in the Netherlands in a shootout with police on September 22, 1977. She escaped. It was believed that the duo had been involved in a shooting incident in The Hague earlier in the week, but they had escaped with the aid of two Dutch accomplices. She was also wanted for questioning in the death of banker Juergen Ponto. Her fingerprint was found on the back of a license plate of an Audi impounded in Heidelberg in connection with the RAF's firing of two RPG-7s on September 15, 1981, at the armored Mercedes of the commanding general of the U.S. Army in Europe, Frederick J. Kroesen.

She was arrested on November 11, 1982, as she and Adelheid Schulz approached a weapons cache outside Frankfurt. In 1982, she was

convicted of murder in the July 30, 1977, slaying of Juergen Ponto, chief executive of the Dresdner bank, and was sentenced to five life terms plus 15 years. She ended her prison hunger strike on February 1, 1985. On April 2, 1985, a Stuttgart court convicted her of murdering three prominent West Germans and their bodyguards and of the attempted murder of a U.S. Army general; she was sentenced to life. On March 15, 1989, she joined the RAF hunger strikers in Aichach Prison in Swabia. On May 3, 1989, she was transferred to the hospital wing of Munich's Stadelheim Prison.

On February 12, 2007, the Stuttgart State Court approved her parole for March 27, when she would have served 24 years of her life sentence for multiple murders. She was not willing to repudiate her violent past, but she said that the time for "armed struggle" was over and acknowledged inflicting suffering on the victims' families.

Adalbert Moka: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Hakim Mokhfi: one of two French citizens, age 31, sentenced on June 16, 2005, by Presiding Judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte to four years in prison, with one year suspended, for conspiracy to assist Richard C. Reid in attempting to shoe-bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic on December 22, 2001.

Bouchoucha Mokhtar: Tunisian member of an al Qaeda cell in Italy, serving prison terms in Italy for trafficking in arms and explosives when on April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Mikhail Mokretsov: student at a vocational school in Solekamsk, age 19, who on July 5, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot TU-154 flying from Leningrad to Lvov, diverting it to Arlanda airport in Stockholm, Sweden. He surrendered to police, saying he could no longer stand living in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He also hoped to avoid military service. On July 6, the Soviets requested extradition. On August 1, the Supreme Court canceled proceedings after he had tried to commit suicide in Kronoberg prison the previous day. He had decided to take his life after learning that the government had decided to extradite Soviet hijacker Anatoliy Mikhailenko. Mokretsov cut both wrists with a broken cell lamp but was saved by Swedish authorities. He ended a two-week hunger strike on August 15. On August 16, the Swedish Supreme Court barred his extradition on humanitarian grounds. A court psychiatrist said that he would not be able to stand conditions in a Soviet prison. His requests to emigrate had been rejected four times by Soviet officials, and he faced induction into the Red Army. On August 24, he was formally charged with aggravated hijacking. On September 11, the Sollentuna District Court sentenced him to four years in prison. Senior Prosecutor Birgit Thunved had requested that he be expelled to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or that he be deported and not be permitted to enter the country for a decade.

Bouchoucha Moktar: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002, on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. He received five years.

Patrick Moley: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, in New York City and indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer, and shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound

bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. Total bail for the four was $6.5 million.

Seamus Moley: arrested on January 12, 1990, in Florida with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines. Moley was alleged to have paid for the Stinger. He was also charged in his brother Patrick Moley's November 11, 1992, IRA case involving the purchase of detonators shipped to Northern Ireland.

Christian Moller: suspected of taking part in West German bank raids after he joined the Baader-Meinhof Gang in July 1977. He was arrested with Gabriele Korecher-Tiedemann on December 20, 1977, by Swiss authorities after the duo drove their French-registered auto from France into Switzerland. He was wounded in a gun battle with police. Some of the money paid in the ransom of Walter Palmers, kidnapped on November 9, 1977, in Austria, was found in their car.

Reverend Patrick Moloney: Melchite priest, age 61, arrested on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters.

He was born in Ireland, and his father had fought for Irish independence at the beginning of the century. He was ordained in 1977 in the Eastern Church under papal authority. He founded a halfway house on Manhattan's Lower East Side. He believed in the "theology of action," and he and his brother John were arrested in 1980 when they attempted to smuggle weapons into Ireland from the United States. The brother was convicted; the priest was not prosecuted. He was jailed for five days during a visit to Ireland on suspicion of smuggling arms to the IRA. No charges were filed. He frequently attended U.S. meetings of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm. He baptized the children of Samuel Ignatius Millar, also arrested.

On November 17, 1993, a federal magistrate ruled that he could be freed on $1 million bail, which was paid on November 20. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property. On February 28, 1995, a federal judge in Rochester sentenced him to four years in jail—he could have received five years—for his role in the robbery. He was released on October 8, 1998, after serving 44 months.

Azita Monachipur: arrested in September 1986 by French counterintelligence agents following a wave of bombings that left 13 dead. On April 24, 1988, Paris police jailed the Iranian anti-Khomeini leftist for possession of explosives he said would be used for attacks in Iran. He was sentenced to 30 months.

Vihna Monaco: one of four gun-wielding members of the Fighting Communist Union, believed to be a Red Brigades splinter, who attempted to assassinate Antonio da Empoli, a senior official in the economic and social department of the prime minister's office, on February 21, 1986, on the Via de la Farnesina in Rome. The chauffeur-bodyguard fired back, killing Monaco.

James Monaghan: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas. Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, and Martin McCauley said they were Irish journalists

preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. Monaghan, age 55, was a former Sinn Fein executive board member. FARC claimed they were in the country to learn about the local peace process. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives on the IRA members' clothing. On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted on training charges but convicted of traveling on false passports and IDs. Monaghan was sentenced to three years and eight months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time. On December 16, 2004, Bogota courts overturned the acquittals and ordered the men's immediate arrests to serve 17-year terms. Their whereabouts were unknown. On August 5, 2005, the trio snuck back into Ireland. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Monaghan left the station without charge.

Joan Carlos Montaeagudo: head of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Barcelona commando who died in an exchange of fire with police who raided a house in Llica D'Amunt, near Barcelona, Spain, on May 30, 1991. He was believed involved in the May 29, 1991, bombing of a Civil Guard barracks in Vic that killed 9 people and injured 50 others. He was wanted for his suspected involvement in seven car bombings.

Montazer: driver of the getaway motorcycle used by one of the three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989.

Stefano de Monti: one of three suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades (RB) arrested by Barcelona police on February 23, 1988, in raids on two apartments. The trio was wanted in Spain for using fake IDs. An international arrest warrant had been issued for their arrest for the armed robbery of several Italian banks, including the armed attack by the RB's Luca Marini cell on a post office at Mezzana di Prat in November 1983, which ended in a clash with police. The trial of the cell on charges of organizing and being part of an armed group and forming a group with terrorist aims started in May 1989 but adjourned pending extradition. They were members of the RB wing responsible for obtaining funds. On August 4, 1989, the trio was extradited by Spain to Florence, Italy, on a Spanish Interior Ministry plane under Interpol escort. They were transferred to Florence Solliciano jail.

Roberto Morandi: Red Brigades member convicted and sentenced to life in prison by a judge in Rome on July 8, 2005, for the murder of a government labor advisor in 1999.

Paolo Morandini: leftist Italian terrorist who confessed to the murder of Walter Tobagi of the *Corriere Della Sera* newspaper. In late November 1983, he received a suspended sentence after cooperating with authorities in apprehending another 50 suspected terrorists.

William Moravcik: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Gracia Morcillo Torres: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Christopher Moreau: young Italian Swiss arrested on July 25, 1970, by Israel authorities as he stepped off the Greek liner *Enotria* in Tel Aviv. He was carrying five pounds of Soviet-made explosives, detonators, and six copper labels inscribed "PFLP." He claimed that he had contacted the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in Beirut and had been trained for several weeks. He had always been interested in left-wing politics but could not go to Vietnam and thus had joined a geographically closer cause. He was

paid $900 in advance and was to receive another $5,000 when his bombs exploded. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of sophisticated weaponry to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels. Al-Kassar met with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants near Marbella to discuss a $7.8–$13.5 million deal on February 6, 2007. Al-Kassar also offered men to help FARC fight U.S. military officers in Colombia. He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supporting foreign terrorist group and conspiracy.

Luis Moreno: freed on December 8, 1993, by the Brussels, Belgium, court of first instance. He and his wife, Raquel Garcia, were accused of having close links with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). In February 1994, Belgium rejected their request for political refugee status; they appealed the decision.

Mario Moretti: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On November 28, 1980, Italy's public prosecutor submitted a 286-page indictment against 19 Red Brigades members, including Moretti, in the Moro case. Moretti, a former electronics technician and terrorist mastermind, remained at large, having twice escaped capture. On January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro. On April 4, 1981, police arrested him. On September 26, 1984, Venice magistrate Carlo Mastelloni issued an arrest warrant for Yasir Arafat on arms trafficking charges, citing a 1979 arms shipment from Palestinians in West Beirut to Italian Red Brigades members, including Moretti. On June 16, 1986, the trial of Moretti and 173 other Red Brigades charged with the Moro kidnapping began in Rome. He was sentenced to life in prison for being the triggerman. Two decades after the kidnapping, he told *Corriere della Sera* that Moro would have lived if the government had given "just a signal, the recognition of the existence of political prisoners."

Roberto Moretto: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Moretto. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Michel Morganti: sentenced to 15 years on June 21, 1990, by a court in Pau, France, for two attacks in the French Basque country in 1985 by the right-wing Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Emilio Hellin Moro: Spanish citizen ordered extradited on October 25, 1989, by a lower court in Paraguay, which stated that no political crime had been committed. Interpol agents had detained him in August 1989 on charges of murdering Yolanda Gonzalez, a student who belonged to a leftist party in Spain. He was also charged with membership in an ultra-rightist gang. He had been sentenced to 34 years in prison for the murder.

Danny Morrison: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) director of public relations. He was arrested on January 21, 1982, at the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York, for presenting immigration officers with a Canadian citizenship certificate that did not belong to him. He was trying to get to a New York City IRA fund-raising dinner. The U.S. Consulate in Belfast had denied him a visa.

Valerio Morucci: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, he and

14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Massimo Morzello: on May 15, 1989, the British government announced that it had no reason to expel the member of the Italian neo-fascist Third Position (Terza Posizione), who had been sentenced in absentia by an Italian court on charges of participating in an armed gang. He was also suspected of involvement in the August 2, 1980, bombing of a train in Bologna in which 85 were killed and 200 injured.

Imran Motala: on May 9, 2007, British police arrested Motala, age 22, on suspicion of assisting the 7/7 London subway bombers on 2005.

Gabriel Mouesca: Basque separatist prisoner in France whose release was demanded on December 13, 1986, by 10 armed Iparretarrak members who broke into a prison in Pau, France. On July 11, 1987, he was arrested by police in Argeles-Gazost, France, along with Henri Perez, a fellow Iparretarrak member who may have aided his escape. Police found five handguns and several homemade bombs in a stolen Renault with a false license plate. Police later said the Basque militants were planning to attack the Tour de France bicycle race on July 14, France's national holiday.

Michel (variant Michael) Waheb Moukharbel: assistant of Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist. He ran the PFLP's European operations. He was involved in the planning of the RPG-7 attack on an El Al 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975. Carlos killed him when French police raided his Paris apartment in July 1975.

Mansour Mourad (variant Mansur Seifeddin Mourad): terrorist held by the Greek government for a November 27, 1968 (or 1969), attack on the El Al office in Athens. The 21-year-old Jordanian member of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front joined Elie Karabetian in throwing two hand grenades into the Athens office of El Al, killing a 2-year-old Greek child and wounding 15 others, including 3 Americans, a Briton, 10 Greeks, and a 3-year-old Greek child. His release was demanded by the hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. The hijackers agreed to let his trial go ahead as scheduled on July 24, 1970. After the trial, the hostages would go free. He was sentenced to 11 years. He was released into the custody of the International Committee of the Red Cross and flown to Cairo. The prosecutor who had tried him on charges of murder and had succeeded in convicting him of premeditated manslaughter told him that he hoped to see him again in his country as a tourist.

Javad Mousavi: one of four Iranians detained on December 15, 1989, in Manchester's Stretford Police Station under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of planning to kill Salman Rushdie. He was released on December 19, 1989. His U.K.-born wife, Dawn, said he was a father of four and disabled from multiple sclerosis.

Mahmoud Ibrahim Moussa: imam of Rome's main mosque suspended on June 13, 2003, from the national Muslim league after he praised Palestinian suicide bombers at Friday prayers, calling on Allah to "annihilate the enemies of Islam."

Zacarias Moussaoui: French Moroccan, age 34, arrested on August 11, 2001, on immigration charges in Eagan, Minnesota, and later suspected of being the missing 20th 9/11 hijacker. He offered $8,000 in cash to a flight training school to teach him how to steer a jetliner, but not how to land or take off. On September 1, according to the *Washington Post,* French intelligence reported that Moussaoui was linked to "radical Islamic extremists" and that he had spent two months in Pakistan and possibly in Afghan training camps. Police found information in his computers on jetliners, crop dusters, wind patterns, and the way chemicals can be dispersed from airplanes, similar to research conducted by Atta. The FBI temporarily grounded

all crop dusters in the United States. The German magazine *Stern* reported that two large sums of money had been sent to Moussaoui from Duesseldorf and Hamburg on August 1 and 3. Police later suspected that Moussaoui was sent as a replacement 20th hijacker when Ramzi Binalshibh, 29, a Yemeni fugitive in Hamburg, could not get a visa to enter the United States. Moussaoui became the first person indicted in the attacks when on December 11 a federal grand jury in Alexandria charged him with six counts of criminal conspiracy, including involvement in the murder of federal employees and committing terrorist acts. Four charges carried the death penalty; the others, life. On December 19, Moussaoui was ordered by U.S. Magistrate Judge Thomas R. Jones Jr., in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, to be held without bond until his arraignment on conspiracy charges, set for January 2, 2002, before U.S. District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema. He was charged with conspiracy to commit international terrorism, conspiracy to use airplanes as weapons of mass destruction, and other charges. Ahmed Ressam linked Moussaoui to al Qaeda, claiming he recognized him from photographs because they both had attended the Khalden al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan in 1998. Moussaoui was represented by Donald DuBoulay; Gerald Zerkin, age 52, a senior litigator with the Federal Public Defender's office; Federal Public Defender Frank W. Dunham Jr.; and Edward MacMahon, age 41. Moussaoui's family was represented by Isabelle Coutant Peyre, fiancée and attorney of Illich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist also known as Carlos the Jackal, who was serving a life term with parole in a French prison.

On January 10, 2005, attorneys for Zacarias Moussaoui asked the U.S. Supreme Court to prevent the government from seeking the death penalty and from presenting evidence related to the 9/11 attacks. On March 21, 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear Moussaoui's request to review a lower court ruling that denied him access to al Qaeda detainees Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Ramzi Binalshibh. On April 22, 2005, Moussaoui pleaded guilty to taking part in an al Qaeda conspiracy that led to 9/11; he said that he was to conduct a follow-up plane attack on the White House. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said he was competent to enter the plea and began deliberations on setting up a jury trial regarding a death penalty. The penalty phase of the trial began on February 6, 2006, with the selection of jurors. He was thrown out of court four times after yelling "I am al Qaeda," and he again fired his lawyers and said he would testify. Opening statements were scheduled for March 6. He was in and out of court throughout February for his antics.

Judge Brinkema halted the trial on March 13 and said she was considering removing the death penalty after Carla J. Martin, a Transportation Security Administration lawyer, improperly shared testimony and coached seven witnesses, all of them current and former federal aviation employees, via e-mails. The judge had earlier ruled that witnesses could not attend or follow the trial or read transcripts. The judge ordered the prosecution to not use those witnesses. On March 17, she relented slightly, letting the prosecution use other, untainted aviation witnesses and announcing that she would also let the government pursue the death sentence.

Moussaoui testified on March 27 that he was to lead a five-man team, which included convicted shoe bomber Richard Reid, that was to have hijacked a fifth 9/11 plane and crashed it into the White House. He did not indicate what happened to the other three would-be hijackers. He also claimed that he knew only about the World Trade Center (WTC) planes and claimed that he had lied earlier to investigators.

On March 28, the testimony of two al Qaeda operatives was read to the jury. Sayf al-Adl, a senior member of the group's military committee, said that the defendant was "a confirmed jihadist but was absolutely not going to take part in the September 11, 2001, mission." Waleed bin Attah, alias Khallad, mastermind of the USS *Cole*

bombing and an early 9/11 planner, said he knew of no part that Moussaoui was to play in the 9/11 attack. Khallad had been captured in April 2003. Testimony by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed indicated that Moussaoui was to be used for a post-9/11 wave of attacks.

The prosecution team argued that Moussaoui was telling the truth and thus deserved the death penalty. Moussaoui had offered to testify for the prosecution so that he could be heard but was told that he had a constitutional right to testify. The defense team argued that he was lying. On April 3, 2006, the jury found Moussaoui eligible for the death penalty. Later that week, the final phase of the penalty hearing began, with the prosecution putting on the stand former New York City mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and nearly 40 family members of victims and survivors, running videos of people jumping from the doomed buildings, and releasing some of the 9/11 tapes from the WTC and 32 minutes of cockpit recordings from Flight 93.

On April 13, 2006, Moussaoui took the stand, mocked the victims and their families, and said that he regretted that more Americans hadn't died and that Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh was "the greatest American." The next day, Judge Brinkema vacated her earlier order that the federal government produce Richard Reid to testify. The jury deliberated for 41 hours over 7 days and then rejected the death sentence on May 3. The next day, the judge sentenced him to life. As Prisoner 51427–054, he would be in solitary for 23 hours per day in a maximum-security prison. He tried, but failed, to withdraw his guilty plea and spark a new trial.

On February 15, 2008, the court papers were unsealed, revealing that his attorneys asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit to overturn the guilty plea and life prison sentence because he could not choose his own counsel or learn much of the evidence against him.

Ibrahim and Mohamed Moussaten: two Moroccan brothers detained by Spanish police on February 1, 2005. They had regular contacts with their maternal uncle, Youssef Belhadj, believed to have made the al Qaeda confessor video in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. The duo was jailed on February 5 on provisional charges of collaborating with a terrorist group. Their parents, who also had been detained, were ordered freed. On October 31, 2007, Mohamed Moussaten was acquitted in the 3/11 trial in Spain.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al Mouyad: variant Moayad. Yemeni aide, age 54, of Abd al Rahim al-Nashiri, chief of al Qaeda operations in the Persian Gulf (al-Nashiri was arrested in the United Arab Emirates in October 2002), who was arrested on January 10, 2003, with his assistant, Mohammed Moshen Yaya Zayed, 29 and also Yemeni, at an airport hotel in Frankfurt. Mouyad had been an imam at a large mosque in Sana'a, Yemen, and was an al Qaeda financier. The Germans believed the duo could have been transiting through Frankfurt to an undisclosed location. The Germans considered an extradition request from the United States to send him to New York to face federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist organization. Mouyad was represented by attorney Achim Schlott-Kotschote.

The *Washington Post* later reported details of the sting operation. A man claiming to be a Muslim from New York named Mohammed Aansi (variant Alanssi) approached Mouyad in Yemen and attempted to get him to come to the United States to meet with a financier. When Mouyad balked, he suggested Germany as a safe place to meet. Mouyad flew from Yemen and was met at the airport and driven in a Mercedes to the airport's Sheraton to meet a wealthy American Muslim from New York who wanted to donate to Mouyad's Middle Eastern charities. The man claimed to be a U.S.-born Muslim convert, Said Sharif bin Turi. For three days, the duo met to discuss monthly $50,000 tranches, not all for charity, some for bin Laden. Mouyad claimed he was one of bin Laden's spiritual advisors and had been involved in fundraising and recruiting for al Qaeda. German po-

lice arrested him the morning of January 10. He was believed to be a major funder of al Qaeda and the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). Yemeni diplomats said that Mouyad in 1998 co-founded Sana'a's Al Ehsan Mosque and Community Center, which feeds 9,000 poor families each day and provides free education and medical care. He is a senior member of Islah, an Islamic opposition political party. The FBI said he had collected money for several years from individuals and a Brooklyn mosque that he then sent to al Qaeda. On January 5, 2003, a federal judge in the Eastern District of New York had issued a sealed warrant for his arrest.

On March 4, 2003, the U.S. attorney general indicted al-Mouyad and Zayed for fund-raising for al Qaeda in Brooklyn's al Farouq mosque and hosting a service for suicide bombers. The FBI had taped meetings with five Brooklynites regarding money for al Qaeda. Mouyad had bragged of delivering $20 million to bin Laden before the 9/11 attacks. The United States requested extradition and was given 30 days to provide enough evidence. The duo faced possible life sentences. The al Farouq mosque had previously been used by Egyptian cleric Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, later convicted for the 1993 World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. An FBI informant said he had attended a wedding hosted by Mouyad in September 2002 in Yemen in which a senior Hamas official said that they would read about an operation the next day. That day a suicide bomber blew up a Tel Aviv bus, killing 5 and injuring 50.

On July 21, a Frankfurt court approved extradition of the duo to the United States, which had guaranteed that they would not be tried by a military or other special court. The German government administration had the final say on whether to extradite. On November 16, 2003, the duo was extradited to the United States, arriving at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Mouyad was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on November 18 on charges of supplying arms, recruits, and more than $20 million to al Qaeda and Hamas. Mouyad faced 60 years in prison; Zayed faced 30 years. Court papers filed on December 6, 2004, indicated that when he arrived in New York, Mouyad told FBI agents that "Allah will bring storms" to the United States because of his arrest, undercutting defense claims that Mouyad did not speak English. "Allah is with me. I am Mohammed al Mouyad. Allah will bring storms to Germany and America."

On May 11, 2004, Judge Charles Sifton in New York ruled that Yemeni-born ice cream shop owner Abad Elfgeeh did not understand the consequences of pleading guilty in October 2003 to charges of transferring tens of thousands of dollars to bank accounts in Yemen, Switzerland, Thailand, and China. Elfgeeh had acknowledged sending money to Mouyad, who had pleaded not guilty to funding terrorist groups.

On November 15, 2004, at 2:05 P.M., Yemeni-born informant Mohamed Alanssi, alias Mohamed Alhadrami, age 52, of Falls Church, Virginia, asked the security detail outside the White House to deliver a message to President Bush and then set himself on fire, critically injuring himself. He had also sent a note to the *Washington Post* and to FBI agent Robert Fuller indicating that he intended to torch himself. Alanssi had acted as a translator between the FBI operative and Mouyad. Alanssi was apparently distraught over his role as a witness and claimed that the FBI had mishandled his case. He claimed that he was not permitted to travel to Yemen to visit his seriously ill wife and their six children because the FBI held his passport. He also claimed he had yet to receive U.S. residency papers and a million dollars (he said the FBI had paid him $100,000). Two days later, he remained in serious condition at Washington Hospital Center, with burns over 30 percent of his body. The defense claimed that Alanssi had ineptly translated comments by Mouyad, making embellishments. In May 2004, Alanssi had been charged in federal court in Brooklyn, New York, with felony bank fraud for writing bad checks.

Kamil Mraz: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Brno to Prague that was hijacked on

March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Gerhard Mueller: member of the Red Army Faction of West Germany who was arrested with Ulrike Meinhof in a Hanover suburb on June 15, 1972.

Hugo Mueller: Dutch political science student whose passport was carried by Bernard Hausmann, a Baader-Meinhof terrorist killed on May 25, 1976, when his booby-trapped suitcase exploded when he opened it in a security office off the luggage area of Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed credit for the bombing. Wadi Haddad's supporters in Amsterdam had provided the altered passport to Hausmann. Mueller and a fellow Dutch student, identified only as Rudy M., 26, were charged with embezzling a state document.

Wassem Mughal: arrested on October 21, 2005, in the United Kingdom, at age 22. He may have been planning to bomb the White House and U.S. Capitol. Mughal was charged with having in his bedroom in Chatham, Kent, a DVD titled "Martyrdom Operations Vest," an Arabic document titled "Welcome to Jihad," a piece of paper with the words "Hospital = attack," and a recipe for rocket propellant and "guidance-containing explosion." Younis Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course* that included instructions on how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* They also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the biochemistry graduate student was sentenced to seven and one-half years after pleading guilty.

Ainhoa Mugica Goni: alias Olga the Viper. One of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

On September 16, 2002, at 6:00 P.M., 50 French and Spanish police arrested Juan Antonio Olarra Guridi, alias Otsagi, age 35, who heads the military wing of Basque Nation and Liberty, and Ainhoa Mugica Goni, age 32, as the duo returned from grocery shopping and approached a safe house in the Bourdeaux suburb of Talence. They were believed responsible for assassinating 20 people, including police officers and judges. Spanish interior minister Angel Acebes said the duo "were the ones who gave the orders [and] provided all the material for the attacks . . . and most importantly, they were the ones who selected the targets."

A neighbor had tipped off gendarmes two months earlier; police soon set up surveillance. Police seized a gun from Olarra. The duo surrendered without a fight. Police also grabbed Saroia Gallarada, 21, a Frenchwoman who had leased the two-bedroom apartment for two months, raising suspicions when she paid in cash. She is the daughter of a man who joined ETA in 1992. She had also lent the duo her car. Police said they were using the apartment as a base for attacks into Spain.

Mugica was born in San Sebastian and joined ETA in 1994. She was accused of involvement in the 1995 car bombing against Jose Maria Aznar, at the time the opposition leader and then, as of 2002, the prime minister. Guridi was accused in the 1996 murder of the former chief justice of the constitutional court Francisco Tomas y Valiente, who was shot in the head three times in his office at a Madrid law school.

Their trial in Paris ended on January 10, 2003, when prosecutors demanded an eight-year prison term. Sentencing was set for February 2003.

Francisco Mugica Garmendia: variant of Jose Mugica Arregui.

Jose Mugica Arregui: variants Arrugaeta, Francisco Mugica Garmendia; aliases Artapalo, Pakito. Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) military chief captured by Madrid police on September 20, 1975. He was a key suspect in the ETA assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973. He was expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba. On April 11, 1989, more than 400 French policemen were searching for him after the Civil Guard deactivated a parcel bomb sent to Jose Barrioneuvo, minister of transport, tourism, and communications. On January 12, 1990, Paris-based Judge Vellemain ordered his arrest. He was arrested on March 29, 1992, in Bidart, France, near the Spanish border. On May 12, 1993, a French court agreed to permit his extradition to Spain. Madrid had accused him of masterminding several attacks in Spain, including the killing of a judge in September 1989 and an army colonel in November 1989. On June 18, 1993, he was sentenced by a Paris court to 10 years in prison.

Jose Mugica Arrugaeta: variant of Jose Mugica Arregui.

Nagore Mugica Alvarez: young Spanish woman who was a member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Txalaparta Commando. She was initially misidentified as having been arrested for a score of attacks by Toulon, France, police on November 17, 1994.

Muhammad Muhajir: variants Muhammad Muhajer, Mohamed Mouhajef. One of eight individuals suspected of being Islamic terrorists arrested on March 21, 1987, in Paris by the Department of Territorial Security (DST). The other seven people were of Tunisian origin. Authorities seized 12 liters of a liquid explosive, two Sten guns, and ammunition from the Rue de la Voute safe house in Paris's 12th District. Some of the detainees were members of Islamic Jihad. On March 26, 1987, the group was charged with "belonging to a terrorist network preparing to commit particularly dangerous attacks in France." He was charged with infringement of the legislations of weapons, explosives, and ammunition and of criminal association aimed at disturbing public order by intimidation of terror. He claimed he was born in Ba'labakk, Lebanon, and was a Sorbonne postgraduate theology student. Paris Domestic Service said he was a founder of Hizballah. The Lebanese was released on March 25, 1988, after a year in custody because of insufficient evidence to bring him to trial for a series of bombing attacks in France in September 1986 by the Committee for Solidarity with the Arab and Middle Eastern Prisoners. He was married to a French woman.

Essa Ismail Muhamad: charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He remained at large.

Ahmad Isa Muhamed: Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their

conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Faysal Salah Muhamed: Iraqi who was one of six men arrested on March 1, 2002, by Rome police on suspicion of al Qaeda ties. They were held on suspicion of association with a "criminal organization with terrorist intentions" and intent to obtain and transfer arms and weapons. Wiretaps of their conversations included discussions of killing President Bush, a cyanide compound, and weapons needed for terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. Police seized videos, address books, and a plane ticket to Phoenix. They also found a letter with the address of Lotfi Raissi, an Algerian accused in the United Kingdom of giving pilot training to the 9/11 hijackers.

Ayadi Chafiq Bin Muhammad: Bosnian connected to the bin Laden financial network via the Mouwafaq Foundation in Munich. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Massir Muhammad: student arrested by British police on September 22, 1985, on charges of plotting to throw hand grenades in a public place. On September 29, 1986, he was acquitted.

Jamel Hahmud Talid Muhammed: one of three Lebanese Palestinians identified in a March 16, 1989, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) warning of a possible plan to hijack a U.S. airliner in Europe. The FAA said the trio might be carrying false passports issued in Bahrain, Pakistan, or North Yemen.

Mahdi Muhammed (variant Mahde): one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorists who threw grenades and fired submachine guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv from Istanbul, on August 11, 1976. They killed 4 and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but then commuted the sentences to life in prison. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977.

Zuhair Muhsen: chief of Saiqa (Thunderbolt), a Syrian-sponsored Palestinian organization, and head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) military department. He was assassinated on July 25, 1979, as he was returning to his apartment in Cannes' Gray d'Albion Hotel after an evening at the Palm Beach Casino. He was born on the West Bank in 1936. He joined the Syrian Baath party in 1953 and Saiqa in 1968. He had been a math teacher and had graduated from Lebanese University with a political science degree. He was a member of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee.

Abu Mujahed: Lebanese who fled to Denmark in 2000, where he contacted bin Laden cells. He was an associate of Danial Ahmed al-Samarji.

Kepa Mujika Garmendia: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on September 14, 1994, when French police found 200 million pesetas, explosives, and chemicals on a property used as an ETA arms factory. Police were trying to determine whether some of the money was from the ransom paid to release San Sebastian engineer Julio Iglesias Zamora, who was kidnapped and held by ETA from July 5 to October 29, 1993. Mujika was responsible for ETA's finances and was a brother of Pakito, ETA's leader.

Majid Yusuf al-Mulki: variant Majid Yusuf al-Mukly. One of four Palestine Liberation Front

members who on October 7, 1985, hijacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and took 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. A fellow hijacker identified al-Mulki as the killer of American passenger Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, confined to a wheelchair. Al-Mulki's trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to eight years. On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's 30-year sentence. (See also Mar'uf Ahmad al-As'adi.)

Martin Mullan: sentenced on September 27, 2000, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to three years for buying and shipping weapons in a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning operation. The weapons in the 1999 plot were to be disguised as toys, VCRs, and computers going from Florida to Northern Ireland via the U.S. mail.

Nicholas Mullen: London-born electronics dealer of Irish descent arrested in December 1989. In 1990, he was sentenced to 30 years for renting a South London flat that housed a major Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory raided by police on December 21, 1988. He was also found guilty of buying cars, opening bank accounts, and providing false birth certificates and other documents for IRA members.

Bonnie Lou Muller: Briton named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send her to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Klaus Muller: alias of Johannes Weinrich.

Patrick Mullin: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring. Undercover agents were offered $16,000 in cash for 42 automatic rifles and handguns. In late July 1981, Mullin and two others appeared in court to face grand jury indictments charging them with receiving and possessing firearms not registered to them, possessing firearms on which the serial numbers had been obliterated, and planning to export the arms to the IRA in Ireland.

Alona Munoa Ordozgoiti: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Sergio Munoz Cadaval: French-born Chilean citizen and one of three deserters from the Juan de Austria regiment of the Spanish Foreign Legion who on August 5, 1979, drove onto the Puerto Rosario, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, airport runway in a stolen police jeep and took over an Iberian Airlines DC9 that was unloading passengers from Las Palmas, Gran Canaria Island. They demanded to be flown to Morocco and Algeria and then Lisbon, Portugal. They later asked to go to Bordeaux, France, and then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. They flew to Geneva, where they surrendered. Spain said it would not request extradition. The Swiss government said it would charge them with deprivation of liberty and blackmail, which carried maximum sentences of 20 years.

Esteban Murillo Zubiri: alias Jose Azcona Uriz. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member whose extradition to Spain was denied on April 3, 1991, by Mexican 10th District Court Judge Luis Perez de la Fuente, saying that he would be politically persecuted. He was sentenced to nine months in a Mexican prison for violating the general law and using false documents. The judge said he could obtain temporary release by posting a bail of 10 million pesos.

Colm Murphy: building contractor and pub owner, age 46, who on February 24, 1999, was

charged by Irish authorities in connection with the August 15, 1998, car bombing in the Omagh, Northern Ireland, town square that killed 29 people and wounded more than 350 others. He appeared in Dublin's Special Criminal Court three days after police arrested him at his Dundalk farmhouse. On January 22, 2002, he was convicted of conspiracy in the bombing. On January 25, he was sentenced to 14 years for supplying two cell phones to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombers. The father of four won his appeal and was freed after posting bail on January 28, 2005. The judge said that detectives had lied about the evidence.

Thomas "Slab" Murphy: overall leader of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the late 1990s replaced by Brian Keenan in December 1998. Murphy, age 49, the South Armagh commander, remained on the Army Council. Murphy took over negotiations for arms with the Libyans when Keenan was jailed.

Patrick Murray: arrested in France in July 1989, she was one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members whose extradition to West Germany was approved by a Paris appeals court on March 7, 1990. The trio was suspected of waging a bombing campaign against British soldiers. The extradition request was based on an arrest warrant by the federal court in Karlsruhe on September 13, 1989. The trio was accused of murder, attempted murder, destruction using explosives, attempted destruction by explosives, breach of legislation on weapons of war, and associating with criminals. The trio was sentenced to two years each for forging documents and was extradited to Germany in July 1992. On November 16, 1992, the Cell Higher Regional Court heard charges of attempted murder of four U.K. soldiers by four suspected IRA members, including her. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said that they were to face trial in connection with the June 1989 bombing of the Quebec Barracks of the British Army of the Rhine in Osnabrueck that injured a guard. On April 1, 1993, the High Court at Celle, near Hanover, began her trial. The German federal prosecutor said that she and two other IRA members had five bombs containing 330 pounds of Semtex explosive when they cut through a fence at the barracks.

Fadlallah Fadlallah Murtadi: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Ascain Pedro Murua Etxave: alias Kung Fu. Leader of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by French police on February 3, 1988.

Manuel Murua Alberdi: aliases Casero, Txapela. Member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Vizcaya commando arrested by police in France on January 30, 1990. He was believed responsible for the March 1983 attack in the Rancho Chileno restaurant in Sestao in which two policemen and a woman died.

Muhamad Musawi: variant Mohamed al Mussawi. Lebanese detained by French counterintelligence on July 22, 1987, in connection with a wave of bombings in Paris between December 1985 and September 1986 that killed 13 and wounded 250. He was indicted three days later for "associating with criminals linked with an individual or collective undertaking aiming to disturb public order by intimidation or terrorism." On October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court overruled an earlier decision to free him and announced a five-year prison sentence against him. An arrest warrant was issued.

Rashim Musawi: individual tried with two Arabs arrested in April 1979 trying to smuggle 50 kilograms of explosives through Austria into West Germany. He denied membership in any Palestinian organization. The geography student said he

had met Iranian Mohammad Zahedi in Rome by accident. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court sentenced him to four months for forging documents and for unlawful entry into West Germany.

Franca Musi: arrested on January 9, 1982, by police in a Rome tenement building and accused of being a Red Brigades courier.

Djamal Mustafa: one of several men convicted in Duesseldorf on October 26, 2005, of plotting to attack Jewish sites and supporting a terrorist group. He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Isham Mustafa: Algerian and one of two assassins of Izz Ad-Din al-Qalaq, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief in Paris, and his aide, Hammad Adnan, on August 3, 1978. The Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs, along with Black September and Black June, claimed credit.

Khaled ben Mustafa: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison although they were formally sentenced. Mustafa was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group was among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then were handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Hadi Mustafavi: one of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger.

Abdul Rahim Mustapha: major in Fatah's Force 17 believed to have been the mastermind of the killing of Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, a Palestinian political cartoonist, on July 22, 1987, in the United Kingdom. He was expelled from the United Kingdom in April 1987 but reentered the United Kingdom using false ID papers. Investigators linked him to the killer.

General Pietro Musumeci: ex-officer of the Italian SISMI military intelligence service. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to 10 years in jail on charges of trying to throw investigators off the track in the case of the August 2, 1980, bombing by right-wing terrorists of a Bologna train in which 85 died and 200 were injured. The court then reduced his sentence by 3 years. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court dropped his 10-year sentence for subversion. For the court, the act of association for subversion did not exist, and he was thus cleared of all charges.

Hassan Mutegombwa: resident of London, age 20, and brother of Yassin, charged on September 11, 2006, in the United Kingdom with one count of procuring funds for terrorism. He had invited someone on July 23 to provide money. Their family hails from Uganda.

Yassin Mutegombwa: resident of London, age 22, and brother of Hassan, charged in the United Kingdom on September 11, 2006, with undergoing terrorism-related weapons training in the Matley Wood Campsite in Hampshire and near a fishing area in Berkshire.

Annan Mutini: one of three individuals arrested in Paris on October 12, 1989, on suspicion of being members of the Italian Red Brigades.

Abdelghani Mzoudi: on July 3, 2002, Hamburg police arrested seven Islamic radicals, including Mzoudi, age 29, a United Arab Emirates citizen, who had roomed with 9/11 hijacking leader Mohamed Atta in a Marien Street apartment in August 1999 and witnessed his will. Hamburg police were watching a credit card fraud suspect, and surveillance of him led to the others. The seven were questioned, photographed, and fingerprinted. By the end of the evening, five were back on the streets for lack of evidence.

On October 10, 2002, Hamburg police arrested Mzoudi, an electrical engineering student from Karrakech, Morocco, on suspicion of providing logistical support to 9/11 hijack leader Mohammed Atta's al Qaeda cell in Hamburg. He had been questioned frequently in the July 3 investigation. Authorities seized a laptop, books, and other materials from his apartment. Police had a witness statement indicating that Mzoudi had visited Afghan terrorist training camps in 2000. Mzoudi had shared a Hamburg apartment with Ramzi Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, a Moroccan who remained at large. Mzoudi had provided money to Essabar to attend a flight school in the United States; Essabar failed to obtain a U.S. visa.

On May 9, 2003, German prosecutors charged him with membership in a terrorist organization and 3,066 counts of accessory to murder in the 9/11 attacks. On June 6, 2003, the U.S. Treasury Department blocked his assets. On December 11, 2003, Hamburg Presiding Judge Klaus Ruehle announced that the five-judge court had decided to release Mzoudi after determining that the German federal police had provided information, apparently taken from Ramzi Binalshibh, that Mzoudi had no advance knowledge of the 9/11 plot. The trial would continue. On February 5, 2004, the Hamburg State Court acquitted Mzoudi and freed him for lack of evidence. The prosecution appealed the acquittal two days later.

On May 12, 2005, German prosecutors petitioned a Berlin federal court to retry Mzoudi. On June 9, 2005, a German appeals court upheld his acquittal. Hamburg's top security official, Udo Nagel, said he was a threat and would expel him within two weeks. Mzoudi arrived in Agadir, Morocco, on June 21, 2005.

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Albert Nacache: arrested by French police on May 13, 1981, in connection with the May 9, 1981, firing of shots by Pessah (Passover) at the Syrian Airlines office in central Paris.

Anis Naccache: variants Naqqash, Nakkash. One of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Naccache, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris. He was moved to La Sante maximum-security prison on September 22, 1986. On February 2, 1989, he claimed that the French had reneged on an agreement for his release after kidnappers had freed French hostages Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine, and Jean-Paul Kauffman on May 5, 1988. The next day, Iran also claimed that France had broken the "gentlemen's agreement" to give amnesty to Naccache. On February 12, 1989, French president Francois Mitterrand publicly stated that France had made no commitment to Iran or anyone else to release Naccache.

On April 5, 1989, Naccache, claiming to be the European spokesperson of Hizballah, said all Muslims in Europe should use "all legal means" to obtain the banning of Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses.* He began a hunger strike on September 8, 1989. In January 1990, Naccache ended a 19-week hunger strike in which his weight had dropped from 164 to 105 pounds. He resumed eating after being assured that he would be released later that year. On July 27, 1990, France pardoned Naccache and four accomplices (Mehdi Nejad-Tabrizi, Mohammed Javad Janab, Fawzi Mohammed al-Sattari, and Selaheddin Mohammed Alkara). They were deported to Tehran that day. Sattari, the group's lone Palestinian, flew on to Baghdad.

Said Nacir: member of the Fatah-Revolutionary Council sentenced in Belgium for the 1980 attack against Jewish children in Antwerp. He was expected to be released circa July 27, 1990, after having served a third of his prison sentence.

Youssef Nada: Egypt-born Italian Tunisian citizen who lived in Campione d'Italia, Switzerland, for decades. He also had residences in Capione d'Italia, Italy, and Alexandria, Egypt. In 2001, the UN Security Council blacklisted the then-69-year-old on suspicion of funding the 9/11 attacks. He and Ahmed Idris Nasreddin had founded the Bank al Taqwa, which was also blacklisted. Acting on a Swiss request, Italian police raided his home, seizing papers and computer disks. He was questioned by Swiss police for six hours. Nada denied meeting bin Laden or dealing with his organization, although he admitted membership in the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood. As of November 2007, Nada remained on the blacklists of the United States and United Nations.

Ahmed Naji: Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who fled Albania but was arrested by Italian police in early October 1998. He reportedly had planned the failed attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tirana.

Abdel Hadi Nakaa: one of two Black September members seriously injured when their explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. Nakaa was a Syrian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp in Austria for Soviet Jewish émigrés. Some reports claim that Mossad had arranged for the bombs' premature detonation.

Thomas Derry Nakaba: one of seven Danish neo-Nazis arrested on January 17, 1997, while planning to send letter bombs overseas. Police linked them to three packages of explosive detonators seized from a mailbox in Malmo, Sweden, that were to be sent to the United Kingdom. Police also seized a dozen detonators, black powder, and several shotguns. Nakaba, 26, was charged with shooting a policeman during the arrests. Nakaba had placed the packages in the mailbox.

Anis Nakkash: leader of a pro-Khomeini assassination squad that killed two in a failed assassination attempt against former Iranian prime minister Shapour Bakhtiar in July 1980. On February 3, 1986, the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, which bombed the Claridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Elysees in Paris, demanded his release.

Omar Nakhcha: Moroccan, age 24, who was among 18 suspected radical Islamists charged on October 23, 2007, by Spanish National Court Judge Baltasar Garzon with belonging to a terrorist organization that included 22 radicals who sent Islamist fighters to Iraq "so they might join in terrorist activity sponsored and directed by al Qaeda." Nakhcha was also charged with helping some of the 3/11 Madrid train bombers (2004) to escape from justice.

Mohamed Suleiman Nalfi: Sudanese arrested on March 22, 2001, by the FBI when he was lured from his home with a false job offer in Amsterdam. He was detained by the FBI when he changed planes. He was indicted in New York for having links to bin Laden and charged in federal court with forming and leading a Sudanese jihad group, following bin Laden's al Qaeda organization, and helping bin Laden start an investment business in Sudan. He was added to the list of 22 defendants in the bin Laden conspiracy, which included the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

On January 31, 2003, Nalfi, age 40, admitted he had worked for bin Laden in Sudan in the early 1990s and pleaded guilty to conspiring to destroy national defense materials, which carries a maximum 10-year sentence. He said he had created a jihad group in Sudan in 1989 and had helped to build businesses there that aided al Qaeda, which used the firms as fronts to procure explosives, chemicals, and weapons. In 1990, Nalfi and others had traveled to Egypt in a camel caravan to establish an al Qaeda weapons smuggling route. Nalfi told U.S. District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy in New York that in 1992, he had attended a meeting in which al Qaeda leaders discussed how to oust U.S. and UN forces from Somalia and Saudi Arabia. Nalfi had been arrested in 2000 in a conspiracy case involving the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. The government had agreed to a lesser charge.

Mara Nanni: arrested with Prospero Gallinari on September 24, 1979, after a gun battle with Rome police, in connection with the March 16, 1978, kidnapping and murder in Rome by the Red Brigades of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Walid Naouar: brother of Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar who was arrested by French police on November 5, 2002, in connection with Nizar's involvement as one of the truck bombers who on April 11, 2002, killed 19 people in an explosion at a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

Attilio di Napoli: Italian leftist terrorist killed on August 5, 1977, when a dynamite bomb he was planting with a Chilean terrorist exploded in Turin.

Anis Naqqash: alias Abu Mazem. Palestinian leader of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France on July 17, 1980. He was wounded in the attack.

Silvano Nardulli: variant of Silvano Narvelli.

Juan Jesus Narvaez Goni: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Silvano Narvelli (variant Nardulli): suspected Italian Red Brigades member arrested by Barcelona police on April 25, 1987, at one of two apartments in the Gran Via de las Corts Catalanas on Planeta Street. On May 5, 1987, he was released by Madrid police for lack of evidence.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar: variant Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar; aliases Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim. Spanish citizen who might also have Syrian citizenship and a leading al Qaeda ideologue. While a member of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, he fled Syria in the 1980s, roaming through the Middle East and North Africa, where he became associated with the Algeria Islamic Group. He settled in Madrid in 1987 and married a Spaniard, obtaining Spanish citizenship. In Spain, he wrote inflammatory essays under the pen name Umar Abd al-Hakim. In 1995, he moved to the United Kingdom, serving as a European contact for al Qaeda. He roamed throughout Europe and Afghanistan through the late 1990s. He moved his family to Afghanistan in 1998. He was a trainer at the Derunta and al-Bhuraba terrorist camps in Afghanistan, working closely with Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umar, alias Abu Khabab al-Masri, training extremists in poisons and chemicals. Following the 9/11 attacks, he swore loyalty to Osama bin Laden as an al Qaeda member. The United States announced a $5 million reward for his arrest. He was indicted in Spain in September 2003 for terrorist activities of al Qaeda and was linked to Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, a Syrian-born Spaniard who ran the group's Spanish cell. He was indicted in Spain for al Qaeda membership and was suspected of having a role in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005. He was captured by Pakistani forces near the Afghan border in a Quetta shop that serves as an office of an Islamic charity tied to a radical group on November 4, 2005. He was transferred to Syrian custody. He claims to have been born on October 26, 1958, in Aleppo, Syria. Nasar had written a 1,600-page tome on how to attack Islam's enemies. He had traveled to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and two European capitals. UPI reported on October 19, 2006, that he was in U.S. custody.

Ahmad Naseer: Pakistani man arrested at Rome's Fiumicino airport on March 1, 2002, after arriving from Saudi Arabia via Egypt. Police believed he was the head of an Islamic terrorist cell in Rome and had al Qaeda ties. He was released on March 2 when police said they did not have enough evidence to hold him. His traveling companion was detained but not arrested.

Sa'id Nasir: Palestinian arrested circa 1981 by Belgium for an attack on Jewish schoolchildren in Antwerp in which a French youth was killed. Nasir had been serving a life sentence when in January 1991 he was released as part of the *Silko* shipjacking negotiations. The 17-ton *Silko* was seized by the Palestinian Fatah Revolutionary Council off of Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip on November 8, 1987.

Yusuf Hisham al-Nasir: variant Nisir. On November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger

Leon Klinghoffer. The hijacking ended in Egypt. On August 1, 1986, he was arrested in Viechtach, West Germany. He had been sentenced in absentia to six years and six months for providing weapons to the hijackers. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr: Italian media claimed that he was whisked off the streets of Milan and flown to Cairo on February 17, 2003. As of mid-December 2006, he was in prison in Egypt.

Mehidi Ben Nasr: leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007, in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The raids netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Ahmed Idris Nasreddin: in August 2002, the Ethiopian was designated by the U.S. government as an Italian-based financier of terrorism. The United States listed him and a dozen of his financial companies and other holdings on an official blacklist on April 19, 2002; the United Nations soon followed. The U.S. Treasury cited his support for Youssef Nada, co-founder and co-director with Nasreddin of the Bank al Taqwa, which had "long acted as financial advisors to al Qaeda" via its offices in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Italy, and the Caribbean. Nada and the bank had been designated by the United States and United Nations as terrorism financiers in November 2001. Nasreddin later certified that he had terminated relations with Nada and the bank. In November 2007, the 78-year-old's name did not appear on U.S. blacklists.

Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar: variant of Mustafa Setmariam Nasar.

Yassin Nassari: husband of Bouchra el-Hor, a young Dutch Moroccan mother from Zutphen. They were detained in May 2006 at Luton Airport outside London. Police found suspicious files in his laptop computer, such as instructions for making explosives and a rocket launcher. When police searched their home, they found a document titled "A Training Schedule for Committing Jihad." They found a letter by el-Hor in which she offered herself and their 6-month-old son as martyrs. She was charged with failing to disclose information to prevent a terrorist attack. Nassari was charged with possessing documents for terrorism. Their trial was set for May 23, 2007, in London. The duo had lived in the United Kingdom and traveled often to the Netherlands.

Athar Nassem: Pakistani, age 21, arrested with two associates on December 29, 1973, by Heathrow police for carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On January 4, 1974, he and his accomplices were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. He was sentenced to one year.

Nassim: member of a cell of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat based in Milan that was wrapped up by Italian police on October 10–11, 2002. Intercepted conversations showed the suspects talking about obtaining explosives in France. In September, they referred to an upcoming "soccer game," believed to be code for an attack. They also said they would take revenge against Italy for supporting U.S. antiterrorism efforts. Nassim said, "You'll see what happens now in Italy. Now

they are causing problems. Maybe you'll find 300 or 400 dead in the subway."

Claudio Nastri: Italian student arrested by Rome police on June 25, 1987, in connection the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, a Red Brigades splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Tahir Nasur: works for the Sanabel Relief Agency in the United Kingdom, which the United States claimed in February finances Libyan Islamic Fight Group terrorists. Nasur, age 44, was one of eight people, including five foreigners, arrested on May 24, 2006, for "facilitating terrorism abroad" in 18 raids in London and Manchester. The United States said that the Libyan Islamic Fight Group is an al Qaeda affiliate that has attempted to overthrow Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi. The threats were not against U.K. facilities. Michael Todd, chief constable of the Greater Manchester Police, said, "We are not talking today about a direct threat to the United Kingdom. We are talking about the facilitation of terrorism overseas. That could include funding, providing support and encouragement to terrorists." The five foreigners were held under the government's power to "deport individuals whose presence in the United Kingdom is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security." The other trio was held antiterrorism legislation.

Marie Natil: alias of Nathalie Menigon.

Peter Naumann: German neo-Nazi who on August 14, 1995, revealed the location of eight arms and explosives caches in Lower Saxony and Hesse to the Federal Prosecutor's Office. Police received 150 kilograms of arms and explosives.

Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar: variant Naouar; aliases Sword of the Faith, The Tunisian. Resident, age 25, of Lyon. In a will dated July 5, 2000, and sent to *Al-Quds Al-Arabi* newspaper, Nawar called on his family to contribute to a holy war "with their souls and money." The fax included Nawar's name before the police released the name. He was one of the men who on April 11, 2002, drove a truck transporting natural gas that exploded outside the outer wall of North Africa's oldest synagogue on the island of Djerba, Tunisia, killing 17 people, including 11 German tourists, 5 Tunisians, and a French citizen. On April 16, the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Sites, which has links to bin Laden, claimed credit.

Tunisia on April 22, 2002, blamed the attack on Nawar and a relative living in the country. Police had discovered a phone call to Germany by Nawar shortly before the blast. Nawar phoned Christian Ganczarski, age 35, a Polish-born German convert to Islam. Nawar was asked if he needed anything, and replied, "I only need the command."

Soner Nayir: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Antonio Negri: professor of political science at Padua University implicated in evidence released by Italian judiciary officials on April 16, 1979, regarding the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome. He was believed to have phoned Moro's wife on April 30, 1978, to announce that Moro would be killed. An eyewitness claimed that Negri was at the scene of the ambush and that a woman congratulated him on the attack. The investigating judge cleared him on January 15, 1981. On June 28, 1983, while on trial for terrorist activities, he was elected to parliament on the Radical Party ticket. He was the leader and ideologue for the April 7th group, an autonomy movement. He could invoke parliamentary privilege to keep from serving any sentence that he might receive. He took his seat in the Italian parliament on July 15, 1983. His election halted his pending trial on terrorist charges of robbery, murder of a policeman,

and involvement in the kidnapping and accidental death of Milanese heir Carlo Saronio. On June 12, 1984, a Rome court sentenced him in absentia to 30 years for his role in two murders by leftist terrorists.

Fowzi Badavi Nejad: Iranian dockworker who was the only surviving terrorist of the six Iranian Khuzestanis who took over the Iranian Embassy in London on April 30, 1980. He was charged with the murder of two hostages, assault, unlawful imprisonment, and several other offenses. During his January 1981 trial, he claimed the attack was planned and organized by the Iraqis. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Klavdhios Neokleous: arrested in November 1977 for sending an EOKA-B letter to the British High Commission in Cyprus in April 1977 threatening that diplomats and servicemen would be kidnapped and killed if Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot in the United Kingdom whose extradition was sought by Cyprus, was surrendered.

Luca Nicolini: on January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Flavia Nicolotti: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank. On July 4, 1985, a Turin court reduced the sentence to 13 years due to insufficient evidence.

Carsten Nielsen: one of seven Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) members in Blekingegade, Denmark, jailed for the 1988 post office robbery. All were acquitted for lack of evidence and were due to be released in December 1995.

Marius Niewborg: boyfriend of Ludvinna Janssen, a blonde 23-year-old Dutch woman arrested at Ben Gurion International Airport on September 26, 1976, while carrying a tin can to test the efficiency of metal-detecting devices. She was convicted of collaborating with Palestinian guerrillas and sentenced to six years. He flew on to India, where he was arrested for traveling on a forged passport and sent back to the Netherlands.

Mohammad Jafar Nikham: Iranian Embassy to Madrid press attaché withdrawn on July 27, 1984, by his government when Spanish police accused him of ties to four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution who were arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40-mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq in Paris. When police searched Nikham's apartment, they found diplomatic bags loaded with guns and explosives and found details of the terrorists' plans to hijack a Saudi plane on a flight from Madrid to Jeddah and Riyadh. Police said he was using his diplomatic status to pass weapons while in the transit lounge at Madrid airport to three of the terrorists.

Miguel A. Nina: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curacao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Maria Teresa Ninni: suspected member of the Italian Red Brigades arrested by Spanish police on April 29, 1987, on the Balearic island of Ibiza.

Stanko Nizic: night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich, shot to death on August 26, 1981. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police searching his home found two kilograms of plastic

explosive, a machine gun, and two bazookas. Police said he was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia.

Immaculada Noble: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Claude Noblia: founder of SOS France, a right-wing terrorist organization, killed with three other SOS members when their car blew up on August 18, 1986, while they were transporting four to five kilograms of explosives intended for a racist-oriented attack in Toulon.

Benham Nodjaumi: Iranian businessman charged in the United Kingdom in March 1983 with kidnapping six Iranians in London and Belgium.

Ebadollah Nooripur: on June 9, 1988, the Iranian terrorist serving 12 years for blowing up London's Queen's Gardens Hotel in May 1981 was released early by the United Kingdom and deported. The press speculated that she was freed to help release kidnapped Anglican envoy Terry Waite.

Miguel Northufster: aliases Gonzalo, Raul, Gringo, Largo Miguel. Terrorist of Italian German origin killed on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca Cola company, who had been abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage.

Northufster arrived in Bolivia as a member of the Cochabamba Greater Seminar to avoid military service. He was a leader of the leftist Nestor Paz Zamora Committee. Police identified him when they found the car used in the attack on the U.S. Marines on October 10, 1990, which was abandoned with documents inside it.

On December 29, 1990, the La Paz press reported that he had masterminded operations of the Nestor Paz Zamora Committee, but did not directly participate in most of them.

Drissi Noureddine: on January 24, 2005, Judge Maria Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans, including Noureddine, in a decision that differentiated between guerrillas and terrorists according to her reading of the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism. She indicated that their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in the Iraq war zone did not create civilian terror or break international humanitarian law and as such were guerilla in nature, not terrorist, and could not be prosecuted. Prosecutors said they would appeal. The judge's decision was reversed by higher courts in 2007 based on the terrorist nature of the crime rather than its milieu or intended effect. Noureddine was to be tried again in a Brescia court.

Novelli: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Adnan Ahmad Nuri: one of two hijackers of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London on March 3, 1974.

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Robin Oban: U.S. citizen, age 25, deported to the United States on January 6, 1974, after three days of police questioning that did not result in formal charges. She was held after the arrest of three individuals on December 29, 1973, in Heathrow Airport carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. The trio was charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners.

Cuckovic Obrad: hijacker on July 8, 1959, of a Yugoslavian airliner flying from Cattaro to Belgrade that was diverted to Bari, Italy.

Edward O'Brien: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) operative on "active service" who died on February 18, 1996, when a bomb went off in a red No. 171 London Transport double-decker bus on Wellington Street near Trafalgar Square and Covent Garden. Police believed that the resident of Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, was carrying the bomb to another location when it went off prematurely. Police found a weapon in the bus wreckage.

Niall O'Brien: Irish Roman Catholic priest who on February 26, 1983, was charged in the Philippines with the ambush/murder of Pablo Sola, mayor of Kabangkalan, on March 10, 1982.

Martin O'Connell: one of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen who shot to death Ross McWhirter, coeditor of the *Guinness Book of World Records,* in London on November 27, 1975. On February 10, 1977, he was convicted killing McWhirter, Prof. Gordon Hamilton-Fairley, police bomb disposal expert Capt. Roger Goad, and three others. He was also sentenced for the murders of two policemen in a hostage siege on London's Balcombe Street and for several bomb and gun attacks in the United Kingdom. The judge recommended that he not be considered for parole for at least 30 years. On April 9, 1999, O'Connell was freed as part of the Northern Ireland peace agreement.

Thomas F. O'Connor: former Rochester police detective, age 54, arrested at his home on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters. He had retired in July 1982 after 20 years on the force . He then worked as a security guard for Genesee Brewing Company. In 1990, he began working as a security guard for Brink's. Federal agents believed that the 1993 holdup was an inside job. In the 1980s, he had become active in Irish Northern Aid, which helps families of prisoners in Northern Ireland. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property and two other counts related to the robbery.

Ciaran O'Dwyer: born circa 1955, a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) leader convicted in June 2005 and sentenced to five years and nine months.

Ella O'Dwyer: arrested in June 1985 in a police raid in Glasgow that uncovered a 16-bomb campaign planned by her and four others for British resorts during the summer of 1985. On June 12, 1986, a London court found four defendants guilty of participating in the planning of the 1985 bombing campaign directed at London and 12 coastal resorts.

Ismail Oezden: charged on May 7, 1990, by the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe with membership in the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). He was believed to be a member of the PKK's European central committee. He was also charged with having been involved in the capture and abduction of a former party functionary in July 1987.

Muhammad Oglah: Jordanian whose expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986, in connection with the discovery of an arms cache in Aulnay-sous-Bois on December 18, 1986.

Patrick (Patsy) O'Hara: imprisoned Irish National Liberation Army terrorist who died on May 22, 1981, during the 61st day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison. He was serving an eight-year jail term for possession of explosives. The Commando Patrick O'Hara, a wing of the Red Army Faction, took credit for the February 1, 1985, murder of Ernest Zimmermann, chairman of the board of the Motoren-und Turbinen-Union, in Gauting near Munich.

Dessie O'Hare: alias the Border Fox. Ireland's most-wanted man and maverick Irish nationalist guerrilla arrested on November 27, 1987, following a gun battle at a roadblock in which he was wounded and the passenger in his car was killed. He had vowed to never be taken alive. He was shot several times when he tried to run a police roadblock and slightly injured a soldier in the knee. He was wanted for 30 murders and for leading the kidnapping of an Irish millionaire's son-in-law.

Michael Oikonomous: alias of Alexandros Giotopoulos.

Donagh O'Kane: arrested in France in July 1989, she was one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members whose extradition to West Germany was approved by a Paris appeals court on March 7, 1990. The trio was suspected of waging a bombing campaign against British soldiers. The extradition request was based on an arrest warrant by the federal court in Karlsruhe on September 13, 1989. The trio was accused of murder, attempted murder, destruction using explosives, attempted destruction by explosives, breach of legislation on weapons of war, and associating with criminals. The trio was sentenced to two years each for forging documents and was extradited to Germany in July 1992. On November 16, 1992, the Cell Higher Regional Court heard charges of attempted murder of four U.K. soldiers by four suspected IRA members, including her. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said that they were to face trial in connection with the June 1989 bombing of the Quebec Barracks of the British Army of the Rhine in Osnabrueck that injured a guard. On April 1, 1993, the High Court at Celle, near Hanover, began her trial. The German federal prosecutor said that she and two other IRA members had five bombs containing 330 pounds of Semtex explosive when they cut through a fence at the barracks.

Thomas Okusane-Martinez: Mexican and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West German. Swedish police claimed that the group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson.

Jesus Maria Olabarrieta Olabarrieta: alias Txema. Suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by French police on December 17, 1986, and handed over to Spanish

authorities at the Hendaye border post. He was the subject of a November 14, 1986, expulsion order.

Adrian Olaciregui Aizkoreta: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military member from San Sebastian whom French authorities expelled to Spain on May 28, 1987. He was detained in the Morbihan Department in Brittany and then taken to the Neant Hospital for a heart checkup, before his expulsion.

Adolfo Hector Olaechea: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began his extradition proceedings from the United Kingdom on terrorism charges. Spain extradited the suspected Shining Path member to Peru later in the year. He was released from custody but ordered to remain in Peru while the public prosecutor prepared the case for trial.

Juan Antonio Olarra Guridi: alias Otsagi. One of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

On September 16, 2002, at 6:00 P.M., 50 French and Spanish police arrested Olarra Guridi, age 35, who headed the military wing of ETA, and Ainhoa Mugica Goni, alias Olga the Viper, age 32, as the duo returned from grocery shopping and approached a safe house in the Bourdeaux suburb of Talence. A neighbor had tipped off gendarmes two months earlier; police soon set up surveillance. Police seized a gun from him. The duo surrendered without a fight.

They were believed responsible for assassinating 20 people, including police officers and judges. Spanish interior minister Angel Acebes said that they "were the ones who gave the orders [and] provided all the material for the attacks . . . and most importantly, they were the ones who selected the targets." She was accused of involvement in the 1995 car bombing against Jose Maria Aznar, at that time the opposition leader and then, as of the 2002 arrest, the prime minister. Mugica was accused in the 1996 murder of former chief justice of the constitutional court Francisco Tomas y Valiente, who was shot in the head three times in his office at a Madrid law school.

Police also grabbed Saroia Gallarada, age 21, a Frenchwoman who had leased the two-bedroom apartment for two months, raising suspicions when she paid in cash. She was the daughter of a man who had joined ETA in 1992. She had also lent the duo her car.

Police believed Olarra succeeded Francisco Xabier Garcia Gaztelu, arrested in January 2001. Police said they were using the apartment as a base for attacks into Spain. Olarra, born in Donostia, Spain, was linked to several murders in Spain, going back to 1991.

Their trial in Paris ended on January 10, 2003, when prosecutors demanded an eight-year prison term. Olarra said, "We tried several times to make peace proposals, and the solution will not come from a process like this one." Sentencing was set for February 2003.

Manuel Olarzabal Artizar: one of three Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members believed by police to be responsible for the September 7, 1987, assassination of Civil Guard 2nd Lt. Cristobal Martin Luengo in Bilbao, Spain.

Olga the Viper: alias of Ainhoa Mugica Goni.

Rudolf Olma: would-be hijacker, accompanied by his wife and child, of a LOT AN24 bound for Poland on August 24, 1970.

Andre Olivier: one of two men charged after his March 28, 1986, arrest with complicity in the murder of Gendarmerie Gen. Guy Delfosse, killed on March 27, 1984, while trying to stop a Lyons bank holdup. He was suspected of forming a left-wing terrorist group modeled after Direct Action or of being a leader of Direct Action. He was charged with hostage-taking, armed robbery, and complicity to murder. A search of his car turned up 10 au-

tomatic revolvers, an Israeli-made submachine gun, disguises, and documents.

Vincenzo Olivieri: member of the Naples Red Brigades branch arrested on May 19, 1987, in Paris for taking part in the April 27, 1981, kidnapping of Christian Democrat leader Ciro Cirillo. He was sentenced to life in prison for killing the driver and a police bodyguard with submachine gun fire. He was also wanted for taking part in the February 14, 1987, holdup of a postal van in Rome during which two policemen were killed. Italy requested extradition.

Ramzi Omar: alias of Ramzi Binalshibh.

Yasin Hassan Omar: Somali, age 24, who immigrated to the United Kingdom in 1992. He had been collecting $500 monthly welfare payments. He was seen on a British surveillance photo on July 21, 2005, running from the Warren Street station in an abortive copycat attack on the British subway system. On July 27, 2005, Birmingham police arrested him. On August 6, 2005, he was charged with conspiracy to murder and possession of explosives. On August 8, a London court charged Muktar Said Ibrahim, Ramzi Mohammed, and Yasin Hassin Omar. They were ordered held until a November 14 hearing, when they would enter pleas on conspiracy and explosives offenses. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Omar, Yahya, and Ibrahim had attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On July 9, 2007, the jury convicted him of conspiracy to murder by plotting to bomb London's public transport system. He was sentenced to life in prison on July 11. He would be eligible for parole after 40 years.

Mario Onaindia: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for shooting to death Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. The death sentence was commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian, kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Onaindia was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term.

P. O'Neill of the Irish Republican Publicity Bureau, Dublin: normal signature for claims of responsibility issued by Irish Republican Army (IRA) chiefs.

Patrick O'Neill: one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. O'Neill had already served his sentence.

Luca de Orazi: on August 16, 1980, Italy issued an arrest warrant against the neo-Nazi, charging him with subversion in connection with the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189.

Ramon Orbe: suspected Spanish member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who was seriously injured in Biarritz when a bomb exploded on his motorcycle on June 15, 1984.

Zigor Orbe Sevillano: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Yusuf Orer: deportee from West Germany who on June 28, 1985, attempted to hijack a Turkish Airlines B727 en route from Frankfurt to Istanbul. He was disarmed.

Frederic Oriach: senior member of the outlawed Direct Action leftist group. After a string of arrests

and releases, Oriach was arrested in July 1981 after he attempted to bomb the Paris office of the West Germany railway. He was released in late September or early October as part of the general amnesty granted by president François Mitterrand when he came into office.

Oriach was arrested on October 12, 1982, after picking up documents from a rail station baggage locker that linked him to the alleged assassins of U.S. and Israeli diplomats in Paris. He was ordered held without bail and was indicted on charges of committing assassinations, involuntary injuries, and attacks by explosives. His release date is uncertain, but he was still being held as of April23, 1983, when a dozen young people self-described as an "anti-imperial commando unit" caused millions of francs of damage at the Museum of the Legion of Honor, demanding Oriach's release.

He was arrested on September 25, 1986, in connection with a series of attacks on Jewish targets, as he was about to give an interview to TV journalists at a Paris park. He claimed to have founded the Armed Cell for Popular Autonomy, but he denied Direct Action links. He was freed the next day for lack of evidence of involvement in the recent attacks in Paris. He was charged only with obtaining a passport illegally and defending crimes and murders.

Salvador Ormaza: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member extradited to Spain from Belgium on July 14, 1984. He had been arrested near Antwerp in October 1983 for transporting arms. In March 1984, he had been sentenced to one year in prison prior to extradition. On August 5, 1984, ETA bombed the Antwerp Palace of Justice in retaliation for the extradition.

Michael O'Rourke: on October 30, 1979, he was arrested by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service while being questioned at FBI headquarters in Philadelphia. He was wanted for questioning in the 1976 murder of a policeman. He had blasted out of an Irish prison earlier in 1976. He was living under the name Patrick Mannion and apparently had violated U.S. immigration laws. He was listed as Ireland's Public Enemy Number One after being linked to the July 21, 1976, detonation of an Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) land mine under the limousine of the new U.K. ambassador, Christopher Ewart-Biggs, and Judith Cook, his secretary. Two others riding in the car were injured. He had confessed to being an explosives expert with the IRA. On February 22, 1984, he was granted a five-week delay in his deportation by a New York appeals court. He was scheduled to serve on March 17, 1984, as the honorary grand marshal for the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York City. On June 20, 1984, he appeared before the antiterrorism Special Criminal Court in Dublin after his arrest at the Dublin Airport, following deportation from the United States. He was the first IRA member deported from the United States. He was ordered held until his next court appearance on July 4, 1984, on charges of prison escape and planting explosives.

Laureano Ortega Ortega: top leader of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who on December 5, 1992, was arrested in a shootout with Spanish police in a supermarket parking lot. He and other GRAPO members raided an armored van servicing the supermarket, taking 80 million pesetas. He was carrying false documents when captured.

Dominique Ortuno: one of four French Basque militants arrested on December 12, 1988, by Bayonne, France police. Police did not release the charges.

Samih Osailly: arrested on April 12, 2002, by Antwerp, Belgium, police on charges of diamond smuggling and illegal weapons sales. He is an associate of ASA Diam, which served as a key facilitator for al Qaeda diamond purchase operations in Liberia and Sierra Leone. His cousin, Aziz Nassour, is a Lebanese diamond merchant associated with ASA Diam. Nassour pressed Sierra

Leonean Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels to step up diamond production. Osailly pleaded not guilty. Belgian investigators said bank records showed ASA turned over almost $1 billion in the year before 9/11. They also found phone records of calls to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran.

Angel Otaegui: mechanic and member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who was sentenced to death on August 28, 1975, by a Burgos military tribunal for killing Gregorio Posada, a member of the Civil Guard, in San Sebastian in 1974.

Angela Otaola: Spanish Basque from Bilbao in whose London apartments a bag of arms from Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist, was discovered in 1975.

Juan Marie Otegui: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member assassinated on August 2, 1985, in Saint Jean Pied-de Port, France, by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Mikel Otegui Unanue: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Ali Kathry Othman: on October 30, 1984, he was deported by the United Kingdom to Tripoli, Libya, in connection with several bombs that went off in London during mid-March 1984. Evidence was insufficient to press charges.

Otsagi: alias of Juan Antonio Olarra Guridi.

Paul Otte: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Josu Otxantesana: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) roving commando who on June 18, 1993, was sentenced by a Paris court to six years in prison.

Samar Ourfali: Palestinian who had lived in the Neuss, West Germany, apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) terrorist ties. On July 29, 1990, *Washington Post* reporter Jack Anderson said that in July 1990, Sweden had released from jail and expelled 11 Palestinians, including Ourfali, who might have been connected to the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan American Flight103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270.

Igor Dmitriyevich Ovechkin: one of several members of the Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, known as the Seven Simeons, who on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad.

Oleg Ovechkin: one of several members of the Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, known as the Seven Simeons, who on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad.

Vasiliy Ovechkin: one of several members of the Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, known as the Seven Simeons, who on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad.

Ninel Ovechkina: one of several members of the Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, known as the Seven Simeons, who on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another

Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad.

Alejandro Oyarzabal: arrested on January 17, 1987, in San Sebastian during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and the injury of 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Asier Oyarzabal: suspected head of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) logistics apparatus who was arrested by French authorities in September 2001.

Ainhoa Ozaeta Mendiondo: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on May 20, 2008, in Bordeaux, France. She allegedly was the hooded woman who had read the group's March 2006 cease-fire declaration.

Yalcin Ozbey: Turkish drug trafficker jailed in West Germany. On July 17, 1985, public prosecutor Antonio Marini requested that the court attempt to secure his temporary extradition before his jail term ended in mid-September. Ozbey, a member of the Grey Wolves, claimed that Mehmut Ali Agca had sought assistance from the Bulgarians but was rebuffed in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Begona Ozcudun Echenagusia: police were searching for the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member after arresting 14 people in July 1988 in Spain for attempting to re-form the ETA Donosti (the Basque term for San Sebastian) Commando, which had earlier been broken up by police. The group was planning attacks on the San Sebastian Marine Command, on the Office of the Civil Governor of Guipuzcoa, and on a National Police patrol. Police found on the ground floor of a building in Hernani 100 kilograms of ammonal, 12 antitank grenades, 4 rifle grenades, 3 handguns, and 2 vehicles with false registration. One of the cars was already prepared with four tubes to be used in an attack.

Zervet Ozen: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio lived in London. Ozen received 12 years for an arson attack on November 4, 1993.

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Alexandra Di Pace: one of several members of the Union of Communist Fighters of the Italian Red Brigades arrested in Paris on June 15, 1987. She had been living in France under an alias for several years. On November 7, 1987, she was expelled to Spain.

Lanfranco Pace: on September 14, 1979, after giving a press conference denying involvement in the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome, he was arrested by Paris police in a hotel. The investigating judge cleared him on January 15, 1981.

Sergio Padula: member of the Combatant Communist Party on trial in Rome, who attempted to read a handwritten statement in court on September 22, 1988, taking credit for the incident on September 20, 1988, in which the Khalid Akbar Commando of the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer.

Pierluigi Pagaliai: Italian neo-Nazi injured in the nape of the neck by a Bolivian policeman's bullet while trying to escape from his surrounded home on October 10, 1982. He was wanted for questioning in the 1980 Bologna bombing in which 85 people were killed. He was connected to neofascist terrorist leader Stefano Delle Chiaie. He was extradited to Rome, but he died on November 5, 1982, after remaining in a coma for three weeks.

Enrique Pagoaga Gallastegui: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Jose Maria Pagoaga Gallastegui: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Pakito: alias of Jose Mugica Arregui.

Gorka Palacios Alday: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member, age 29, wanted for a series of bombings, who was arrested with three others in Lons, France, on December 9, 2003.

Alexander Panaryu: alias used by a man carrying a Cypriot passport who purchased a motorcycle used in a bombing outside a Paris synagogue on October 3, 1980, killing 4 and injuring 12.

Remo Pancelli: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26 years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Dr. Gianfranco Pancino: leftist doctor arrested by French police on December 17, 1987. He was facing 26 years in jail in Italy for kidnapping, possession of explosives, and involvement with armed groups. He had worked as a researcher for the previous five years at the St. Louis hospital in Paris and was arrested at his home after Italian authorities filed for his temporary detention. In May 1987 he had been sentenced in absentia to 26 years along

with other members of the Workers' Autonomy movement, and on March 19, 1986, he had been sentenced to 12 years and in July 1985 to 10 years for involvement with the Territorial Communist Cells. In March 1987 he had sent a letter to Italian president Francesco Cossiga dissociating himself from terrorism and requesting clemency.

Carmela Pane: one of four self-proclaimed "professional revolutionaries" arrested by Parma police on February 20, 1979, carrying a time bomb and other weapons in their car. Pane was an anarchist residing in a Pisa student dorm.

Maurizio Panichi: one of two Italian hijackers of an Olympic Airlines B707 flying from Paris to Athens who forced the plane back to Paris on November 8, 1968.

Calogero Paolinello: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Daniel Pape: leader of the Jura separatist movement Belier arrested by Swiss police on February 25, 1993, for two bombings in January 1993. Fifty Swiss Army hand grenades were found in his cellar.

Max Papilaya: leader of nine South Moluccan gunmen who took over a commuter train in the Netherlands between Assen and Groningen on May 23, 1977. They demanded the release of fellow South Moluccans who had been arrested following attacks in December 1975 and of the group that had conspired to kidnap Queen Juliana in July 1975. On June 11, commandos raided the train and a schoolhouse that had been simultaneously taken over by four South Moluccan terrorists. Six of the trainjackers were shot dead. Papilaya's release was demanded on March 13, 1978, by three South Moluccan gunmen who seized an Assen, Netherlands government building and held 71 employees hostage.

Janos Papp: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Joszef Papp: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Nadine Renew Paquay: alias of Nathalie Menigon.

Peter Paris: member of the Schuetzen group, whose German-speaking members seek autonomy for Italy's Alto Adige Province. He was blown up on May 24, 1984, by a bomb he was carrying in Lana, 20 kilometers from Bolzano, the capital of the province.

Frederick Parkinson: Belfast truck driver and member of the Ulster Defense Association held on April 9, 1977, on charges of conducting bombings in the center of Dublin. He was caught when a small device exploded in his pocket.

Jon Parot: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) roving commando who on June 18, 1993, was sentenced by a Paris court to four years in prison.

Francesco Pasqualicchio: one of three Red Brigades members arrested by Bologna police on June 5, 1987. He worked at a local health center.

Umberto Passigatti: one of two Italian Red Brigades members arrested by Paris police on October 22, 1986. On June 17, 1987, they were sentenced by a French court to nine months in prison for robbery, weapons possession, using false documents, and operating stolen cars. He was ordered out of France the next day for "participating in an armed group on national territory." He was expelled on July 1, 1987, to Spain, where he was

arrested. On July 6, 1987, he went on a hunger strike to resist extradition to Italy for attempting to "instigate civil war."

Helene Passtoors: Belgian who was found guilty by a South African court on May 15, 1986, of treason for helping the African National Congress but who was found not guilty of terrorism charges. Her ex-husband Klaas de Jonge was in hiding in the Dutch Embassy. She faced a death sentence.

Oldrich Pastorek: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Ryszard Paszkowski: one of two Polish hijackers of LOT Flight 10116 from Budapest to Warsaw on August 25, 1982, that was diverted to Munich.

Arshad Patel: related to two of the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005). On May 9, 2007, British police arrested him on suspicion of assisting the bombers.

Chatal Paternostre: Belgian psychologist arrested on August 20, 1985, for planting a bomb at the Charleroi electrical construction factory, which manufactures equipment for NATO in Drogenbos, Belgium. The bomb was defused. On the front of the building were the initials of the Proletarian Revolutionary Action Front. The trial began on September 26, 1988. Six Belgians were accused of a wave of 28 terrorist attacks between October 1984 and December 1985. Paternostre's group had launched three bombings, one of which failed, between April and June 1985. No one was hurt in those attacks, and she and a colleague were released on bail 12 months after their arrest. Her lawyer asked the court to separate her from the other defendants. The duo faced terms of three years to life with hard labor.

Dominique Marie Paul: French woman deported by South Korean immigration police on August 31, 1988, shortly after her arrival in Seoul's Simpo International Airport from an undisclosed country. She had identified herself as a reporter from a French monthly magazine but was suspected of links with Black September.

Gunnar Pavlus: exiled Latvian and Swedish citizen who on December 17, 1986, was sentenced by Judge Dieter Bannert of the Vienna Provincial Court for the arson against the Russian monument on Vienna, Austria's Schwarzenbergplatz on November 5, 1986. He was protesting against Soviet policy in the Baltic states. He paid 50,000 schillings for the damage and received a four-month suspended sentence. He returned to Sweden that week.

Yahia Payumi: Palestinian arrested on June 7, 2004, in Milan, Italy with his houseguest, Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed, linked to an al Qaeda network in Europe.

Francesco Pazienza: on July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to 10 years in jail on charges of trying to throw investigators off the track in the case of the August 2, 1980, bombing by right-wing terrorists of a Bologna train in which 85 died and 200 were injured. The court then reduced his sentenced by three years. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court acquitted him of slander and planting false evidence to mislead investigators.

Patrizio Peci: "repentant terrorist" cleared by the investigating judge on January 15, 1981, on charges related to the 1978 Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of Italian prime minister Aldo Moro.

Dario Pedretti: member of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei who on May 2, 1985, was sentenced by a Rome court to 18 years and 2 months for a series of murders, attempted murders, bombings, and assaults between 1977 and 1981.

Mursel Peker: hijacker on October 29, 1998, of a Turkish Airlines B737 shortly after it left Adana

on a domestic flight. He said he was protesting Turkish military actions against Kurdish rebels. He demanded to fly to Lausanne, Switzerland, but the pilot landed in Ankara to refuel. Special Forces stormed the plane after six hours of negotiations and killed the hijacker.

Roberto Peli: one of two Italian Red Brigades members arrested by Paris police on October 22, 1986. On June 17, 1987, they were sentenced by a French court to nine months in prison for robbery, weapons possession, using false documents, and operating stolen cars.

Pennington: would-be hijacker of an SAS DC9 scheduled to fly from Malmo to Stockholm, Sweden, on May 17, 1971.

Carlos Pentantos: name listed as the sender of a parcel bomb sent to the Israeli Embassy in Portugal on December 14, 1988.

Alessandro Pera: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987. He had been released from preventive custody in 1986 because official charges could not be brought before a deadline elapsed. He was a defendant in the third trial dealing with the 1978 kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro and was suspected of involvement in the March 1981 raid on the inspector's office at Rome's San Camilo Hospital, the June 1981 murder of police official Sebastiano Vinci, and the July 1981 holdup of the offices of the SIP Telephone Company.

Carlos Perez Ojuel: arrested in Aoiz, Spain, in connection with arrests of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members on November 18, 1990.

Henri Perez: Iparretarrak member arrested on July 11, 1987, by police in Argeles-Gazost, France, along with Gabriel Mouesca, whom he might have helped escape from Pau prison in December 1986. Police found five handguns and several homemade bombs in a stolen Renault with a false license plate. Police later said the Basque militants were planning to attack the Tour de France bicycle race on July 14, France's national holiday.

Ignacio Perez Beotequi: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member captured by police on July 30, 1975, in Barcelona. He was suspected in the ETA assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973.

Jon Inaki Perez Aramburu: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Jose-Felix Perez Alonso: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member wounded on April 25, 1988, during a shootout in Bayonne's Saint Leon quarter. He was in possession of 725 million pesetas ($6.5 million) believed to be the ransom paid for the release of Madrid industrialist Emiliano Revilla, kidnapped on February 24, 1988. He was also wanted by Spanish police for the 1979 bombing and gun attacks against a car showroom and a bar. He shot himself in the foot as he struggled with an arresting officer and shot a female police officer in the foot as well. He reportedly was a "legal" commando, one without a police record.

Maria Teresa Perez Sever: one of two members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military who died on August 15, 1987, when a bomb they were handling exploded at noon inside their car in Guipuzcoa.

Mladen Perisic: Yugoslav émigré who escaped in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstantz, killing one and wounding two.

Andrzej Perka: Pole who hijacked a Polish Airlines LOT Antonov-24 twin-engine prop plane

flying from Zielona Gora to Warsaw on December 4, 1980, and diverted it to Tempelhof, West Berlin, where he requested political asylum.

Paolo Perpichetti: arrested by police on June 3, 1987, at the Viaggiotto, San Saba, hideout of the Red Brigades (RB) believed involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Clement Perret: French member of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group assassinated on August 16, 1985, by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) gunmen while he was dining in his Castellon restaurant in Spain.

Vincente Perurena Terechea: member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who on February 8, 1984, was assassinated by the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group in Hendaye, a French–Spanish border town.

Frane Pesut: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six members of the Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their propaganda leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. They surrendered in Paris and were immediately extradited to the United States. Pesut was convicted on May 5, 1977, of air piracy and conspiracy and was sentenced to 30 years on July 21.

Michael Peters: arrested on November 25, 1992, in Gudow near Moelln, Germany, on suspicion of forming a "rightist terrorist organization" with 10 other purported neo-Nazis. He reportedly had attempted on September 5, 1992, to attack the asylum-seekers hostel in Pirtzier, during which time two Molotov cocktails were thrown at police. On December 8, 1993, the five judges of the Second Criminal Bench of the Schleswig Higher Regional Court sentenced him to life in prison on three counts of murder, several counts of attempted murder, and a particularly serious case of arson.

Osman Petmezci: Turkish al Qaeda sympathizer, age 25, arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, with his dual-citizen German American fiancée, Astrid Eyzaguirre, age 23. The couple was arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, as they were planning to bomb the U.S. Army's European headquarters and other targets in Heidelberg on September 11. Police found 290 pounds of chemicals, 5 pipe bombs, gunpowder, and marijuana plants in their apartment. Police also found a picture of bin Laden, Islamic literature, and a book about bomb making.

Petmezci worked at a chemical warehouse in Karlsruhe. Eyzaguirre was an assistant manager at the post exchange store (PX) at U.S. Army headquarters in Heidelberg. She had worked at the base for several years.

As the trial opened on April 11, 2003, Petmezci denied plotting an attack and said the chemicals were intended for making firecrackers. Prosecutors withdrew the terrorism counts, saying there was not "sufficient specificity" to prove the plot against the base. On May 6, he was convicted of illegal possession of explosives, drug violations, stealing gunpowder and chemicals to make liquid potassium nitrate, and other lesser charges.

Ana Maria Petralanda: wife of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member Miguel Angel Aldana Barrena, who was in Venezuela after being deported and was arrested in the French Basque country on May 4, 1992.

Stefano Petrella: arrested on January 4, 1982, after a gunfight and chase near the Spanish steps. Police believed he and a partner were preparing the Italian Red Brigades kidnapping of Cesare

Romiti, managing director of Fiat. The duo provided information about Red Brigades hideouts.

Michael Petri: member of the German neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 10, 1993, by Mainz, Germany, police in connection with a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was a friend of Arnulf Winfried Priem, later identified as being involved with the letter bombs.

Carl Gustaf Christer Pettersson: Swede arrested on December 14, 1988, as the assassin of prime minister Olaf Palme on February 28, 1986. The former drama student had a history of violent crime, alcoholism, and drug abuse and a previous conviction for manslaughter. On December 31, 1988, the Stockholm district court approved the prosecutor's request that he be kept under detention awaiting formal charges. He had 17 prior arrests, convictions on 63 separate charges, and four previous prison terms. On May 29, 1989, he was charged with the murder. The trial opened on June 5, 1989; he pleaded not guilty. On June 19, 1989, the widow identified him. The court reached, but did not disclose, a verdict on July 20, 1989. On July 27, 1989, he was declared guilty and given a life sentence. The conviction was overturned that day. An appeals hearing was opened on September 12, 1989. He was released from Kronoberg Prison on October 12, 1989, following a decision from the Svea Court of Appeals that there was insufficient evidence to warrant the guilty verdict. An appeals court formally dismissed proceedings on November 2, 1989. A high court ordered the state to pay Pettersson $50,000 in compensation. On October 25, 2001, Gert Fylking told a tabloid newspaper that Pettersson had confessed to him. Pettersson's signature appeared on a letter to the newspaper. Pettersson could not be found. He died in 2004.

Walter Pezzoli: Red Brigades member killed by police waiting outside a Milan restaurant on December 11, 1980.

Angelo Pezzuti: his release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of Action for National Liberation (ALN) and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum. He was permitted to conduct an interview with the news media.

Michael Philippe: flight attendant, age 25, arrested by federal authorities on March 28, 2002. On January 20, 2002, a bomb threat scrawled in soap on a restroom mirror diverted to Keflavik, Iceland, a Virgin Atlantic Airways B747 flight from London to Orlando with 322 passengers and 18 crew members. The crew found anti-American messages and asked passengers for handwriting samples. Police found no explosives on board. Philippe was arrested for falsely reporting that he had found the note "Bin Laden is the best Americans must die there is a bomb on board Al Quaida" written on an air sickness bag in the plane's restroom. No bomb was found. Philippe faced 20 years for interference with and intimidating a flight crew. On May 16, a federal grand jury indicted him; he could face life in prison on the new charges of threatening to use a weapon of mass destruction against U.S. citizens, communicating false information and so endangering the safety of a flight, intimidating flight crew members, and lying to an FBI agent. The charges carried maximum respective sentences of life in prison, 20 years, 20 years, and 5 years.

Clara Piacenti: alias Chiara Ferrante. Arrested on April 3, 1987, by Barcelona police at a checkpoint on suspicion of membership in the Red Brigades and Direct Action. She had been arrested by Cuneo police in 1978. She was in possession of an R-14 weapon stolen in Italy, anarchist propaganda, wigs, forged papers, and a scanner tuned to the frequencies used by the Barcelona police.

Cristoforo Piancne: on January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Angel Picabea Ugalde: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member, age 44, who handled transportation of explosives who was sentenced on January 13, 2003, by a Paris court to nine years in prison.

Sergio Picciafuoco: on July 11, 1988, a Bologna court sentenced him to life for setting off a bomb in the Bologna train station on August 2, 1980, that killed 85 and wounded 200. He was a member of an extreme rightist group. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court overturned the life sentence and cleared him of any involvement in carrying out the bombing.

Paola Picconi: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987.

Bernard Pientka: hijacker of a Polish Airlines LOT twin-engine AN-24 flying from Katowice to Gdansk on July 21, 1981, and diverted to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin.

Francesco Pieperno: on June 2, 1982, Judge Paul Martineau of the Superior Court of Quebec released the Italian physicist because of a total "lack of evidence" that he was in collusion with the Italian Red Brigades.

Rosario Pikabea Ugalde: alias Mobutu. One of three people with suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) links arrested on May 31, 1992, by Bayonne, France, police. They were taking over the posts left vacant by the arrests of senior ETA leaders.

Pelo Pintxo: alias of Sabino Euba Cenarruzabeitia.

Franco Piperno: ultra-leftist professor arrested in Paris on August 18, 1979, and charged with murder in the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome. The investigating judge cleared him on January 15, 1981.

Rudolph Piroh: one of four self-proclaimed "professional revolutionaries" arrested by Parma police on February 20, 1979, carrying a time bomb and other weapons in their car. Piroh had a false Argentine passport for Frederick von Haltazan, born in Newmarket and resident of Buenos Aires.

Claudio Libero Pisano: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987. He is the brother of at-large Red Brigades member Guiseppina Pisano.

Guiseppina Pisano: as of late 1987, an at-large member of the Red Brigades and sister of Claudio Libero Pisano, arrested on December 5, 1987.

Mario Pisano: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. He was arrested in Imperia and taken to Rome. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Pitxas: alias of Jose Domingo Aizpurura Aizpuru.

Alfio Pizzarelli: variant Ario Pizzarelli.

Ario Pizzarelli: variant Alfio. Described as a hardcore member of the Red Brigades' Walter Alasia Column, Pizzarelli was arrested on November 21, 1993, in Brescia, Italy, in connection with the Red Brigades bombing of the U.S. NATO Air Force base in Aviano on September 2, 1993. He was the propagandist for the operation.

Juliane Plambeck: escaped from West Berlin's prison on July 7, 1976. She had been arrested in September 1975 and held for the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. She was also suspected of participating in the kidnapping and murder of West Berlin's chief judge, Gunther von Drenkmann, in November 1974. She was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On December 20, 1977, the Swiss incorrectly announced that they had arrested her on the French border; they had really arrested Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann. Plambeck and Wolfgang Beer died in a car crash near Stuttgart on July 25, 1980.

Miroslaw Plewinski: member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. Switzerland denied extradition. On October 10, 1983, he received two and one-half years in prison and five years' banishment from Switzerland.

Michael Plunkett: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) member arrested on August 28, 1982, by Paris police. The Irish-born man was one of three INLA members making a bomb for use against the U.K. military attaché in The Hague. Documents at the scene tied the trio to terrorist activity in West Germany and Switzerland.

Eleonore Maris Poensgen: widow of one of the Red Morning terrorists who killed Juergen Ponto, head of the Dresden Bank, the second largest bank in Germany, during an attempted kidnapping during the night of July 30, 1977. She was arrested on August 1, 1977, in Frankfurt. Her lawyers presented 15 witnesses at a press conference who backed her alibi that she was on her way to a party at the time of the attack.

Helmut Pohl: one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. He was among the most-wanted terrorists in West Germany. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. On June 25, 1985, he was charged at the Fifth Criminal Division of the Duesseldorf Provincial High Court with belonging to a terrorist organization, falsifying documents, and violating the firearms law. He was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977. He was sentenced to life in prison on 17 counts of attempted joint murder. He organized a prison hunger strike by 38 RAF terrorists that began on February 1, 1989. The prisoners took two-week shifts in the strike; he was due to join the strike again on April 12, 1989. He was pardoned on May 18, 1998, a month after RAF members announced that they had given up their leftist campaign.

Rolf Pohl: lawyer sentenced to six years for belonging to the Baader-Meinhof Gang. He was convicted in 1974 in West Germany of conspiracy, forgery, and fraud. He was freed during the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. He and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, and Amman. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum. On May 27, 1976, he arrived in Athens on a false Peruvian passport. After his arrival from Corfu, he was identified from photographs brought to Athens by West German policemen after his arrest

on July 2, 1976. A lower court ruled that he was not covered by the 1907 Greek–German extradition agreements because his acts were those of a genuine revolutionary, not a criminal. The Greek Supreme Court overturned the decision. He was flown to Munich on October 1, 1976, to complete his sentence of six and one-half years. On October 21, 1977, police discovered that a room to which Andreas Baader, Jan-Carl Raspe, Gudrun Ensslin, and Irmgard Moeller had access had nine ounces of explosives hidden under a floor molding; the cell had been occupied by Pohl.

Giuseppe Pollini: suspected Italian Red Brigades member arrested by Barcelona police on April 25, 1987, at one of two apartments in the Gran Via de las Corts Catalanas on Planeta Street.

Georg Polyak: one of seven anticommunist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany.

Viktor Popelka: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Ostrava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, believed to be involved in the plot.

Luciano Porcari: self-professed communist Italian auto mechanic who hijacked an Iberia Airlines B727 flying from Barcelona to Palma de Mallorca on March 14, 1977.

Jaroslav Porer: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, which was diverted to Nuremburg.

Patrick Poronneau: one of four French citizens who on October 17, 1991, were convicted by a Bayonne court of belonging to the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL), which had killed 27 alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members between 1983 and 1987. The four were charged with criminal conspiracy and possession of weapons and explosives after police uncovered a GAL weapons cache near the Spanish border in 1987. He was sentenced to three years in jail.

Pottoka: alias of Pedro Astorquiza-Icazuriaga.

Alain Peter Potter: alias of Georges Cipriani.

William Power: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Andreas Ppouris: arrested in November 1977 for sending an EOKA-B letter to the British High Commission in Cyprus in April 1977 threatening that diplomats and servicemen would be kidnapped and killed if Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot in the United Kingdom whose extradition was sought by Cyprus, was surrendered.

Erik Prauss: on December 18, 1987, arrested by Duesseldorf police on suspicion of membership in the Red Army Faction and on participating in the bombing of the Dornier works in Immenstaad/Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, causing 1.3 million marks in damage. On January 18, 1989, the fifth criminal division of the Stuttgart higher regional court sentenced him to nine years.

Andre Prebet: accomplice of Gerard Dupre in his escape from prison on February 27, 1981, when a hijacked helicopter landed in the middle of the soccer field of the high-security Fleury Mergois prison. On March 6, 1981, Dupre and Prebet were wounded in a gunfight with police on a crowded street and then captured.

Marina Premoli: freed on January 3, 1982, from Rovigo women's prison when the Red Brigades blasted open a five-foot hole in a wall.

Rudolf Preskalo: one of three Croatian males who hijacked SAS 130, a DC9 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm on September 15, 1972.

William Libero Prevato: Italian charged with Organized Communist Movement terrorist activities. On August 24, 1985, the Nicaraguan Supreme Court rejected Italy's extradition request.

Dolours Price: jailed in the United Kingdom for a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) car bomb attack in London in March 1973. Observers believed that the kidnapping in December 28, 1973, in Northern Ireland of Thomas Niedermayer, Honorary West German Consul and manager of the Grundig Electronic Company in Belfast, was to obtain Price's release. Niedermayer was killed, and his body was discovered on March 11, 1980. Price's release was demanded by the IRA group who stole 19 paintings valued at $19.2 million from the home of Sir Alfred Beit on April 26, 1974.

Marion Price: jailed in the United Kingdom for a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) car bomb attack in London in March 1973. Observers believed that the kidnapping in December 28, 1973, in Northern Ireland of Thomas Niedermayer, Honorary West German Consul and manager of the Grundig Electronic Company in Belfast, was to obtain Price's release. Niedermayer was killed, and his body was discovered on March 11, 1980. Price's release was demanded by the IRA group who stole 19 paintings valued at $19.2 million from the home of Sir Alfred Beit on April 26, 1974.

Arnulf Winfried Priem: Berlin-based leader of the underground National Socialist German Workers Party/Foreign Organization (NSDAP/AO), an affiliate of the Austrian Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People (VAPO), identified on December 12, 1993, by the German media as a mastermind of a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993.

Astrid Proll: Baader-Meinhof Gang member sentenced on February 22, 1980, to five and one-half years in prison for bank robbery. The charge of establishing a terrorist organization was dropped. She was acquitted of attempting to murder two policemen during a gun battle in Frankfurt in 1971. She was fined $2,600 for falsifying documents. She had escaped to the United Kingdom in 1974 during her original trial after being permitted to attend a medical clinic. She married a London plumber and worked as a garage mechanic until her arrest in September 1978. She claimed U.K. citizenship and fought extradition but agreed to return to West Germany in June 1979, when the interior minister said that repentant terrorists would be given light sentences.

Salvador Puig Antich: Catalan anarchist, age 26, convicted of murdering a policeman in Spain and sentenced to death. He was a member of the Iberian Liberation Movement. On January 11, 1974, a bomb damaged the door of a Turin building housing the Spanish Consulate and chamber of commerce; observers believed the bombing was in retaliation for the death sentence. He was garroted in the Barcelona city jail on March 2, 1974.

On May 3, 1975, the Puig Antich–Ulrike Meinhof Commando, believed to be composed of German and Spanish anarchists, set off two bombs at the construction site of a French nuclear power station in Fessenheim. On May 22, 1975, the same group bombed the West German Consulate in Nice and a Paris building containing the Swedish tourism office and several other Swedish facilities.

Maria and Zbigniew Purgall: hijacked Bulgarian Tupolev Flight 134 carrying 76 people bound for Poland on October 14, 1982, and diverted it to Vienna's Schwechat International Airport.

Q

Samir Qadar: on March 2, 1989, Hamburg's *Bild* claimed that the Libyan had been the mastermind of the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan American Flight 103 that killed 270 people. The paper claimed that he had killed Egyptian journalist Yusuf Sebai in Cyprus on February 12, 1978, and had been released from prison in 1982 after Abu Nidal threats. It claimed he had organized the attacks on the U.S. Embassy and a synagogue in Rome in 1983 that killed 37; the attack on Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome on Christmas 1985; the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan Am plane in Karachi; and the June 11, 1988, *City of Poros* shipjacking. In 1986, he married a Finnish woman and moved to Stockholm.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir: variant Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khudayr; aliases 'Ajjab Jabalah, Michel Nabih Raphael, Zahir al-Rabi'. On February 21, 1994, a Swedish court issued a warrant for his arrest; he was suspected of being the mastermind in the shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* in the Mediterranean on October 7, 1985, in which U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. Al-Qadir settled in Sweden in 1986 under another name. He was an operations officer of the Abu Nidal group. On February 27, 1992, French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. The Palestinian carried a Libyan passport. He was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group and a prominent member of its intelligence group. He was purged after he was suspected of contacting an Arab country's intelligence agency. Some reports indicate that he was killed in Athens by a car bomb in 1988.

Abu Qatada: alias of Omar Uthman Abu Omar.

Ali Qhorbanifar: Iranian expelled by the British Home Office to France on May 17, 1984, for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Muhammad Yasin Qu'adduh: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

'Ali Ghassan Mahmud Qubaysi: Lebanese who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Nessan Quinlivan: escaped from Brixton jail in the summer of 1989. He was accused of plotting with two other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members to murder Sir Charles

Tidbury, former chairman of Whitbread, and other persons and to cause explosions. He was arrested at Stonehenge on October 2, 1990, after going to Tidbury's home on September 15, 1990. Activity at the home deterred them from continuing.

Patrick Quinn: on August 1, 1981, his family ended his 47-day hunger strike. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member was serving 14 years for an attempted attack on U.K. soldiers in Ulster. His family was the first to obtain medical attention for a hunger striker.

Samuel Quinn: one of three British Northern Irish members of the Ulster Defense Association arrested on April 21, 1989, by French Directorate for Territorial Oversight (DST) counterintelligence police in the Paris Hilton hotel while they were planning to swap a stolen British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile for weapons from South African state arms manufacturer Armscor. On November 24, 1989, Paris investigating magistrate Jean Louis Bruguiere granted him an unannounced amount of bail.

William J. Quinn: U.S. national suspected of being a member of the Irish Republican Army Balcome Street Four, which was involved in 58 bombings, shootings, and kidnappings in 1974 and 1975. He was arrested on September 30, 1981, in front of a San Francisco stationery store where he had worked since his return from Ireland in 1977. On October 20, 1986, he was extradited to the United Kingdom on charges of killing Stephen Tibble, a London constable, in 1975. On February 16, 1988, he was sentenced by Judge Christopher Rose in London to life in prison. Quinn had refused to say anything during the trial.

Izaskun Quintas Etxeverria: one of five suspected members of the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) armed illegal commando Aizkora arrested on October 23, 1987, by Spanish police.

Martin Peter Quigley: Irish citizen living since April 1989 in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters arrested on July 12, 1989, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy to injure and destroy the property of a foreign government. The group was alleged to be developing devices to set remote-controlled bombs to attack British helicopters in Northern Ireland. On August 10, 1989, the trio was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply surface-to-air missiles to the IRA. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. On August 22, 1989, he pleaded not guilty. He was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges. On August 20, 1990, a federal judge sentenced the native of Dundalk, Ireland, to eight years in prison. On December 24, 1991, the First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston upheld his conviction on charges of conspiracy to violate the federal Arms Export Control Act, holding that the First Amendment does not protect someone who possesses documents or other materials if they are intended for use in a crime.

Sohail Anjum Qureshi: originally of Pakistan and arrested, at age 30, at Heathrow Airport in October 2006 as he was about to board a plane for Islamabad. He was carrying what he said were "gifts" for the mujaheddin he was going to meet in Pakistan. The gifts were a night-vision optical device, backpacks, police-style ASP batons, sleeping bags, and camping gear. He was also carrying a computer hard drive with several "combat manuals" in his files; 9,000 pounds (worth $16,800); and an eight-page *al-wida* (farewell message) in which he said, "If I am to become a Shaheed [martyr] then cry not and celebrate that day as if you celebrate a happy occasion." He had told an Internet contact that he had trained at an al Qaeda camp

in Pakistan in 1996 and led another in 1998. He had contacted Samina Malik, the "lyrical terrorist," who worked in a Heathrow Airport store, and told him about airport security measures. He was sentenced to nine months in prison in November 2007 for possession of articles useful for terrorist purposes. He claimed he was a terrorism financier and fund-raiser, observing that "bullets cost money." He said that he wanted to "kill many" in an overseas operation. On January 8, 2008, a British court sentenced him to four and one-half years in prison.

R

Mohammed Ahmed Rabbah: name given by a caller to Ophir Zadok, an Israeli security officer at the Israeli Embassy in Brussels, on September 11, 1972, when Zadok was lured to Prince's Café in De Brouckere Square. The caller claimed to have information about a terrorist plot against the embassy. Two Fedayeen terrorists fired at him, critically wounding him. Some accounts credited Fatah or Black September; others said Zadok was an undercover Mossad officer, and the caller was one of his Palestinian contacts.

Mohammad Nasir Rabbini: one of four Iranian members of the Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution arrested on July 23, 1984, while carrying two antitank grenade launchers, six 40-mm grenade launchers, and two .45 caliber machine guns in Barcelona and Madrid. They were charged with plotting to hijack a Saudi airliner. Authorities believed their Barcelona safe house was used in the coordination and perpetration of terrorist acts in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, including attacks against a Saudi plane and the U.S. Embassy in 1983. The terrorists planned to shoot down another Saudi plane and to assassinate Masud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedine-e Khalq, in Paris.

Osman Rabeh: sentenced to life in prison in France in 1968 for attempting to assassinate French Territory of Afars and Issas (FTAI, now Djibouti) political leader Ali Aref. His release was demanded by the Somali Coast Liberation Front kidnappers of French ambassador Jean Gueury in March 23, 1975, in Somalia. France agreed to the group's demands.

Abdelghani Rabia: Algerian acquitted on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He was turned over to immigration authorities for being in the country illegally.

Rados: associate of Stanko Nizic, leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia and who was to death on August 26, 1981. Rados vanished.

Captain Rafat: alias of Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha.

Mohamed Rafik: Moroccan imam who preached at a mosque in Cremona, outside Milan. On July 13, 2005, a judge in Brescia, Italy, sentenced him to four years and eight months for membership in a cell that had planned attacks, including one against Milan's subway system.

Yahya Ragheh: trained by al Qaeda member Rabei Osman el-Sayed Ahmed to become a suicide bomber. Ragheh, age 26, received five years on November 6, 2006, from a court in Milan.

Mohammed Jahir Abbas Rahal: alias Muhammad Ghali. Lebanese arrested with a pistol that was used in the shooting of Libyan Embassy official Mohammed Idris, who was driving to the embassy in Madrid on September 12, 1984. Rahal had grown up in West Beirut and was a member of the Imam Musa as-Sadr Brigade. Rahal confessed that he had shot Idris on orders of the group's leader. On October 10, 1984, the kidnappers of

Spanish ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui demanded his release. On June 18, 1985, the hijackers of TWA 847 also demanded his release. He and an accomplice were scheduled to stand trial on June 19, 1985, in Madrid, and the Spanish government refused to release them. On June 25, 1985, the duo was sentenced to 23 years in prison for attempted murder. There were rumors that they would be sent to Lebanon to serve out their sentences. On January 17, 1986, Rahal's relatives abducted a Spanish diplomat and two Lebanese Spanish Embassy consular staffers and demanded Rahal's release. The Black Flag also demanded his release. He was pardoned by the Spanish government on July 14, 1986, and returned to Beirut.

Abdel Rahim: alias of Richard Colvin Reid.

Saleh Abder Rahman: Jordanian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich on February 10, 1970.

Soufiane Raifa: on April 15, 2005, National Court Judge Juan del Olmo filed provisional terrorism charges against the Moroccan suspected of helping to obtain the explosives used in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004.

Lotfi Raissi: on September 21, 2001, London police arrested the Algerian pilot, age 27, believed to be the flight instructor for the four 9/11 pilot-hijackers. He was held without bond. On October 10, 2001, he was indicted in Arizona for providing false information on a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) form to obtain a commercial pilot's license. The United States was seeking extradition. Raissi was believed to have links to a suspected Algerian wing of al Qaeda.

On November 27, a federal grand jury in Phoenix added conspiracy charges against him. The indictment said he had conspired with his Phoenix apartment mate, Redouane Dahmani, an Algerian, to falsify an asylum claim that would permit Dahmani to stay in the United States. Dahmani was in custody in Phoenix on charges of forgery and perjury, held in lieu of a $1 million bond, and was suspected of having contacts with a senior Algerian terrorist in London. He had listed his address as a Phoenix apartment on N. 23rd Avenue, the address Raissi had given in June when he was stopped for speeding in Yarnell, Arizona. Dahmani's phone number was found on a paper in the London home of Abu Doha, age 36, alias The Doctor, alias Amar Makhulif, believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. He was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999. London prosecutors said that they had seized a video of Raissi in an aircraft with 9/11 hijack pilot Hani Hanjour. Raissi trained on 30 aircraft at 4 flight schools. He was represented by Hugo Keith and Richard Egan. Magistrate Timothy Workman denied a bail hearing for the second time on December 14. The next court date was set for January 11, 2002. Investigators backed off from initial claims that he was in contact with three of the hijackers.

Raissi bought a fake ID in the name of Fabrice Vincent Algiers to get a job as a short-order cook. In 1993, he was arrested for stealing a briefcase at Heathrow Airport; he pleaded guilty, was not jailed, and then returned to Algeria. In 1996, Italian police arrested him in Rome when he was carrying faked French ID papers; he was expelled with his French girlfriend. In 1998, he trained on the same flight simulator with Hani Hanjour five times. In January 1999, he received a U.S. commercial pilot's license for flying B737s. On November 18, 2000, he married Sonia Dermolis, a French Catholic and aspiring dancer. He was ticketed for speeding from Las Vegas to Phoenix on June 18, 2001. On June 23, 2001, he and Hanjour enrolled at Sawyer Aviation on the same day. Raissi trained at the simulator for seven days; Hanjour continued his training through July 29. On September 21, Raissi, his wife, and his brother Mohammed were arrested.

On February 12, 2002, ignoring U.S. protests, Judge Timothy Workman at Belmarsh Magistrate's Court in London released him on $15,000 bail. Police kept his passport. On April 24, 2002, Judge Workman dismissed the extradition case and freed him. On September 16, 2003, Raissi sued the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice for $10 million.

On March 1, 2002, Italian police who arrested six al Qaeda sympathizers found a letter with his address.

On February 14, 2008, a British appeals court said that he had been "completely exonerated" and could seek compensation from the U.K. government for wrongful arrest and detention.

'Arif Ahmad Raja: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens to Tripoli on June 23, 1983.

Tariq Raja: possibly the true name of Richard Colvin Reid, the would-be shoe bomber.

Anton Rajah: London-based spokesperson for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in May 1991 who said that his group was not responsible for the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991.

Maryam Rajavi: wife of Iraq-based leader Massoud Rajavi. She was arrested on June 17, 2003, on suspicion of plotting Mujaheddin-e Khalq terrorist attacks in France and building a support base for operations abroad. Police seized $1.3 million in U.S. currency, mostly in $100 bills, plus computers and satellite telecommunications equipment from the walled compound in Auvers-Sur-Ooise. The head of French intelligence said that the group was planning to attack Iranian diplomatic missions in Europe and elsewhere. An individual in London set himself on fire outside the French Embassy in protest of the arrest. German police arrested 50 demonstrators after they broke into the Iranian Consulate in Hamburg. On June 18, three Iranians set themselves on fire to protest the arrests. As of June 20, nine people had self-immolated; one had died. On July 2, a Paris court ordered the release of Maryam Rajavi.

Massoud Rajavi: Paris-exiled leader of the Iranian Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iran in the 1980s who left for Iraq on June 7, 1986.

Saleh Rajavi: brother of Massoud Rajavi and among 159 people arrested on June 17, 2003, on suspicion of plotting Mujaheddin-e Khalq terrorist attacks in France and building a support base for operations abroad. Police seized $1.3 million in U.S. currency, mostly in $100 bills, plus computers and satellite telecommunications equipment from the walled compound in Auvers-Sur-Ooise. The head of French intelligence said that the group was planning to attack Iranian diplomatic missions in Europe and elsewhere.

Husham Mohammed Rajih: arrested on August 29, 1981, by Austrian police after he attacked a synagogue, killing 2 and injuring 20. The Iraqi confessed to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Rajih had lived in Austria since December 1978 and was a student at Vienna's technical university. He was sentenced by a Vienna, Austria, court to life in prison on January 21, 1982, for the Nittel murder.

Ghulam Rama: Pakistani, age 67, sentenced on June 16, 2005, by Presiding Judge Jacqueline Rebeyrotte to five years in prison and expulsion from France after serving his term for conspiracy to assist Richard C. Reid in attempting to shoe-bomb an American airliner over the Atlantic on December 22, 2001. Rama had spent three years in prison awaiting trial. French intelligence indicated that Rama had organized terrorist attacks during trips to the United Kingdom, New York, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia between 2001 and

2002. Reid had used an Internet café in Paris to contact Pakistan; the trail led to Rama, president of Straight Path, a Muslim charity. Rama told police he had seen two other defendants with Reid.

Mustapha Darwich Ramadan: alias Abu Mohammed Lubnani. One of several thieves who in 1997 stole more than $300,000 from an armored car in Copenhagen. He had been under surveillance as an Islamic extremist. Ramadan, age 40, was arrested shortly before he planned to take a flight to Amman, Jordan. He was convicted of robbery and served three and one-half years in prison. After his June 2001 release, he robbed a money-transfer store of $15,000 and then escaped to either Jordan or Lebanon. He became a leader of the Ansar al-Islam in Iraq. He was believed to be operating a network that recruits young Muslims in Europe to join the Iraqi insurgency.

Moreno Ramajo: one of two suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on June 14, 1993, in Vilvoorde-Koningslo, Belgium, on suspicion of involvement in five murders and the kidnapping of a Spanish industrialist. A Spanish arrest warrant with a view to extradition was issued. He was born at Sopelana in February 1961. He and Raquel Garcia Arranz, also arrested, had lived under their true names for less than a year in a house on the Streekbaan. They were believed part of the logistical support cell of the Commandos Biscaya, part of ETA-Military. Two ETA members arrested in January 1992—Kepa Urra and Juan Ramon Rojo—had benefited from their logistical support.

Rachid Ramda: alias Abou Fares. Algerian Islamic Group member arrested in London on November 4, 1995, and charged in connection with the series of bombings in Paris in the fall of 1995 that killed 10 and injured 180, including the bombing at the St. Michel Metro Station in Paris on July 25, 1995, in which 8 were killed and 30 were injured. He was held pending a French extradition request, which was issued on November 8. He was to appear in court again on November 16. On June 27, 2002, the U.K. High Court ruled against extradition, overturning the government's 2001 extradition decision. On March 29, 2006, a French court sentenced him to 10 years in jail for assisting terrorists who had bombed Paris Metro rail stations in 1995.

Dolores Ramos Ruiz: female member of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who on December 5, 1992, was arrested in a shootout with Spanish police in a supermarket parking lot. She and other GRAPO members had raided an armored van servicing the supermarket, taking 80 million pesetas.

Jose Carlos Ramos Mateos: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra-right-wing group, formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Rashid Randa: Arab Afghan who led the nine bombings during July–October 1995 by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) in France, which killed 9 and wounded 160. He had known Osama bin Laden since the 1980s.

Raphael: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Mohammed Rasheed: Conversion name of Nicky Reilly.

Hasan Rashid: Lebanese associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985, who was trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. Police believed the Palestinian was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

Hussein Muhammed al Rashid: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorists who threw grenades and fired submachine

guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv from Istanbul, on August 11, 1976. They killed 4 and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but commuted the sentences to life in prison. Rashid's release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977.

Mohammed Hussein Rashid: alias Youssef Awad. Arrested after confessing to the April 10, 1983, assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative at the Socialist International Conference held in Albufeira, Portugal. Abu Nidal claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command. The Abu Nidal group threatened Portuguese interests and citizens worldwide if Rashid was not released. On January 11, 1984, he was acquitted of the murder charge and sentenced to three years for using a forged passport. During the trial, he had claimed that his confession was meant to draw attention away from the true killers. In June 1984, the Supreme Court overturned the lower court's acquittal. On May 10, 1985, a second trial acquitted him of murder and sentenced him to three years for using a false passport.

Jean Rasp: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Jan-Carl Raspe: one of the principal members of the Baader-Meinhof group, also known as the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany. He was captured on June 1, 1972, after a gunfight with Frankfurt police. His release was demanded by the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975.

He was one of three RAF members sentenced to life in prison on April 28, 1977, by a five-man tribunal in Stuttgart for the murders of four U.S. soldiers in bombings of U.S. installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in May 1972. Raspe was in poor physical condition as a result of a hunger strike. The three were also convicted of 34 counts of attempted murder and of joining in a criminal conspiracy and were sentenced to life plus 15 years. The counts included bomb attacks on two police stations, a publishing house, and a judge's car and the attempted murder of policemen during a shootout when they were arrested. Their attorney, Otto Schilly, argued that their actions had been legitimate protests against the Vietnam War and that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Raspe's release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, and by the RAF kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. Raspe's release was also demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. Raspe committed suicide in Stammheim prison in Stuttgart on October 18, 1977, hours after the Lufthansa rescue in Somalia by the West German GSG9 team. Raspe died from a bullet wound shortly after being found in his cell.

Shafiq Rasul: one of five U.K. citizens who had been held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was one of four who were then immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning the next day.

Rashid Rauf: dual U.K.–Pakistani citizen detained on August 9, 2006, by Pakistan in connection with

a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. He is the brother of Tayib Rauf.

On August 28, 2006, the United Kingdom requested the extradition of Rashid Rauf in connection with the investigation of the murder of his uncle, Mohammed Saeed, stabbed near his Birmingham home in April 2002. The Rauf family is connected to the Crescent Relief, an Islamic charity under British investigation. Rashid's sister-in-law is married to the brother of Maulana Masood Azhar, head of Jaish-e-Muhammad, one of India's most important Islamic militant and Kashmiri separatist groups. The father of Rauf's wife and her sister run Darul Uloom Madina, one of Pakistan's biggest and most hard-line madrassas, with 2,000 students in Bahawalpur, Azhar's home town. Pakistan said that Rauf had traveled to Afghanistan several times to meet with an al Qaeda operative.

On December 13, 2006, a Pakistani judge threw out terrorism charges against Rauf, whose attorney, Hashmat Habib, said he had been freed because there was no evidence against his client. Rauf faced other charges, including forging documents and possessing explosives. A civil District and Sessions Court hearing was scheduled for December 20. Tayib Rauf, his younger brother, was freed by the United Kingdom without charge. On December 22, Rashid Rauf denied before a Pakistani court that he was involved in the plot. On November 19, 2007, British authorities said that Rauf would not face charges for the plot but could be extradited on the 2002 murder charge in West Midlands. A week earlier, a Pakistani court had ordered his release after the prosecution withdrew its case. His attorney claimed that the extradition was illegal because there was no bilateral treaty.

On December 14, 2007, Rashid Rauf escaped from Pakistani police custody after appearing before an Islamabad judge. He opened his handcuffs and escaped from two guards who were taking him back to a Rawalpindi jail. The two police officers had permitted him a stop to pray at a mosque; he slipped out the back door while they waited outside in a car. An antiterrorism court had dropped charges, citing lack of evidence, and remanded the lesser charges of explosives possession to a civil court. On appeal by the prosecution, a Lahore high court suspended the civil trial. Pakistan had been considering a British extradition request.

Tayib Rauf: from Birmingham, United Kingdom, age 22, brother of Rashid Rauf. He was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. Tayib was later released.

Guenther Maria Rausch: suspected member of the Red Army Faction who gave himself up to a West German Embassy in a neighboring country on October 18, 1983.

Fabio Ravalli: on April 21, 1988, Italian magistrates issued a warrant for him on charges of complicity to commit murder and belonging to an illegal armed organization in connection with the April 16, 1988, Fighting Communist Union Party assassination of university professor and Christian Democratic Senator Roberto Ruffilli in Forli. Ravalli had spent a decade in jail on common criminal charges and was released in 1981. Rome police arrested 21 members of the Fighting Communist Party, including Ravalli and his wife, Maria Cappello, on September 7, 1988.

Nawwaf al-Rawsan: aliases 'Uthman, 'Uthman al-Rawsh. Imprisoned in the United Kingdom for attempting to assassinate Israeli Ambassador Argov on June 3, 1982, after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. After he announced his resignation from the Fatah-Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Group),

his sentence was suspended. His brother, Mahir al-Rawan, alias Walid, was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee.

Abd al'Latif Abd al'Razaq: France believed he was a 43-year-old Iraqi friend of Wadi Haddad and was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and diverted to Entebbe, Uganda, on June 27, 1976.

Tomislav Rebrina: leader of three Croatian males who hijacked Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130 flying from Goteborg to Stockholm on September 15, 1972.

Seyam Reda: German of Afghan ancestry who worked for a German television network and who some news sources said had been rejected as a cameraman for al-Jazeera. He was arrested on September 17, 2002, by Indonesian authorities and held on suspicion of involvement in terrorism and misusing his tourist visa by working as a journalist. Police thought he could be Abu Daud, wanted in Singapore and Malaysia for links to international terrorism. Police believed he was involved with Omar al-Farouq, an al Qaeda operative from Kuwait arrested in June. Al-Farouq claimed he was to be the triggerman for a failed 1999 assassination attempt against president Megawati Sukarnoputri; Al-Farouq's wife served as translator for the plot. Al-Farouq said he was part of a second assassination plot in 2002; the bomb had exploded prematurely at a mall, blowing off the assassin's leg.

The burly Reda speaks Arabic and German but little Indonesian. He was arrested in a $4,000/month South Jakarta home with a swimming pool and internal camera system. In a search of the home, police found videos of al-Farouq giving weapons and military instruction to Islamic militants in Indonesia. German police arrived the next week to assist in the investigation. Some observers believe he was the financier of the October 12, 2002, bombings of two Bali nightclubs that killed 202 people.

Inaki Rego: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member and son of Juan Jose Rego Vidal. He was arrested on August 9, 1995, in an apartment where explosives, pistols, machine guns, and forged papers were seized along with papers detailing movements of figures close to the royal household. He was believed to be planning the assassination of King Juan Carlos. A confiscated rifle with a telescopic sight could hit targets at 1,000 meters.

Juan Jose Rego Vidal: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member put under surveillance when discovered in France in December 1994. On July 14, 1995, he was located in Nice, from which he sailed to Alcudia, Mallorca. He was arrested on August 9, 1995, when leaving a restaurant. He was believed to be planning the assassination of King Juan Carlos. His son was arrested in the same case.

Hafid Regraji: Algerian expelled by the British Home Office to Algeria on May 17, 1984, for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Jaromir Rehak: he joined his father, Vladimir Rehak, and brother, Vladimir Jr., in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverted to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Vladimir Rehak: father who joined his two sons in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverted to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Vladimir Rehak Jr.: he joined his father, Vladimir Rehak, and brother, Jaromir, in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverted to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Matiur Rehman: Pakistani who is not an al Qaeda member, but believed to have a link to Osama bin Laden. Police were investigating his links to those arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day.

Omar Abdul Rehman: Rehman, age 20, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Christina Leigh Reid: resident of Sunnyvale, California, and one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters arrested on July 12, 1989, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy to injure and destroy the property of a foreign government. The group was alleged to be developing devices to set remote-controlled bombs to attack British helicopters in Northern Ireland. On August 10, 1989, the trio was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply surface-to-air missiles to the IRA. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. On August 22, 1989, Reid pleaded not guilty. She was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges. On August 20, 1990, a federal judge sentenced the courier for the plotters to three years and five months. On December 24, 1991, the First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston upheld his conviction on charges of conspiracy to violate the federal Arms Export Control Act, holding that the First Amendment does not protect someone who possesses documents or other materials if they are intended for use in a crime.

Mary Reid: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) member arrested on August 28, 1982, by Paris police. The Irish-born man was one of three INLA members making a bomb for use against the U.K. military attaché in The Hague. Documents at the scene tied the trio to terrorist activity in West Germany and Switzerland.

Richard Colvin Reid: drifter, age 28, who boarded American Airlines Flight 63 in Paris on December 22, 2001, and attempted to set off explosives hidden in his shoes with a match. The 6'4" 220-pound Middle Eastern–looking man was carrying a British passport issued on December 7 in Belgium, but some authorities said it was "questionable." Reid had torn several pages out of his old passport. He boarded without any luggage or additional ID, traveled alone, and had a one-way ticket—all tip-offs that should trigger suspicions. He lit a match, and when confronted by a flight attendant, he put it in his mouth. After she alerted the pilot by intercom and returned, he tried to set alight the inner tongue of his sneaker, which had been drilled out and had protruding wires. She tried to stop him, but Reid threw her against the bulkhead. Reid bit a second flight attendant on the thumb. The crew and several passengers, including Kwame James, a 6'8" pro basketball player, overpowered him; several passengers suffered minor injuries. Two French doctors on board used the plane's medical kit to sedate him three times; other passengers tied him to his window seat in row 29.

The pilot diverted the flight to Boston's Logan International Airport, escorted by two U.S. Air Force F15 fighter jets. The crew questioned Reid, who claimed that his father was Jamaican and his mother British and that he was traveling to the Caribbean to visit family members. Some media outlets reported that he was a Muslim convert. The passengers gave the pilot two audiotapes Reid was carrying. The FBI took the man into custody for

"interference with a flight crew," a felony. Reid was jailed and placed on suicide watch at the Plymouth County Correctional Facility in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He faced charges that could lead to a sentence of 20 years and a $250,000 fine. On December 24, he was formally charged in court in Boston with interference with flight crews by assault or intimidation. He requested a court-appointed attorney for his December 28 court appearance.

Tests on the shoes indicated a substance consistent with C-4. The ignition devices were later "disrupted," and the shoes were detonated in an open field. The FBI said there were two "functional improvised explosive devices" inside the sneakers.

French police said that the suspect was born in Sri Lanka and named Tariq Raja, alias Abdel Rahim. Other reports said he may have had dual citizenship. U.S. officials said he might be mentally unstable. French media reported that he had tried to board the same flight on December 21 but had been stopped by police unsure of his passport.

On December 11, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration had warned airlines to be on the alert for individuals smuggling weapons or bombs in their shoes. Following the incident, some airports began random inspections of passenger footwear.

Reid and al Qaeda suspect Zacarias Moussaoui attended the primarily black Brixton Mosque in London, although worshipers could not establish that the two attended together. Some al Qaeda detainees in Afghanistan said they recognized Reid from photos that appeared in the media.

The French *La Provence* newspaper quoted police and intelligence sources as indicating that Reid had been part of the Tabliq Islamic movement but had left because it was not "radical enough." The *Boston Globe* cited FBI speculation that Reid had had an accomplice in putting together the explosive device. Reid had had previous run-ins with London police for mugging and robbery. Interpol said he had 13 theft charges, 1 case of offenses against people, and 2 cases of offenses against property. While in jail, he had converted to Islam and moved on to radicalism.

Reid spent the night before the incident in a $175 airport hotel room paid for by American Airlines because he had missed the previous day's flight due to extensive questioning by French border police.

Investigators determined that Reid had traveled to Israel, Egypt, the Netherlands, and Belgium and that the shoes contained PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate), a C-4 type of explosive and key ingredient in Semtex; TATP (triacetone triperoxide); and nonmetal fuses, which may have made them more difficult to set off.

For a drifter, Reid somehow had enough money for international travel. His estranged father said Reid had traveled to Iran three or four years earlier. Reid was in Israel in June 2001 for a week, possibly testing El Al security. He was quizzed when he arrived at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport, and El Al put him in a seat next to a sky marshal. He may have purchased the sneakers in Amsterdam. In Brussels, he picked up the British passport that he later was carrying, along with his old one, when he showed up at the Paris airport.

At an initial hearing on December 28, 2001, FBI witness Margaret Cronin said that the bomb could have blown a hole in the plane's fuselage, leading to explosive decompression of the cabin. Because Reid was in a window seat, the blast also could have ignited the fuel tanks. U.S. Magistrate Judge Judith G. Dein ruled that there was probable cause for the arrest and ordered Reid held without bail. She ruled that he posed a serious flight risk and would pose a danger to the public if released. He faced charges punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. Prosecutors, including Colin Owyang, could file additional charges and had three weeks to present evidence to a grand jury. Reid was represented by public defender Tamar Birckhead.

On January 16, 2002, he was indicted in Boston for attempting to blow up the plane. Five of the nine charges carried life sentences, including attempted use of a weapon of mass destruc-

tion and using a destructive device. He pleaded not guilty on January 18, 2002, in U.S. District Court to eight of the charges. Defense attorneys challenged the ninth charge of attempting to wreck a mass transportation vehicle. On June 11, 2002, U.S. District Judge William Young threw out one of the nine charges, saying that a plane is not a vehicle under the U.S. Patriot Act. On October 4, 2002, after initially asking that references to al Qaeda training be dropped in the indictment in return for a guilty plea, he pleaded guilty to all eight charges, including attempting to blow up the airliner. On January 30, 2003, he was sentenced to life in prison.

Nicky Reilly: changed his name to Mohammed Rasheed in 2007. He was arrested on May 22, 2008, for trying to set off a bomb at the Giraffe restaurant in Exeter, United Kingdom. He sustained cuts to his eye and face. He was believed to be a mentally unbalanced loner who had been manipulated by Islamist radicals. He had spent time in a mental hospital and had the mental age of a 10-year-old. He was believed to suffer from schizophrenia and Asperger's syndrome. He had made three bombs from caustic soda, paraffin, and nails in a tin box. Before the attempted bombing, he had received a text message of encouragement. At 250 pounds and over 6 feet tall, he was nicknamed the Big Friendly Giant. He was from Plymouth, England.

Ralf Reinders: suspected leader of the Movement 2 June of West Germany arrested in September 1975. His release was demanded by the Entebbe hijackers in June 1976 and by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On September 28, 1977, the West German federal prosecutor's office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and for kidnapping Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Abdelhalim Hafed Remadna: Algerian, age 35, arrested on November 15, 2001, by Milan police as he was boarding a train. He had false Italian residency papers and was trying to leave the country. He was held in the investigation into the 9/11 attacks.

Jose Rementeria Barruetabena: suspected Spanish Basque terrorist arrested in Biarritz, France, on March 11, 1986, on a driving offense. Spanish requested extradition but failed to supply the appropriate documents. France expelled him to Cape Verde on May 20, 1986.

Raphael Rendat: Baader-Meinhof Group member whose release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Inaki de Renteria: alias of Ignacio de Garcia Arregui.

Torsten Retta: arrested on March 11, 1985, for the bombing of the photo department of the Hertie department store in Dortmund, West Germany, on March 7, 1985. He confessed that he had planted the bomb "for the fun of a big bang." The Action Christian Klar claimed credit.

Perez Revila: Spanish member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) seriously injured in Biarritz when a bomb exploded on his motorcycle on June 15, 1984.

Didier Lucien Revillon: alias of Jean-Marc Rouillan.

Alberto Rey-Domecq: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) militant sentenced by a Paris court in October 2003 to six and one-half years for participating in a criminal association with terrorist aims.

Omar Mohammed Ali Rezaq: on November 1, 1988, the Palestinian pleaded guilty at the opening of his trial in Valletta, Malta, to the murder of an American woman and an Israeli man in the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1985. He was sentenced to 25 years in 1986 but served only 7 years before being granted amnesty by the Malta government. Upon being freed, he flew to Ghana on February 25, 1993. From there, he boarded a flight to Lagos, Nigeria, on July 15, 1993. Nigeria barred him from entering the country and on July 16, 1993, turned him over to the United States. The Abu Nidal member was charged in the United States with air piracy. He appeared on July 16, 1993, in federal court in Washington, D.C. U.S. District Judge Royce Lamberth entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf after his court-appointed lawyer, Santha Sonenberg, refused to enter a plea. He was held without bond pending an August 2, 1993, court hearing. He was scheduled to be tried for air piracy in the United States on April 9, 1996. Attorneys Robert Tucker and Teresa Alva offered an insanity defense. On July 19, 1996, a federal jury convicted Rezaq of air piracy. He was sentenced to life on October 7, 1996. Judge Lamberth recommended that he never win parole. Rezaq was ordered to pay $264,000 to the victims' relatives, who did not accept Rezaq's apology. On February 6, 1998, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld his air piracy conviction.

Samir Rhadir: Jordanian sentenced to death in Nicosia for the February 18, 1978, Black June assassination of Yusef el-Sebai. In April 1978, Cyprus's High Commission in London received a phone call warning that the building would be blown up if the killers were executed.

Abbas Rhayel: Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to life in prison.

Yvon Ricard: one of four members of SOS France, a right-wing terrorist organization, who were killed when their car blew up on August 18, 1986, while they were transporting four to five kilograms of explosives intended for a racist-oriented attack in Toulon.

Salvatore Ricciardi: Red Brigades member serving a life term. On February 14, 1987, he interrupted his trial for the Aldo Moro kidnapping to read a statement claiming credit for that day's $1.2 million holdup.

Carole Richardson: one of the Guildford Four imprisoned for two alleged Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) pub bombings on October 5, 1974, in which 5 people died and 71 were injured. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and fabricated evidence. They spent 14 years in prison. The four were to receive compensation.

Laurent Richomme: arrested with two Spanish members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military by French police on December 19, 1987, who were smuggling 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives down a secondary road near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in the French Basque country. Police believed the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Christian Richter: one of three German skinheads, age 16, who on June 11, 2000, kicked to death Alberto Adriano, age 39, a 20-year resident

of Germany and Mozambican father of three. Adriano was walking through a deserted park after midnight when he was attacked by the drunken extremists. On August 30, Richter was sentenced to nine years.

Thomas Richter: on January 20, 1989, the 5th Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found him guilty of spying on a scientist in Aachen. He had been detained awaiting trial since 1987. He was sentenced to four years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that he was involved with the Red Army Faction.

Youssef Abdulkusser Rida: name on a forged passport carried by Mohammad Ali Hamadei at the time of his arrested in West Germany on January 13, 1987.

Christian Riha: variants Riher, Reher. One of four right-wing skinheads charged on December 30, 1993, with murder and arson for the May 29, 1993, arson of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, which killed 5 people and injured 10, including a 6-month-old infant. Riha, age 16, was a member of the German Combat Sports Initiative (DKI), a subgroup of the German Athletic Combat Art Association, backed by the since-banned Nationalistic Front. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf Presiding Judge Wolfgang Steffen to 10 years.

Christian Riher: variant of Christian Riha.

Roberto Rinani: on July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court cleared him from a life sentence for terrorism.

Ines del Rio: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested on July 6, 1987, by Saragossa, Spain, police who seized more than 30 kilograms of explosives from their hotel room. She was a member of the Madrid ETA commando unit. The duo was allegedly headed toward southern Spain, where they planned to bomb crowded beaches. They were traveling in a car carrying 34.7 kilograms of explosives, 1.98 kilograms of TNT, two bottles of oxygen, and firing pins. Police also found plans of Andalusia supermarkets.

Samir 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Riqz: Lebanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Aline Ibrahim Riskalah: Lebanese Maronite Catholic woman arrested on October 20, 1988, after deplaning from a Middle East Airlines flight from Beirut at Milan's Linate Airport when police found that a false bottom of her suitcase hid large black-and-white photographs of U.S. hostages Terry Anderson, Thomas Sutherland, and Alann Steen. She also was carrying a handwritten letter to an Italian businessman signed by Steen, $1,000 in counterfeit U.S. bills, and 50 grams of heroin. A spokesperson for the Christian Lebanese Forces said she lived in Beirut's Christian suburb of 'Ayn al-Rummanah, had been divorced several times, and had unspecified "suspicious relations." Islamic Jihad denied any links with her. On November 3, 1988, someone claiming membership in the Islamic Jihad threatened to kidnap Italians in West Beirut if Italy did not release her.

Bruno Rivera: Italian charged in the People's Revolutionary Solidarity car bombing near the Saudi Embassy in Athens on April 13, 1983. He had rented the car.

'Umar Muhammad 'Ali al-Rizaq: sole surviving Egyptian Revolution hijacker of EgyptAir Flight 648 that had left Athens bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985.

James Anthony Roach: Ulster Catholic arrested by British police and accused of violating the Firearms

Act for throwing two canisters of tear gas onto the floor of the House of Commons from the visitors' gallery on July 23, 1970.

Gael Roblin: spokesman for Emgann ("combat" in Breton), a 200-member group that is believed to be the political wing of the Breton Revolutionary Army. He was one of five Bretons detained on May 2, 2000, in connection with the April 19, 2000, bombing of a McDonald's in Quevert, Dinan, in the Brittany region, killing a female employee and causing extensive damage to the building.

Ennio di Rocco: arrested on January 4, 1982, after a gunfight and chase near the Spanish steps. Police believed he and a partner were preparing the Italian Red Brigades kidnapping of Cesare Romiti, managing director of Fiat. The duo provided information about Red Brigades hideouts.

Martino Rocco: one of four self-proclaimed "professional revolutionaries" arrested by Parma police on February 20, 1979, carrying a time bomb and other weapons in their car. Rocco was an anarchist residing in a Pisa student dorm.

J. Rodrigues Reis: one of two deserters from the Portuguese Army who hijacked an Angolan Air Taxi general aviation craft scheduled to fly from Luanda, Angola, to Cabinda on June 12, 1971.

Maria Odete Rodrigues: Portuguese clerical worker at the foreign-owned shipping firm Manica Freight Services who was arrested shortly after the South African–backed Mozambique National Resistance Movement on December 6, 1982, sabotaged a fuel depot that supplied the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe from Beira, Mozambique. Police said radio transmitters, pistols, rifles, boxes of ammunition, grenades, and military uniforms were found in two Beira houses.

R. Rodrigues de Sousa: one of two deserters from the Portuguese Army who hijacked an Angolan Air Taxi general aviation craft scheduled to fly from Luanda, Angola, to Cabinda on June 12, 1971.

Alfonso Rodriguez Garcia: arrested by Spanish police on July 25, 1979, in a raid on a First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) safe house in Madrid, where police found plans to kidnap or kill a senior U.S. Air Force officer in the Royal Oaks military housing community. Rodriguez confessed to 20 killings. He was accused of being responsible for bombing a Madrid cafeteria on May 29, 1979.

Alfredo Rodriguez Landa: alias Chino. Suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by French authorities on May 28, 1987, and expelled to Spain. He allegedly participated in the January 29, 1981, kidnapping and murder of Lemoniz engineer Jose Maria Ryan Estrada. In July 1983, he supplied a car for terrorists who killed policeman EEE Manuel Garcia San Miguel in Sopelana, Vizcaya. In November 1983, he drove the getaway car of the murderers of salesman Angel Martinez Trelles at the Bilbao Veterans Association Club.

Inaki Rodriguez: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs. He was a member of the Basque provincial police.

Juan Alberto Rodriguez Martin: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra-right-wing group, formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Bernd Roesner: variant of Bernard Maria Roessner.

Bernard Maria Roessner: variants Bernd Roesner, Bernd Rossner. One of the six members of the

Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, and the economic counselor, Heinz Hillegaart. They demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing 1 of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Roessner was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison. In May 1994, outgoing German president Richard von Weizsaecker pardoned him after serving 19 years.

Mechthild Rogali: possibly one of six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) cover name, who took over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, and took 70 hostages, including 11 oil ministers. She was the girlfriend of Hans-Joachim Klein, a Movement 2 June member who participated in the OPEC raid. A warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975.

Peter Rogers: one of three Irish Republican Army (IRA) members freed by Ireland on December 22, 1998, from their 40-year prison terms for killing three policemen in the 1980s. Policemen and relatives of the victims, including those of Seamus Quaid, shot dead in 1980 by Rogers, protested the decision.

Giancarlo Rognoni: alias King of Black Plots. Convicted in Italy. He was arrested with nine other Guerrillas of Christ the King on February 22, 1978, in a Spanish police raid on their arms factory.

Eric de Roiel: alias of Georges Cipriani.

Juan Ramon Rojo: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in the Basque country in January 1992 who had received logistical support from Moreno Ramajo and Raquel Garcia Arranz, arrested on June 14, 1993, in Vilvoorde-Koningslo, Belgium.

Maria Teresa Rojo: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and injuries to 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits.

Nick Roland: alias of Nikolai Wischnewsky.

Gabriele Rollnik: escaped from West Berlin's prison on July 7, 1976. She had been held for the February 27, 1975, kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, by the group Movement 2 June. On May 16, 1992, she and three other imprisoned Red Army Faction (RAF) female terrorists said in a televised interview from Luebeck Prison that the RAF had not given up terrorism.

Victor Manuel Romano: Portuguese who was one of two men arrested on May 2, 1986, by Spanish police for carrying a four-kilogram bomb in the vicinity of the Bank of America building in Madrid. The duo claimed membership in the Call of Jesus Christ, a Middle East anti-Zionist terrorist group formed in 1978. Evidence pointed to Libyan funding.

Luca Romeo: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Romeo. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Mariano Felipe Romeu: Spaniard arrested on April 8, 1987, for collaborating with two suspected

Red Brigades and Direct Action terrorists arrested in Spain on April 3, 1987, by giving them forged papers enabling them to rent two flats on Galicia Street and Cervello Street and a Lope de Vega Street garage.

Sussana Ronconi: arrested in November 1980 but freed on January 3, 1982, from Rovigo women's prison when the Red Brigades blasted open a five-foot hole in a wall.

Helga Roos: Frankfurt student arrested on October 19, 1981, in connection with the Red Army Faction's firing of two RPG-7s on September 15, 1981, at the armored Mercedes of the commanding general of the U.S. Army in Europe, Frederick J. Kroesen.

Novoff Nagib Meflehel Rosan: on January 26, 1983, the Iraqi pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 35-year sentence. He was an Iraqi intelligence service colonel and deputy commander of Abu Nidal's special operations section.

Bernd Rossner: variant of Bernard Maria Roessner.

Najib Rouass: Tunisian who on July 13, 2005, was sentenced by a judge in Brescia, Italy, to 14 months for inciting violence.

Jean-Marc Rouillan: alias Robert Rudy Huys, Robert Achille de Greef, Simon Barstein, Jean Rasp, Didier Lucien Revillon, Raphael, Raoul Levet. Leader of the French Direct Action leftist group in the early 1980s. He had been freed by French president Francois Mitterrand in a 1981 post-election amnesty. He narrowly escaped capture in Brussels on March 13, 1984, when he, Regis Schleicher, and Nathalie Menigon eluded Belgian authorities by taking a Brussels policeman hostage. He was arrested by French Research, Assistance, Intervention and Dissuasion police on February 21, 1987, at an isolated farmhouse near Vitry-aux-Loges, where police found arms, explosives, cash, and documents, which apparently had come from the briefcase of Georges Besse, the Renault chief assassinated on November 17, 1986. Rouillan had been holed up in the house for three years. He was charged with the January 25, 1985, assassination in Paris of Gen. Rene Audran, the defense ministry official in charge of France's arms exports.

He went on a hunger strike for several weeks to demand political prisoner status. On July 11, 1987, prison officials announced that he was placed into solitary confinement after the discovery of documents and prison authority rubber stamps in one of the cells of three prominent Direct Action prisoners. On January 11, 1988, his trial began for the murder of Renault chief Georges Besse, illegal association, the January 1985 shooting of Army Gen. Rene Audran, and the May 31, 1983, murder of two policemen. On January 14, 1989, after only 105 minutes of deliberation by the jury, he was sentenced to life with a recommendation that he serve a minimum of 18 years. On April 20, 1989, he was one of four imprisoned Direct Action terrorists who began another hunger strike. On June 8, 1989, they were moved to a Fresnes prison hospital. Their attorney, Isabelle Coutant-Pyere, said that the group was demanding political prisoner status and the abolition of solitary confinement cells.

Michael Rouphael: arrest warrant was issued after detectives of the Italian UCIGOC antiterrorism squad on July 31, 1990, identified the Abu Nidal member as an organizer of the October 25, 1984, terrorist attack in which the secretary of the United Arab Emirates Embassy in Italy was wounded and a woman companion slain. He remained at large.

Roger Roussey: sentenced to 16 years on June 21, 1990, by a court in Pau, France, for two attacks in the French Basque country in 1985 by the right-wing Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group.

Andrew Rowe: British citizen of Jamaican descent and a convert to Islam sentenced to 15 years in September 2005 by a British court. He had used a cover of a traveling cell phone salesman and used references to Nokia phone models as code words for terrorist communications. Police believe that he was planning, with fellow Bosnian war veteran Lionel Dumont, a major attack in Europe. The duo met in a Frankfurt hotel in August 2003; Dumont was spending time there with his new German wife. The duo met again in Frankfurt, but then Rowe was under U.K. and German surveillance. Police raided his London home during Rowe's travels and found instructions on how to fire mortar shells and a codebook. Rowe was arrested while boarding a Chunnel train on the French coast. His socks in his luggage bore traces of explosives, including TNT.

Ciro Rozzato: member of the Red Brigades killed in the fall of 1983 during an armed attack on a French bank executed by Direct Action.

Sheamus Ruddy: one of two Irishmen arrested on February 1, 1979, in Greece after crossing the Turkish border. Ruddy was from Belfast, although he held an Irish passport. They were charged with "smuggling, possession and transportation of arms and explosives with the intention of supplying terrorist groups," believed to be the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), for which they faced 10 years. The U.K. consul said he could not request extradition because they were not wanted for any offense in the United Kingdom.

Marc Roland Rudin: Swiss charged in 1990 by Danish police with involvement in a 13-million-kroner robbery of a Kobmagergade post office, proceeds of which went to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). In 1986, he was at the PFLP's Damascus, Syria, headquarters. He was one of seven PFLP members in Blekingegade, Denmark, sentenced to prison. They may have been responsible for the 1988 post office robbery, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence and were due to be released in December 1995.

Alberto Lopez Ruiz de la Calle: one of four people with suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) links arrested on May 31, 1992, by Bayonne, France, police. Two were taking over the posts left vacant by the arrests of senior ETA leaders. He was in France illegally. He and his French wife, Bernadette Agareche, were picked up by the French Air and Border Police. A search of her home uncovered ETA documents. Police later denied he had been arrested.

Jose Ramon Ruiz de Gauna: Spanish refugee and member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested on July 29, 1986, in Bayonne, France, with three suspected members of Iparretarrak, a Basque separatist group. He was expelled to Spain on July 30, 1986.

Oscar Ruiz: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested at a French checkpoint 50 kilometers from the Spanish border on November 17, 1990. The group was apparently heading toward Spain, intending to conduct an attack.

Ahmed Rukhar: convenience store owner from La Rioja region who on January 13, 2004, was charged by a Spanish judge with financing the al Qaeda truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia. He was arrested in March 2003 and was held on $127,000 bond on suspicion of helping to finance the bombing by sending money to al Qaeda contacts.

Ibrahim al-Russan: Jordanian whose expulsion from France was ordered on December 24, 1986, in connection with the discovery of an arms cache in Aulnay-sous-Bois on December 18, 1986.

Robert Russell: extradited on August 27, 1988, from Ireland to the United Kingdom, where he

was arraigned in Lisburn on seven charges relating to a mass breakout of Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoners from Maze prison near Belfast in 1983. He had been serving a 20-year sentence for the attempted murder of a policeman. He had been in custody for the last four years in Ireland, pending extradition.

Mohamed Rustin: Syrian member of a hijacking trio who took over KLM 366, a DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam on September 4, 1976.

Patrick Ryan: suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) leader arrested in Belgium in July 1988 after he arrived by coach from Benidorm. The ex-priest had lived in the Alicante town since 1978. When arrested, he was carrying a large amount of money, forged papers, and bomb-making materials. Benidorm police were also searching for two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members and two Islamic Jihad terrorists. The United Kingdom requested his extradition for conspiracy to murder "persons unknown" between 1975 and 1988, possession of bomb-making equipment, and conspiracy to cause explosions. He had visited Libya to procure arms for the IRA.

He went on a 22-day hunger strike in a Belgian jail, dropping 28 pounds. On November 24, 1988, a Belgian court granted extradition. But on November 25, 1988, the Belgian Cabinet denied extradition, saying that the charges were too vague because the conspiracy charges gave no details, names, or dates. A few hours later, he was flown to Ireland. U.K. officials filed an extradition request with Ireland, charging him with conspiracy to murder. Ryan checked out of a Dublin clinic and was reported to have gone either into hiding or into a religious institution on November 28, 1988. The next day, U.K. prime minister Margaret Thatcher accused Dublin of shirking its responsibilities for failing to arrest Ryan. Dublin was studying the extradition request but said it had no immediate cause to detain him. On December 13, 1988, Irish attorney general John Murray rejected the extradition request, saying that although there was sufficient legal evidence to justify extradition, he could not get a fair trial in the United Kingdom. He invited the United Kingdom to use a 1976 Irish law that would permit trial in Ireland for offenses committed elsewhere. In June 1989, Ryan ran unsuccessfully for an Irish seat in the elections to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France. On January 12, 1990, he was dismissed from the Palatine religious order of the Roman Catholic faith. The Rev. William Hanly, head of the order, expelled Ryan for prolonged unlawful absence from the society and persistent refusal to comply with the legitimate instructions of his superiors. The ban meant that Ryan was suspended from his priestly duties and could not say Mass, preach, or administer the Sacraments.

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L.S.: one of two 17-year-old Czechs detained on September 13, 1989, by the Czechoslovakia National Security Corps before they were able to initiate their plan to hijack an aircraft from Prague to the West.

Eva-Maria S.: alias of Silke Maier-Witt.

Zafer S.: Turk believed at large in Turkey or Iraq who was wanted in connection with the September 4, 2007, arrest in Germany of two Germans and one Turkish citizen at their Oberschledorn house; they were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union. (See also Fritz Martin Gelowicz.)

Yusuf Ahmed Saad: convicted of having supplied money, passports, and other logistical support to the four shipjackers of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship on October 7, 1985. On December 24, 1990, a Genoa magistrate freed the Palestinian under an amnesty program that had no public notice and expelled him to Algeria.

Slah Saadaoui: arrested on March 11, 2003, in Lyon, France, age 25. He allegedly supplied Nizar Nawar with fake ID papers used in the truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

Mongi Ben Adollah Saadequi: one of three Black June terrorists who fired machine guns and threw grenades at Vienna's Schwechat Airport on December 27, 1985. After a car chase and gun battle with police, Saadequi died of his wounds. Two people were killed and 37 injured. He was carrying a faked Tunisian passport, having come to Vienna from Beirut. The terrorists had intended to take hostages to obtain an El Al plane, which they would crash into Tel Aviv.

Abdul Kader Saadi (variant 'Abd al-Qadir al-Sa'di, Abdelkader Saadi): alias of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction. His release was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985.

Fouhad Sabour: one of five Algerian al Qaeda members whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000, age 38. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, and dealing drugs and with various weapons charges. The French citizen moved to London in July 2000 after having been in Bosnia and Pakistan. He flew to Frankfurt in October 2000. He was convicted in absentia in a French court for bombings in Paris in 1995. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and of conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution had failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Dridi Sabri: variant Sabri Dridi. Leader, age 37, of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007, in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The raids netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties to Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Stanislav Sacha: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, and redirected to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, believed to be involved in the plot.

Wolfgang Sachse: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Sandro Sacucci: Italian neofascist arrested in Cordoba, Argentina, on February 20, 1985, on suspicion of participation in several terrorist attacks in Italy and elsewhere in Europe and the 1975 murder of a communist militant. On April 24, 1985, the Italian government asked for further clarifications regarding Argentina's denial of extradition.

Muhammed Usman Saddique: lived on Albert Road in East London, age 24, and was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day.

'Abd-al-Salam Sadmah: alleged on November 11, 1989, by Rome's *Avanti* to be close to Mu'ammar al Qadhafi and top leaders of Libyan Revolutionary Committees who had planned a series of terrorist attacks in Italy. The paper said he had trained the gunmen who killed dissident Ibn-Yusuf Salam Khalifah in Rome in June 1987. He was also suspected of planning attacks on Italian airlines and killing a U.K. police officer in London in 1984.

Mohammed ben Sadok: sentenced to life in prison at hard labor on December 11, 1957, for the May 26, 1957, assassination in Paris of Ali Chekkal, ex–vice president of the Algerian Assembly.

Carlos Saez de Eguilaz Murguiondo: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Carlos Saez Mendez: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Eduardo Saez Lobo: individual with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) links arrested in Ceuta, Spain, on October 7, 1987.

Fadi Safah: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest, south of Paris, the previous week. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. On June 11, 1987, the Lebanese was put on a plane to Beirut.

Hussein Abdul Hassan Safaoui: one of seven people arrested on November 27, 1984, by Italian police at an apartment in the seaside resort of Ladispoli. Police found a map of the U.S. Embassy in Rome that had strong and weak security points marked. The men were charged with forming an armed gang. Italian authorities speculated that the men belonged to the Islamic Jihad Organization and were planning a suicide bombing at the embassy. Some were carrying false passports. All had entered Italy at different times during the year and had registered with several universities in central Italy. On October 17, 1985, an Italian court acquitted five defendants, including Safaoui, of charges that they were planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy. On October 1, 1986, an appeals court in Rome overturned the lower court decision and handed the case to the public ministry for further action. But only one defendant was still in custody.

Massimo Saffaroli: one of three suspected Red Brigades members arrested on June 6, 1987, by Florence police for subversive association and participation in an armed band.

Jose Martin Sagardia: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader killed in a car bomb explosion in Biarritz on December 30, 1980.

Ramon Sagarzazu: one of 10 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Cape Verde on May 9, 1989.

Fayez Sahawneh: arrested as an accomplice for the March 29, 1986, bombing of the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin.

Osman Sahin: chairman of the Union Islamique in France, he was arrested on October 28, 1994, by French authorities and handed over to the border police for expulsion. He had been living with his family in the Montbeliard region for 15 years and had run the mosque at Sochaux for 2 years. He was a member of the Anatolian Federal Islamic State, a radical fundamentalist movement.

Soumaya Sahla: convicted with his wife, Nouredine al-Fatmi, when on December 1, 2006, a Dutch court convicted four Dutch Muslims of plotting terrorist attacks against political leaders and government buildings.

Mohammed Jaafari Sahraroodi: variant Mohammad Ja'fari Sahrarudi; alias Rahimi. One of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. He carried an Iranian diplomatic passport. He was taken to a hospital with bullet wounds apparently accidentally sustained. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Ahmad Ghassan Said: on January 26, 1983, the Jordanian pleaded not guilty to charges of shooting Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov in London on June 4, 1982. On March 5, 1983, he was convicted in London's Central Criminal Court. He received a 30-year sentence for firing the two shots.

Jabr Rajeh Hassan al-Said: alias Aboud Bakr, alleged by the Swiss on August 21, 2004, to have had "close contact with several members of the hard-core bin Laden movement."

Mohamed Salem Said: one of four Libyans who arrived in France on August 20, 1987, and were arrested by Paris police on September 2–3, 1987, and deported on September 4, 1987. The U.S. Embassy and French Interior Ministry said that the Libyans were plotting a series of attacks on French soil to mark the 18th anniversary of the September 1 takeover of Libya by Col. Muammar al-Qadhafi and to "punish France" for its support of the Chadian government.

Muhmad Sa'id: would-be hijacker of a Swiss airliner.

'Abd al-Salam Saidi: variant Abdulssalam Seaidi. Lebanese Iranian dishwasher who was one of eight men arrested by the French Department of Territorial Security (DST) on March 30, 1987, suspected of planning attacks against Israeli targets. He was charged with illegal arms possession and conspiracy following the discovery of arms caches near Paris that included 9.9 kilograms of explosives, guns, grenades, and documents that mentioned plans for attacks on Arab, Israeli, and U.S. figures, as well as a plan involving El Al and TWA. Three grenades, a gun, a submachine gun, and a Colt .45 caliber revolver were found in Romainville in the Paris Seine-St. Denis suburbs. He was suspected of belonging to a Syrian guerrilla network linked with an extremist Middle Eastern group. He was in contact with an at-large Syrian linked to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Omar Saker: Algerian cleric arrested on August 5, 1994, by French police who stopped him for speeding but found literature advocating armed struggle against France.

Jon Salaberria: former regional legislator for Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Batasuna political wing who was one of four ETA members arrested in Bordeaux, France, on May 20, 2008.

Abu Salah: Jordanian associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985, who trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. Police believed he was one of four Arabs who intended to hijack the plane.

'Ali Fu'ad Salah: leader of a group of eight individuals suspected of being Islamic terrorists arrested on March 21, 1987, in Paris by the Department of Territorial Security (DST). Authorities seized 12 liters of a liquid explosive, two Sten guns, and ammunition from the Rue de la Voute safe house in Paris's 12th District. Some of the detainees were members of Islamic Jihad. On March 26, 1987, the group was charged with "belonging to a terrorist network preparing to commit particularly dangerous attacks in France." Salah was a theology student at the Sorbonne and was married to a Frenchwoman of Algerian extraction, Faraid Karima.

Yusif Salam: alias Yasir Chraydi, alias Nuri. A Palestinian who worked in the Libyan People's Bureau in East Germany in 1986 and was viewed by the Stasi as a killer. He was believed to have orchestrated the bombing of La Belle Disco on April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. He instructed Imad Salim Mahmud, a Lebanese resident in West Berlin, to select a building suitable for a bomb attack.

Hara Salame: she had served at the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Sweden for eight years but was ordered expelled by Stockholm on November 21, 1986, on suspicion of aiding terrorism. In 1982, she was suspected of having connections with Fatah and was judged a security risk. In 1986, she was suspected of being an agent of Abu Nidal. She agreed to leave Sweden by November 30, 1986.

Farouk Salameh: Palestinian with Jordanian papers arrested for the West Berlin bombings of La Belle Discotheque on April 5, 1986, and the German-Arab Friendship Society on March 29, 1986. His accomplice Hasi said on April 30, 1986, that they were responsible for the Friendship Society bombing at the behest of Haithem Said (Abu Ahmed), a lieutenant colonel in the Syrian Air Force and second in command of the Syrian intelligence service. On July 31, 1986, attempted murder charges were brought against Hasi and Salameh for the Friendship Society bombing. The trial began on November 17, 1986, and the duo was convicted on November 26. Salameh was sentenced to 13 years.

Hihad Ibrahim Salami: one of two Palestinians arrested by Spanish police on July 12, 1985, for plotting to blow up the Syrian Embassy in Madrid. They were believed to be members of Force 17, part of Fatah. Police found 12 kilograms of explosives on the men. On November 5, 1986, Salami was sentenced by the Spanish National High Court to four years and four months for being an accessory to the illegal possession of arms and explosives. The offense of preparing to attack the Syrian ambassador was "not proven."

Sadeer Saleem: one of three men arrested on March 22, 2007, by British police for involvement in the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004, and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, age 26, and Waheed Ali pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions that would endanger life.

Fouad Ali Saleh: Tunisian indicted on May 19, 1987, for the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store in Paris that killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners. He was believed to be the ringleader of the pro-Iranian Arabs. He was accused of being part of a terrorist cell that French police unraveled in March–April 1987. Charges against him were based on evidence provided by Abdel Hamid Badoui and Omar Agnaoui, two Moroccans indicted with him. On October 31, 1990, the Paris Appeals Court upheld his 20-year sentence issued by a Paris court in March 1990, which had found him guilty of setting up a terrorist network and drug trafficking. On April 13, 1992, he was found guilty of organizing a series of bombings that killed 13 and wounded 303 and was sentenced to life. The court ruled that he should stay in prison for 18 years before parole could be considered.

John Saleh: name on a Somali passport carried by Johannes Weinrich.

Zaharia Abu Saleh: Black September gunman arrested on April 27, 1973, after shooting Vittorio Olivares, an Italian employee of El Al in Rome, in the stomach. The Lebanese claimed the victim was an Israeli agent responsible for the death of Black September Organization (BSO) operative Abdel Zuiater in Rome in October 1972. Abu Saleh was committed to an Italian psychiatric institution and was not brought to trial on the grounds that he was mentally unfit. On July 17, 1975, he was released on a 30 million lire bond. It was believed that he left Italy.

Salem: one of six people mentioned in a warrant of arrest handed down on December 23, 1975, by the Vienna, Austria, criminal court for the takeover on December 21, 1975, of the OPEC ministerial meeting. Salem was about 30 years old and 180-cm tall and had a slender but sturdy figure, round face, and bold-shaped Roman nose.

Elie Louis Salibi: Lebanese Army private arrested on July 31, 1987, by a member of the Board of Immigration's refugee camp outside Motala, Sweden, in connection with the June 1, 1987, assassination of Lebanese prime minister Rashid Karami when a bomb exploded on his helicopter. Salibi was believed to have planted the bomb and then left Lebanon. On August 9, 1987, Judge Walid Ghamrah, head of a judicial mission to Sweden, returned home after failing for five days to obtain Salibi's extradition for murder and attempted murder on the basis of Articles 549 and 550/201 of the Penal Code. Sweden does not extradite persons threatened with the death penalty. Sweden extended the precautionary detention of Salibi through September 10, 1987. On August 18, 1987, Ghamrah rescinded the arrest warrant, and two days later, Sweden released Salibi.

Fu'ad 'Ali Salih: Tunisian member of Hizballah charged on December 3, 1987, by Paris judge Gilles Boulouque with four attacks carried out in 1986, including attacks against the post office at the Paris town hall, an attack in the Rue de Rennes

in Paris, and the bombing by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners on September 12, 1986, of the crowded Casino cafeteria in the La Defense shopping center in Paris that injured 41 people. By February 1990, he was on trial in Paris with nine others, charged with illegal possession of explosives and setting up a terrorist network linked to the pro-Iranian Hizballah. On March 9, 1990, he was sentenced to 20 years.

Mukhammed Salik: alias of Salai Madaminov.

Salim: Lebanese tried in 1979 as part of a group of Palestinians in West Germany. Salim, also a French citizen, claimed to not know anything about explosives that were found in a car at a border crossing in April 1979 and said that he was on a business trip. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court found him guilty of having prepared a bombing attack and sentenced him to two and one-half years.

Salim Abu Salim: according to Paris International Service in March 1987, he was the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)–Special Operations, a PFLP dissident wing, which might have been responsible for a wave of bombings in Paris in September 1986.

Jussef Sallata: Libyan arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives" it had freed the three convicted Libyan gunmen in exchange for four Italians who had been held in Libya for the last six years. A Red Cross plane for the Libyans flew to Tripoli and returned with the Italians.

'Ali Salman: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after the press reported on October 27, 1991, that a group of seven terrorists was planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), two belonged to Abu Nidal, and all were aided by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Anna Maria Salvucci: one of two suspected Italian Red Brigades members arrested on March 23, 1988, in Barcelona, Spain, on charges of robbing at least six banks in Spain's Catalonia region. Italy requested extradition on May 19, 1988. An arrest warrant was issued in 1987, charging her with possessing firearms for terrorist purposes. On June 27, 1989, she was jailed for 27 years by a Spanish court for conducting three armed robberies and making off with 8 million pesetas ($72,000).

Luis Queba Sambu: security officer for the Guinean Embassy in Portugal arrested on November 6, 1987, by Portugal's police antiterrorism department after explosives were found at the embassy and in the Guinean Armed Forces captain's residence. He was suspected of having links with the Popular Forces of April 25 and the French Direct Action. He had studied military strategy in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Libya. He initially said the explosives were to be used against Guinean exiles. He later requested political asylum.

Khelfa Same: alias of Frazeh Khelfa, an Algerian member of Black September who attempted to assassinate Jordanian ambassador Zaid Rifai in London on December 15, 1971. Khelfa fired 30 rounds into the ambassador's car in London. He was arrested in Lyons in January 1972. The Lyons court recommended that France grant the United Kingdom's extradition request, but the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent him to Algeria.

Aslan Samet: name on a false passport used by a young Turk arrested by Dutch police on May 14, 1985, in Venlo, the Netherlands, during the pope's visit. He arrived on a West German train while smuggling in a 9-mm Browning automatic pistol

that was one of four pistols bought by Mehmet Ali Agca and an accomplice prior to the May 13, 1981, assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. Samet had three cartridges identical to those used by Agca to try to kill the pope. He was also carrying forged documents, including Turkish and French passports. He was a member of the Grey Wolves.

Abdennour Sameur: Algerian, age 34, arrested at Luton Airport, north of London, on December 19, 2007, one of two British residents among the three who had been released from Guantánamo's prison after four years in captivity. He was held on the Terrorism Act on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was later released without charge.

Abdullah Samir (variant Samer Mohammed Abdullah): one of eight members of Black September who broke into the Israeli quarters of the Olympic Games in Munich on September 5, 1972, killing two Israeli athletes and taking nine others hostage. After a shootout with police, the hostages were killed, as were five of the terrorists and a West German policeman. The three surviving terrorists, including Samir, were released after the hijacking of a Lufthansa jet on October 29, 1972. They were picked up at Zagreb airport and flew on to Libya, where they disappeared.

Salahem Samir: Palestinian laborer from Amman arrested by Athens police on August 30, 1985, 90 meters from the Jordanian Embassy, while carrying an Austrian-made Steyer automatic weapon, a grenade, a knife, and three magazines of bullets. He admitted that he was on a Black September mission to assassinate the Jordanian ambassador. His release was demanded by the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems (an alias of the Abu Nidal group) on September 3, 1985, after one of the members threw two hand grenades at the Hotel Glifadha in an Athens suburb, injuring 18 British tourists.

Roberto San Sebastian: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) collaborator arrested on December 2, 1993, by French Judiciary Police in Bayonne. Police found inside his French-registered car detonators, two kilograms of ammonal explosive, and several press articles on ETA.

Joaquin Sanchez Nunez: Catalan separatist member of the Terra Lliure (Free Land) organization who died on December 15, 1985, when a bomb he was carrying exploded in a phone booth in Barcelona, Spain.

Jose Luis Sanchez Bravo: student and member of the Spanish Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP) sentenced on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court to death for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Pose Rodriguez. He and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Jose Maria Sanchez Casas: leader of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) in 1979.

Maria Socorro Sanchez Garcia: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) Vizcaya Command member arrested on March 30, 1992, by the Spanish Civil Guard.

Mariano Sanchez Covisa: leader of the Guerrillas of Christ the King, arrested with nine others on February 22, 1978, in a Spanish police raid on their arms factory.

Nancy Sanchez: girlfriend of Carlos, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist, on June 27, 1975, when French police raided his Paris apartment. She had gotten drunk at a party in his apartment.

Raymond Sanchis: one of four French citizens who on October 17, 1991, were convicted by a Bayonne court of belonging to the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL), which had killed 27 alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members

between 1983 and 1987. The four were charged with criminal conspiracy and possession of weapons and explosives after police uncovered a GAL weapons cache near the Spanish border in 1987. He was sentenced to five years in jail.

Roberto Sandalo: former member of the Red Brigades who on February 11, 1985, said that at least five leaders of the group were in Nicaragua serving as instructors in the Sandinista Armed Forces. Sandalo lived in Kenya for fear of reprisals by his former colleagues.

Bernadette Sands-McKevitt: spokeswoman for the Real Irish Republican Army's (Real IRA) political front in 1998. She was the sister of Bobby Sands. She was arrested in 2001 on a new antiterrorism law but was released without charge. She was married to Michael "Mickey" McKevitt of Dundalk, Ireland. He was detained in connection with the August 15, 1998, car bombing in the Omagh, Northern Ireland, town square that killed 29 people and wounded more than 350 others.

Bobby Sands: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner arrested in 1972 for a series of IRA robberies. He served four years in prison. A year later, he was convicted of gun possession. He conducted a hunger strike in 1981 to obtain political status for IRA prisoners who were being treated as common criminals. On April 9, 1981, he won a special election for a vacant Parliament seat, beating a prominent moderate Protestant, Harry West, age 67, former leader of the Ulster Unionist Party. Sands died on the 66th day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison on May 5, 1981.

Giuseppe Santangelo: arrested on January 21, 1995, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, by a group of Carabinieri from Trapani, Italy, in collaboration with Brazilian police. He had been sentenced to 18 years in prison for the 1976 killing of two Carabinieri in Alcamo. He had been part of a group that forced open a barracks door and killed the duo as they slept "to strike a blow against a body of the state." He was married with two children and lived 40 kilometers outside Sao Paulo, working as a cleaner.

Ignacio Santesteban Goicoechea: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) explosives expert sentenced on January 13, 2003, by a Paris court to nine years in prison.

Jose de Almeida Santo Paulo: Portuguese citizen who on November 4, 1991, attacked with a sharpened paper-knife the ex-king of Afghanistan, Mohammad Zaher Shah, age 77, in his Rome villa. Santo entered the house posing as a journalist and stabbed the exiled king in the face and stomach. Rome police believed that Santo was not a Portuguese citizen. He claimed that he was a Muslim who wanted to kill Shah to prevent him from regaining the throne.

Loa'i Mohammad Haj Bakr al-Saqa: Syrian who Turkish authorities say masterminded the 2003 bombing of two synagogues, a U.K.-based bank, and the British Consulate in Istanbul that killed 58 people. The authorities said he moved $170,000 between al Qaeda and the Turkish militants.

Lt. Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho: suspected leader of the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) of Portugal who was arrested on June 22, 1984, on the basis of Article 288 of the Portuguese Penal Code, which forbids terrorist activities. He was held at Caxias jail. An FP-25 spokesperson demanded his release, warning that otherwise, the group would assassinate Prime Minister Soares, Deputy Prime Minister Mota Pinto, President Eanes, and armed forces chief Gen. Lamos Ferreira and would attack the Portuguese embassies in Paris and Madrid. On November 27, 1985, during Saraiva's trial, the prosecution claimed that the group had exchanged weapons with the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) and Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) and that he had planned to overthrow the Zairean government. On May 20, 1987, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison for leading a leftist urban terrorist group that had conducted several assassinations and bombings during the

previous seven years in which 15 people died. He had turned down the offices of prime minister and president.

Zeyal Sarhadi: variants Zia Sarhadi, Zeynalabedine Sarhadi. Iranian arrested by Swiss authorities on December 23, 1991, in connection with the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Swiss authorities said that although he had been staying at the Iranian Embassy in Bern, he did not work there. The arrest was on the basis of an international warrant by France via Interpol. France had 18 days to make a formal extradition request. French authorities were seeking him on a charge of accessory to murder. He had entered Switzerland on a tourist visa in September 1991. He filed a request for freedom on December 30, 1991, claiming to be an embassy employee with immunity from prosecution. On December 31, 1991, the French requested extradition. On May 26, 1992, French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere charged him with "complicity in the murder" of Bakhtiar after he was extradited to France from Switzerland. He was acquitted on December 6, 1994.

Zeynalabedine Sarhadi: variant of Zeyal Sahardi.

Zia Sarhadi: variant of Zeyal Sarhadi.

Mohammad Sarham: alias of Mahmoud Ibrahim Khaled, born in the Shatila refugee camp. One of four Martyrs of Palestine terrorists who on December 27, 1985, fired Kalashnikovs and lobbed grenades in Rome's Fiumicino Airport terminal. He was the only terrorist who survived a gun battle with police. The Abu Nidal group claimed credit for killing 16 people and wounding 73 others. On December 28, 1985, he was indicted for murder in Rome. On February 5, 1987, Italian prosecutor Domenico Sica asked Judge Rosario Priore to indict him.

Josephine 'Abdu al-Sarkis: variant Josephine Abdo Sarkis. Member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) arrested on December 19, 1984, in Ostia, Italy, and charged on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found her guilty and sentenced her to 15 years and a $510 fine. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the charges against the LARF member for insufficient evidence. On November 27, 1985, the group threatened Italy unless she was released. On March 20, 1986, a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing 2 Lebanese and wounding 30; the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners demanded the release of Sarkis.

Assad Ali Sarwar: Pakistani, age 26, who lived in a two-story brick duplex on Walton Drive, High Wycombe, with his brother and the rest of his family, and who was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. He was charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism. He was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when 10 other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. The prosecution said he was one of the group's leaders. He had traveled to Pakistan in June 2006, returning in July. Police found in his

house a videotape with five martyrdom messages and two computer memory sticks with information on potential targets. He had planned to carry out several attacks, rather than commit suicide.

Franciszek Sarzynski: one of two Polish hijackers of LOT Flight 10116 from Budapest to Warsaw on August 25, 1982.

Nizar Sassi: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison although they were formally sentenced. Sassi was sentenced to four years in prison, three suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group was among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and were then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Bertrand Sassoye: one of four ringleaders of the Communist Combatant Cells arrested on December 16, 1985, in a fast-food restaurant in Belgium. On January 14, 1986, they were charged with the attempted murder of the night watchman at the Brussels-Lambert Bank, which had been bombed on November 4, 1985.

Sastre: alias of Antxon Azcue Aizpurua.

Faouzi Satari: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Satari, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris.

Fawzi Mohammed al-Sattari: one of five terrorists jailed for trying to assassinate former Iranian prime minister Shapour Bakhtiar in France on July 17, 1980, who were pardoned on July 27, 1990, and deported to Tehran. The lone Palestinian in the group, al-Sattari flew on to Baghdad.

Bassam Dalati Satut: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement—which has ties to al Qaeda—arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on terrorism charges. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Satut, age 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells and collaboration with a terrorist group. He denied the charges. (See also Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.)

Sean Savage: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas killed by British commandos on March 6, 1988, while the terrorists were planting a 1,100-pound plastic explosive bomb in an abandoned white Ford Fiesta in Marbella, near the governor's residence in Gibraltar.

Mustafa Savak: variant Mustafa Savas. Turk arrested by police in Rho, near Milan, Italy, on February 2, 1983, on charges of plotting to murder Pope John Paul II during a visit to Milan in May. He was carrying two passports, one of which gave his date of birth as 1945. He had arrived in Italy two months earlier, driving a car with West German

plates. More recently he had driven a Renault with Rome plates. An Italian held on drug charges said Savak had tried to hire him to shoot the pope.

Ibrahim Savant: British Iranian soccer fan, age 25, who converted to Islam and was originally named Oliver, and who was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Forty-one people were detained in the United Kingdom. He was charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, and to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft, between January 1 and August 11, 2006.

Oliver Savant: birth name of Ibrahim Savant.

Antonio Savasta: arrested on January 28, 1982, in a raid on a Red Brigades safe house in Padua, where the group was holding U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier, whom the Red Brigades had kidnapped on December 17, 1981. Savasta was sentenced the next day to 30 years for his role in a 1980 shootout in Sardinia. He had been Dozier's inquisitor. He had smuggled guns from Lebanon in 1979. Savasta turned state's evidence. He was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 16-plus years in the Dozier case.

Zivotije Savic: Freedom for the Serbia Fatherland (SEPO) terrorist found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He had pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Antonio Savino: following an October 3, 1978, gun battle with police in which he was injured, he was arrested in connection with the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome.

Stefano Savorani: mentally ill ex-policeman, age 29, who on November 27, 2002, attempted to hijack an Alitalia flying from Bologna to Paris. He ran to the front of the plane, claiming to have a remote-controlled bomb, and ranted about belonging to bin Laden's al Qaeda. "I belong to al Qaeda and I want to make a declaration to the press." The plane landed safely in Lyons, France. He had tried another hijacking in 1999 against a domestic Air France flight; in 1998, he had hijacked an Italian train. His mother said he was being treated for schizophrenia.

Evangelos Savvakis: would-be hijacker of an Olympic Airlines 707 flying from Iraklion to Athens on May 28, 1972.

Abdelkader Mahmoud Es Sayed: alias Abu Saleh. An Egyptian organizer of al Qaeda's Milan cell. He was convicted in Egypt for killing 58 foreign tourists at Luxor in 1997. He fled Italy in July 2001 after Italy had given him asylum. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets. He might have been killed in Afghanistan in 2001 during Coalition bombing. He had contacts with several individuals arrested on July 11, 2002, in Milan and other Italian cities for making false documents for al Qaeda. A January 2001 wiretap revealed him talking to a Tunisian about false documents easing entry to the United States, saying at one point, "If you have to speak to me about these things, you should come to me and speak in my ear. This subject is secret, secret, secret." He was also linked to Essi Sami Ben Khemais, a major Algerian al Qaeda organizer in Europe sentenced to five years in prison in February for arms trafficking, manufacturing false papers, and arranging illegal immigration.

Suhaila Sayeh: Palestinian woman, age 43, convicted by Hamburg's State Supreme Court on November 19, 1996, of murder and other crimes and sentenced to 12 years for her role in the October 13, 1977, Landshut hijacking. She was one of the four hijackers but claimed she had no role in killing the plane's pilot during the stop in Aden. The court ruled that she had been complicit. She was the only hijacker to survive the GSG-9 rescue in Somalia. She was arrested in 1994 in Oslo, Norway, and extradited to Germany.

Yezid Gasper Sayiagh: Palestinian holding a U.S. passport arrested on December 18, 1985. He was an associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985, while trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman. He was released for lack of evidence that he was part of a plot to hijack the plane.

Oreste Scalzone: Italian terrorist leader in 1981 believed to have received funds from the Libyans to establish a radio station and "cultural centers" in the Rome/Naples vicinity.

Freddy Scappaticci: alias Stakeknife. Reported on May 11, 2003, by the British media as a British Army informer inside the Irish Republican Army (IRA) who had supplied information that had foiled several IRA operations. He denied the reports that he was a senior IRA official who had walked into a British Army base outside Belfast in 1978 and joined the payroll of the Force Research Unit, a military intelligence bureau. The press said that he was paid $130,000 annually and that his information had led to British Special Forces shooting down three unarmed IRA members in Gibraltar in 1988. Stakeknife allegedly was involved in the 1991 shooting of Irish farmer Thomas Oliver, allegedly an informer, and the 1992 torture/murder of Aidan Starrs, Gregory Burns, and John Dignam, who were accused by the IRA of killing a young Catholic woman and of working for U.K. intelligence.

Gregorio Scarfo: chief of the Rome Red Brigades identified by police as one of the Red Brigades/Fighting Communist Party members who on February 14, 1987, conducted a $1.2 million holdup in Rome that left two police officers dead and a third seriously wounded. By April 1988, police had obtained a warrant for the new head of the Roman Column of the Red Brigades. He was believed involved in the April 16, 1988, assassination by the Fighting Communist Union Party of university professor and Christian Democratic Senator Roberto Ruffilli in Forli.

Regis Schleicher: leader of Direct Action in France in the early 1980s. He was arrested for the May 31, 1983, murders of two policemen on a Paris street during a routine identity check. He narrowly escaped capture in Brussels on March 13, 1984, when he and Jean-Marc Rouillan and Nathalie Menigon, his wife, eluded Belgian authorities by taking a Brussels policeman hostage. He was rearrested in Avignon on March 15, 1984, by French antiterrorism squads and police in connection with attacks on Israeli and Jewish targets in Paris since 1982. On July 13, 1984, the French government filed murder charges against him in the 1983 case. In response, Direct Action bombed several facilities, including the Atlantic Institute, the French Navy Ministry, and the Industry Ministry. On December 8, 1986, the trial for three members of the group, including Schleicher, was stopped because jurors, intimidated by death threats, failed to show up for the trial. The group had planned to kidnap an individual to exchange him but were themselves arrested on February 21, 1987. On June 13, 1987, the seven-judge Special Court of Assizes in Paris sentenced him to life in prison for the murders of two policemen in the 1983 shootout. His brother, Claude Alphen, was acquitted.

Mareile Schmegner: arrested on July 3, 1985, in a police raid on a Red Army Faction (RAF) hideout in Offenbach, West Germany, where police found guns and false passports. She was charged

on February 26, 1986, by the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court. On March 5, 1987, she was sentenced by the court to 3 years and 10 months for supporting the RAF and for resisting arrest, during which two police officers were injured. She had provided a hideout for Eva Haule-Frimgong, who had since been arrested. She was also given five days' detention for disrupting the trial.

Giomar Schmidt: wife of Mario Raul Klacho, wanted in the kidnapping and murder on March 21, 1972, of Oberdan Sallustro, the president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina, by the People's Revolutionary Army's (ERP) Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. The group had demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, the provision of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of SITRAC/SITRAM workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. Schmidt was acquitted of all charges.

Klaus Schmidt: West German Protestant minister and member of the National Council of Churches, detained by the Southern Luzon Command in the Philippines on June 9, 1988, on suspicion of links with New People's Army (NPA) rebels. He was detained while on his way to an NPA mountain camp. On June 11, 1988, murder and kidnapping charges were filed against him; he had allegedly trained the NPA rebels. Witnesses reported that he had participated in several guerrilla attacks against security forces in the rebel-infested Bondoc Peninsula on Quezon Province and was part of the group that raided a San Francisco town on February 12, 1988, killing a police officer and wounding two others. The government turned down a West German Embassy request for his release.

Peter Schmidt: believed to be an alias of Johannes Weinrich.

Daniel Martin Schneider: German-born recent convert to Islam, age 21, who lived in Saarbruecken, next to a mosque. He was on welfare. He studied at Islamic schools in Syria and Egypt and was radicalized while in school. He was one of three individuals arrested on September 4, 2007, for planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. Schneider was cut on the head during the struggle. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals would have the equivalent of 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group that has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were not foreigners, but white Germans, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization.

Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July 2007, months before the arrests, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an

alias, one of the suspects rented a three-bedroom vacation cottage in a skiing/tourist locale, where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Gert Richard Schneider: wanted for the October 31, 1977, bombing of a West German court in Zweibrucken. He threw a grenade at policemen attempting to arrest him and Baader-Meinhof Gang member Christoph Wackernagel in Amsterdam on November 10, 1977. Three policemen and Wackernagel were injured. The extradition trial was set for January 12, 1978. On September 5, 1980, he was sentenced in West Germany to five years in prison for attempted murder in a December 1977 shootout in the Netherlands.

Boris Schnidi: variant of Boris Schmidt.

Vitali Schnidi: variant of Vitali Schmidt.

Oliver Schreiber: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Karl Schubert: alias of Ekkehard Weil.

Friedhelm Schuetz: alias of Friedrich Schutz, hijacker of a Lufthansa B727 on October 11, 1972.

Brigitta Schultz: variant Brigitte Schulz. Member, age 23, of the Baader-Meinhof Gang who was one of two members sent to Kenya to find out what had happened to their Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) colleagues who were arrested before her arrival by authorities at Nairobi's Embakasi International Airport on January 25, 1976. The colleagues had SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles and had planned to bring down a flight from Johannesburg, South Africa, to Tel Aviv, Israel. Schultz and Thomas Reuter, age 24, were arrested. Orders to the terrorists were inscribed on Schultz's stomach in invisible ink. The Israelis announced that they would try the group in secret. The release of the terrorists was demanded by the PFLP hijackers of an Air France plane to Entebbe, Uganda, on June 27, 1976. On December 23, 1980, Israel granted Schultz amnesty. Her five-year prison term would have ended the following February.

Adelheid Schulz: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was also on the wanted list for the murders of Juergen Ponto and Siegfried Buback. She was arrested on November 11, 1982, with Brigitte Mohnhaupt as they approached a weapons cache outside Frankfurt. On March 13, 1985, the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court sentenced her to three life sentences for Schleyer's murder.

Brigitte Schulz: variant of Brigitta Schultz.

Friedrich Schutz: alias Friedhelm Schuetz, hijacker of a Lufthansa B727 flying from Lisbon to Frankfurt on October 11, 1972.

Teresa Scinica: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank. On July 4, 1985, a Turin court rejected her appeal.

Adalgiso Scioni: Sardinian Dutch citizen of Italian descent, age 15, with a history of mental illness who on December 23, 1987, claimed he had a bomb and forced the pilot to divert KLM 343, a B737 flying from Amsterdam to Milan, and land

in Rome's Fiumicino Airport. He was overpowered by police. On December 29, 1987, he was released and turned over to his Italian father after being granted provisional liberty.

Luigi Scricciolo: left-wing Unione Italian del Lavoro unionist jailed in the early 1980s on charges of spying and terrorism. He was held in connection with the Dozier kidnapping of December 17, 1981, in which two Red Brigades members were said to have been aided by Bulgarians. He claimed to have active contact with four Bulgarian officials believed connected to the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome.

Radomir Sebesth: one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhein-Mein Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978.

Paolo Ceriani-Sebregondi: Red Brigades member who was arrested, along with his wife and fellow Red Brigades member, Paola di Luca, on May 19, 1987, in Asnieres, France, for the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro in 1978. He was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of Fiat administrator Carmine de Rosa, security chief for the San Germano Fiat auto plant near Cassino, Italy. He was believed to have been a founder of the Red Brigades splinter group Communist Combatant Formations. Italy requested extradition. On January 29, 1988, the French Court of Cassation annulled the July 30, 1987, ruling of the Versailles Chambre D'accusation appeals court that would have permitted his extradition for the Formation of Communist Combatants/Red Brigades attacks against Fiat.

Raymond Segarra: one of four members of SOS France, a right-wing terrorist organization, who were killed when their car blew up on August 18, 1986, while they were transporting four or five kilograms of explosives intended for a racist-oriented attack in Toulon.

Sergio Segio: terrorist arrested in Milan on January 15, 1983.

Gabriel Segura Burgos: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Christoph Seidler: on September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. The government issued a warrant for his arrest in the case. He rented the getaway car in the November 30, 1989, fatal RAF bombing of the car of Alfred Herrhausen, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, en route to Frankfurt. The Heidelberg native was 1.8 meters tall and slim, with gray-green eyes. In April 1979 he was a political science student at Frankfurt University. In March 1985, his name was removed from the books of the university. Since August 1978, he had participated in several acts of occupation of houses and actions in connection with the hunger strike of imprisoned terrorists, whom had had visited since 1979. He was suspected of having gone underground in 1984 and having joined the RAF hard core; on December 3, 1989, he was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members. On November 5, 1996, he told a magazine that he was ready to surrender. He had hidden in Lebanon from 1987 to 1992.

Noel Seijen: French citizen and one of three deserters from the Juan de Austria regiment of the Spanish Foreign Legion who on August 5, 1979, drove onto the Puerto Rosario, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, airport runway in a stolen police jeep and took over an Iberian Airlines DC9 that was unloading passengers from Las Palmas, Gran Canaria Island. They demanded to be flown to Morocco and Algeria and then to Lisbon, Portugal.

They later asked to go to Bordeaux, France, and then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. They flew to Geneva, where they surrendered. Spain said it would not request extradition. The Swiss government said it would charge them with deprivation of liberty and blackmail, which carried maximum sentences of 20 years.

Salim Sejann: alias used by one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) members arrested on April 26, 1979, at the Passau-Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon.

Atilla Selek: alias Muaz. On November 5, 2007, Turkish police in Konya arrested the suspected al Qaeda member, whom they charged with belonging to a terrorist organization and preparing to bomb U.S.-related targets in Germany.

Nikolay Ivanovich Selivanov: hijacker of a Yakovlev-40 bound for Petrozavodsk on October 5, 1990, and diverted to Helsinki's Vantaa Airport, where he requested asylum. After a psychiatric examination, Finland denied asylum on October 25. On March 5, 1991, *Tass* announced that the Novgorod regional court had sentenced him to forced treatment in a psychiatric hospital. He had earlier been treated at a psychiatric facility and been declared insane.

Gennady L. Seluzko: one of two Russian hijackers of an Aeroflot TU134 twin-engine jet flying from Petrozavodsk, Karelia, to Leningrad on July 10, 1977, and diverted to Helsinki, Finland.

Dimitriy Semenov: Belarusian polytechnical student, age 17, from Zhodino, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who on June 8, 1990, forced the crew of an Aeroflot TU-154 to change course and fly to Stockholm, Sweden. He earlier had had a fight with his parents, who told him to leave home. He surrendered at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport. He was handed over to the Soviets on July 17. Sweden demanded that he not be charged with any offense other than the hijacking, such as illegally leaving the country. The Soviets agreed.

Ioannes Semerci: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Mehemet Sener: police believed he was a second gunman in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. In March 1983, Switzerland released him from jail.

Giovanni Senzani: Red Brigades political mastermind arrested on January 9, 1982, by police in a Rome tenement building. He was a former Florence University criminology professor who headed the Rome and Naples cells of the group. He had been an advisor to the Justice Ministry, where Judge Giovanni d'Urso was a top official. He vanished shortly after the kidnapping of d'Urso, later released unharmed. On June 3, 1986, a Naples court sentenced him to life for murder and kidnapping.

Roberto Serafini: Red Brigades member killed by police waiting outside a Milan restaurant on December 11, 1980.

Khaled Serai: one of three Algerians arrested in Naples, Italy, on November 17, 2005, who were suspected of being Islamist extremists with ties to international terrorists and who could become "potentially operative" and ready to carry out an attack.

Ahmed Hossein Abu Sereya: Palestinian arrested and charged after he ran from the scene of two grenade explosions at the Café de Paris on Via Veneto in Rome on September 16, 1985. The explosions killed 39 people. A search of his apart-

ment disclosed a roundtrip ticket from Damascus to Vienna to Rome. He was carrying $1,000 and a fake passport. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems claimed credit. On August 6, 1986, assistant attorney general Domenico Sica recommended that Sereya stand trial for the grenade attack. The prosecutor's office said that Sereya was a member of the Palestinian Martyrs, a group led by Abu Nidal. The trial was scheduled for July 3, 1987.

Nicola Serrao: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. She was arrested in Turin. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Vojislav Seselj: deemed the "duke of terror" by Vienna's Neue Kronen-Zeitung, which reported on July 30, 1991, that the Serb had announced that a new wave of attacks would begin in Austria. The paper claimed he was behind the attack on the Krsko nuclear power plant.

Jose Manuel Sevillano: member of the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who died in Madrid's Gregorio Maranon hospital on May 25, 1990, of cardiac arrest resulting from a 177-day hunger strike. He had joined GRAPO in 1985 shortly after a police operation broke up its leadership. He was sentenced to 24 years in prison for a series of bank robberies. Some 40 GRAPO prisoners began the hunger strike on November 30, 1989, to protest the Justice Ministry's policy of dispersing them to several prisons. Violent demonstrations broke out following the announcement of his death.

Alim Seyann: one of two suspected Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) members arrested on April 26, 1979, at the Passau–Achleiten crossing point on the Austrian–Bavarian border when West German police searching their rental car found 50 kilograms of explosives, time fuses, and 11 passports with photographs not of them. Bonn authorities believed that the duo intended to pass the documents to Palestinians either already in Germany or intending to arrive soon. They had planned to bomb an Israeli ship in Hamburg harbor. They were also suspected of involvement in the April 24, 1979, bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Vienna. They were held in Munich for trial.

Jehad Shaaban: Palestinian who had lived in the Neuss, West Germany, apartment that was raided on October 26, 1988, resulting in the arrests of 14 Arabs suspected of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) terrorist ties. On July 29, 1990, *Washington Post* reporter Jack Anderson said that in July 1990, Sweden had released from jail and expelled 11 Palestinians, including Shaaban, who might have been connected to the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270.

Lizzie Shack: wife of Patrick Haemers, alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium on January 14, 1989. On May 29, 1989, Brazilian federal police arrested the couple in Rio de Janeiro along with Diane lnu, a Belgian. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force Hercules C-130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Qaisar Shaffi: Shaffi, age 25, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. Shaffi was also charged with having part of a terrorist guidebook containing information on preparing chemicals and explosives. On April 25, 2007, in a London court, Shaffi denied charges of conspiring with Barot. On June 15, 2007, a British judge convicted him of conspiracy to

murder and sentenced him to 15 years. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Ismael Shahbakhsh: leader of a group that on August 12, 2007, kidnapped a Belgian woman and her Belgian partner. He demanded that his jailed brother be freed.

Husayn Shahin: one of three Lebanese terrorists for whom Spanish police issued arrest warrants after the press reported on October 27, 1991, that a group of seven terrorists were planning assassination attempts at the October 30 opening of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Five of the terrorists belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), two belonged to Abu Nidal, and all were aided by Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Mohammed Shakil: Gee Gee cab driver, age 30, and one of three men arrested on March 22, 2007, by British police for involvement in the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004, and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning. On August 10, 2007, Mohammed Shakil, Sadeer Saleem, age 26, and Waheed Ali pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to cause explosions that would endanger life.

Martina Shanahan: Dublin resident and one of three people convicted on October 27, 1988, in London of conspiring to murder Tom King, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary.

Michael Shanley: Manhattan resident who on January 21, 1988, while waving a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) flag, screamed "Murderers!" and rushed at the Duchess of York, the former Sarah Ferguson, in front of her midtown Manhattan hotel. He was held without bail at the federal Metropolitan Correctional Center and charged with assault and attempt to assault with a deadly weapon "a foreign official, official guest, and internationally protected person" and with assault of State Department security officers. Conviction would carry a 20-year prison sentence and $500,000 fine. His lawyer said Shanley was an unemployed waiter who attended the College for Human Services but was not registered for the current semester.

Seamus Shannon: on July 31, 1984, he was extradited by Ireland to the United Kingdom in connection with the Provisional Irish Republican Army's (IRA) bombing on January 21, 1981, of the Northern Ireland border castle of Sir Norman Stronge, Protestant speaker of the regional parliament for 24 years.

Yusuf al-Sharidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Omar Khan Sharif: would-be British suicide bomber, age 27, whose bomb failed to explode on April 29, 2003, at the Mike's Place restaurant in Tel Aviv, Israel. Sharif fled the scene after his bomb failed to detonate. He got rid of his coat and the explosives. He remained at large as of May 9, 2003. However, the State Department reported later that his body was found washed up on a Tel Aviv beach. He was born in Derby to an immigrant from Mirpur in the Pakistani-controlled section of Kashmir. His late father had opened Derby's first kebab stand and later owned launderettes and amusement arcades. The youngest of six children, Sharif boarded for two years at the $18,000/year prep school Foremarke Hall. He attended Kingston University in London, where he became a Muslim fundamentalist. He dropped out after a few months and married a woman who spoke little English and wore a burqa. They moved into a cheap row house in Derby near a radical mosque. They had two daughters, ages three and seven as of 2003. He attended religious classes by Sheikh Omar Bakri Muhammed, Syrian-born leader of al-Muhajiroun (the Emigrants), a radical Islamic group.

He and fellow bomber Assif Muhammad Hanif were in Damascus in 2003, where Hanif attended

an Arabic course at Damascus University. Sharif told friends he was going to study religion there.

The duo may have used plastic explosives that they smuggled into Israel hidden in a Koran. They entered Israel at the Allenby Bridge border crossing with Jordan. Most of the injuries were blast injuries, rather than cuts from shrapnel.

As of May 9, three of Sharif's relatives were in custody—his brother, Zahid Hussain Sharif, age 46; his sister, Paveen Akthor Sharif, age 35; and his wife, Tahari Shad Tabassum, age 27, all of Derby. They were held for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism. Hussain was also charged with aiding and abetting acts of terrorism overseas.

Paveen Akthor Sharif: from Derby, United Kingdom, age 35, sister of Omar Khan Sharif. As of May 9, 2003, she was held in custody for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism.

Zahid Hussain Sharif: from Derby, United Kingdom, age 46, brother of Omar Khan Sharif. As of May 9, 2003, he was held in custody for failing to disclose information about acts of terrorism and with aiding and abetting acts of terrorism overseas.

Nabil Sharitah: on February 7, 1994, he told the 29th Criminal Bench of the Berlin Regional Court that he did not transport the explosives used in the August 25, 1983, attack on the Maison de France French cultural center in Berlin, in which 1 person died and 22 were injured. However, he said that he had given explosives stored at the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin to Red Army Faction (RAF) member Johannes Weinrich only a few hours before the bombing. Sharitah was third secretary of the Syrian Embassy at the time and in charge of security. He had given himself up to German authorities.

Shashu: alias Abu-Bilah. Born in 1986 and traveled from France to join al Qaeda in Iraq in 2007. His travel coordinator was Abu-Muhammad. He brought his passport and ID. His phone number was 490531918.

Fredrich Shaudinn: German technician against whom a Florence, Italy, court issued a new arrest warrant in the December 23, 1984, bombing of an express train in Tuscany that killed 16 and injured 266. Italy requested extradition. The crime was blamed on right-wing terrorists acting in concert with the Mafia. He was accused of building the timer for the bomb. He had been under house arrest but left the country before the start of the trial.

Ibrahim 'Ali al-Shawesh: name on Libyan diplomatic passport carried by Fathi Shaqaqi when he was shot to death in Malta on October 26, 1995.

Yasser Abu Shaweesh: on January 23, 2005, in a morning raid in Mainz, German police arrested Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil, age 29, a German citizen from Iraq suspected of planning suicide attacks in Germany, and Shaweesh, age 31, a Palestinian medical student living in Bonn. They were believed to have had contacts with Osama bin Laden and were charged with belonging to a foreign terrorist organization. The Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no indication that they had organized an al Qaeda cell in Germany.

While in Afghanistan, where he had trained before the 9/11 attacks, Mohammed had contacts with bin Laden and Ramzi Binalshibh. Mohammed fought U.S. forces for more than a year in Afghanistan and had high-ranking al Qaeda contacts who persuaded him to recruit suicide attackers in Europe. He moved to Germany in September 2002 to raise money and provide logistical support for al Qaeda. He had attempted unsuccessfully to obtain 48 grams of uranium from Luxembourg. Mohammed recruited the Libyan-born Shaweesh for a suicide attack in Iraq. They had sought to raise money by taking out a $1 million life insurance policy on Yasser Abu S., who was to fake a fatal traffic accident. The duo had been under investigation since October 2004. Police searched four apartments in Mainz and Bonn.

The week before his arrest, German police had detained nearly two dozen Islamic extremists.

German authorities had wire-tapped the duo and thus heard them make plans to move to the Netherlands, to obtain uranium for a dirty bomb that would kill Americans, and to recruit suicide bombers to go to Iraq. They talked about how to blend in to their surroundings. Mohammed married a Syrian woman who had recently obtained German citizenship, which in turn permitted him to stay legally in Germany.

In late January 2005, the judge ruled that there was enough evidence to hold them for trial.

Omar Sheikh: Briton whose release was demanded by the five Kashmiri hijackers of an Air India flight on December 24, 1999, that was diverted to Kandahar airport. He was freed by India on December 31, 1999.

Hossein Sheikhattar: an arrest warrant for the aide to the Iranian telecommunications minister was issues in connection with the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home.

Abdul Sherif: convicted on February 5, 2008, in a London court of 22 charges of failing to disclose information about terrorism and assisting an offender in connection with the failed copycat bombing of the London transit system in July 2005. Age 30, he was sentenced to 10 years. The five defendants provided safe houses, passports, clothing, and food for the would-be bombers after the failed attacks. Sherif is the brother of Hussain Osman, a convicted bomber.

Peter Sherry: arrested in June 1985 in a police raid in Glasgow that uncovered a 16-bomb campaign planned by him and four others for British resorts during the summer of 1985. On June 12, 1986, a London court found four defendants guilty of participating in the planning of the 1985 bombing campaign directed at London and 12 coastal resorts.

Abdel Hamid Shibli: one of two Black September members seriously injured when their explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. He was a Jordanian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp in Austria for Soviet Jewish émigrés. Some reports claim that Mossad arranged for the bombs' premature detonation.

Mohammad Ridha Ghulam Shirazi: Iranian who was one of 13 members of the Iranian Lebanese Hizballah reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain on October 13, 1987, to attack diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

Igor Shkouro: Leningrad-born holder of an Australian passport who on September 25, 1982, hijacked an Alitalia B727 flying from Algiers to Rome. He was overpowered in Catania, Sicily. He appeared to be under the influence of drugs.

Abdel Majid Shouraibi: Moroccan expelled by the British Home Office to France on May 17, 1984, for "preparing acts of terrorism."

Ingrid Shubert: Baader-Meinhof Group member who had been sentenced by a Berlin regional court to a 13-year term for attempted murder, for participating in freeing Andreas Baader from prison, for several robberies, and for membership in a criminal association. Her release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe. She was moved from Stammheim prison to Stadelheim prison on August 18, 1977. Her release then was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. Her release also was demanded by the Organization of

Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. She was found dead in her cell at the Munich Stadelheim prison on November 12, 1977, hanging from her window by a rope made of bedsheets.

Abdel Labi Shudi: on June 11, 1980, he shot Libyan dissident Mohammed Saad Biget in a dispute as they lunched together in Rome. Shudi was arrested.

Ali Ahmad Shur: on June 2, 1985, Rome police discovered one pound of plastic explosives in a suitcase left by the Lebanese in his Hilton hotel room. The detonator had been accidentally destroyed, and the suitcase had been abandoned.

Yasir Shuraydah: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Zeeshan Hyder Siddiqui: Briton, age 25, trained in bomb making in an al Qaeda camp who was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005. He claimed to have lived in London and studied economics at London University. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005.

Waltraud Sieber: her release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Ingrid Siepmann: technical pharmaceutical assistant, age 30, serving 12 years in West Berlin for bank robbery and bombings, who was freed during the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. She and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Beirut, Damascus, and Amman. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum.

Andrea Sievering: arrested by Duesseldorf police on December 18, 1987, on suspicion of membership in the Red Army Faction and participating in the bombing of the Dornier works in Immenstaad/Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, causing 1.3 million marks in damage. On January 18, 1989, the fifth criminal division of the Stuttgart higher regional court sentenced the student to nine years.

Paolo Signorelli: leader of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), Italy's principal right-wing terrorist group in the early 1980s. In late 1985, he was charged with "complicity in a massacre and forming an armed gang" in connection with the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. On July 11, 1988, a Bologna court acquitted him on subversion charges for lack of evidence. On July 19, 1990, the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court cleared him from a life sentence.

A. Da Silva: one of two would-be hijackers of a Portuguese general aviation Etapa Air Taxi flying from Porto Amerlia, Mozambique, to the island of Ibo on July 25, 1970.

Edgar Da Silva: Portuguese laborer who tried to hijack a KLM flight from Amsterdam to Lisbon and divert it to East Berlin on April 16, 1962.

Dr. Edmond Simeoni: leader of the Action for the Rebirth of Corsica (ARC). On August 21, 1975, 40 farmers armed with hunting guns seized a vineyard farmhouse near Aleria, Corsica, to protest the owner's complicity in adulteration of wine. During the Bastia attack, two policemen died and four others were injured in a gun battle with the ARC. Authorities conducted a rescue mission after the separatists refused to free their six hostages: four North African farm workers and two French tourists. Simeoni waved a white flag, ending the

33-hour siege. He and seven others were tried on May 17, 1976, accused of leading a revolt against the French government.

Vitautas Simokaitis: one of two would-be hijackers of an Aeroflot AN2 flying from Vilnius and Palanga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on November 9, 1970.

Thomas Simon: one of the Germany's most-wanted Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorists as of April 1, 1991. It was unclear whether he was involved in the RAF's killing on that day of Detlev Karsten Rohwedder, chief of the Berlin Trust Agency, in a bombing in front of Rohwedder's Duesseldorf apartment.

Nicola Simone: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987.

Roberto Simoni: employee of an industrial equipment firm and member of the Union of Communist Fighters arrested on August 18, 1987, by Genoa police on charges of organizing armed groups and entering in subversive association. Police said he had taken part in several terrorist acts over the preceding decade.

Talwinder Singh: self-proclaimed terrorist released from a West German prison on July 26, 1984. More than 75 members of the Indian Parliament protested the release.

Parlindungan Siregar: Indonesian living in Spain who helped arrange for several hundred al Qaeda operatives from Europe to travel to Indonesia for training, according to Spanish authorities. He was linked in March 2002 to Agus Dwikarna. He was mentioned in a Spanish court indictment. Siregar left Indonesia in early 1989 to study aeronautical engineering at Madrid Polytechnic. He was affiliated with the Laskar Jihad, the Muslim militia conducting operations in the Moluccas to evict Christians. Siregar's phone number was in the address books of two of the eight al Qaeda suspects arrested in Spain in November 2001. In early August 2005, Indonesian authorities detained him. He was connected with Imad Edin Barakat Yarkas, indicted with Siregar in September 2003 by a Spanish judge for providing logistics support to al Qaeda in Europe, providing false documents, stolen credit cards, and bank transfers. The United States listed him as a "specially designated global terrorist" along with nine other Laskar Jihad members.

Yasser al-Siri: variant Yasir 'Ali al-Sirri. Egyptian who ran the Islamic Observation Center in London and who was arrested in October 2001 on charges of providing the two bombers who killed Afghan Northern Alliance leader Ahmed Shah Massoud with a letter of recommendation that helped them get to Massoud. Information from al-Siri led to arrests in France and Belgium on November 26, 2001, of 14 Osama bin Laden contacts. Al-Siri had been living in the United Kingdom after requesting political asylum. He had been tried in absentia and sentenced to death in Egypt for the 1994 assassination attempt against then–prime minister Atef Sedki. On May 17, 2002, a London court began extradition proceedings. The naturalized U.S. citizen was wanted in the United States for sending money to Afghanistan to fund terrorism and for helping blind Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman. On July 29, 2002, a London court freed him after the Home Secretary declared that the U.S. Department of Justice had not provided sufficient evidence to warrant extradition. U.S. attorneys planned to file a new extradition request, based on conspiracy charges.

Yasser Sirri: held in the United Kingdom for links to the assassins of Afghan leader Ahmed Shah Massoud on September 9, 2001. He was indicted with three others, including Lynne Stewart, on April 9, 2002, by attorney general John Ashcroft for helping to pass unlawful messages between an Egyptian terrorist organization and Sheik Omar

Abd-al-Rahman, who was serving a life sentence for plotting to blow up the World Trade Center (WTC) and United Nations buildings in 1993. The foursome were also charged with providing "material support and resources" to the Egyptian Islamic Group. Sirri was in frequent contact with fellow defendant paralegal Ahmed Abd-al Sattar and provided financial support for the terrorists, according to the indictment.

Vasken Sislian: variant of Vasken Sicilian.

Raf Skivens: Belgian sentenced on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that slightly injured his wife. A second car bomb on November 22, 2000, injured two men and a woman, all British citizens. He initially admitted the charges but later recanted. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Linda Slevin: alias used in March 15, 1990, by a woman in obtaining a flat used by three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists planning to murder Sir Charles Tidbury, former chairman of Whitbread, and other persons.

Amor Sliti: on September 30, 2003, the 44-year-old was sentenced to five years for being an accomplice of Nizar Trabelsi, who planned to attack Kleine Brogel Air Base in Belgium by driving a car bomb into the canteen.

Miroslav Slovak: one of four hijackers of the Prague–Brno C47 flight of Czechoslovakian National Airlines that was hijacked on March 23, 1953, and diverted to Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

Borijov Smid: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, believed to be involved in the plot.

Stefan Josef Smirk: German Christian, age 26, who converted to Islam and who was arrested by Israeli authorities on November 28, 1997, at an Israeli airport. He was charged with planning to carry out a suicide attack on behalf of Hizballah. He was in Lebanon between August and November 1997.

Steen Smyrek: German neo-Nazi and convert to Islam arrested in late 1997 in Israel for planning a suicide attack. He had trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan.

Anthony Smyth: sentenced on September 27, 2000, in Fort Lauderdale to three years for buying and shipping weapons in a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning operation, age 43. The weapons in the 1999 plot were to be disguised as toys, VCRs, and computers going from Florida to Northern Ireland via the U.S. mail.

Jimmy Smyth: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomber who was one of 38 inmates who escaped from the Maze Prison outside Belfast. He was serving a 20-year sentence for the attempted murder of an off-duty Northern Ireland prison guard in 1983. In 1992, he was arrested in San Francisco and fought U.K. demands for his extradition. On August 18, 1996, he was extradited from San Francisco to Belfast to serve the rest of his 15-year term in Maghaberry Jail near Lisburn.

Sean Smyth: one of the Maguire Seven imprisoned for running a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomb factory. On July 26, 1991, the appeals court quashed their convictions because police had lied and withheld evidence. Smyth had already served his sentence.

Manuel Soares Gamboa: on March 4, 1987, the Spanish ambassador to Algeria was recalled to protest that the Algerian government had not notified Madrid of the existence of 30 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members on Algerian soil. He was an ETA-Military Madrid Command

member living there. He was responsible for the attack in Madrid's Republica Dominicana Square that caused 18 deaths. On April 18, 1989, he was among the 6 of the 50 ETA members living in Algeria who were expelled.

Santiago Soler Amigo: member of the Iberian Liberation Movement (MIL) whose release was demanded by the kidnappers of Balthazar Angel Suarez, manager of the Paris branch of the Bank of Bilbao, on May 3, 1974. The International Revolutionary Action Group (GARI), apparently affiliated with the MIL, claimed credit, demanding Soler be released along with several other political prisoners in Spain. Soler was in poor health.

Adel Ben Soltane: one of three Tunisians whose trial began on February 18, 2002, in Milan. The trio was convicted on May 17. (The State Department said four members of the Tunisian Combatant Group were sentenced to up to five years for providing false documentation and planning to acquire and transport arms and other illegal goods.) Judge Ambrogio Moccia said they would be expelled from Italy after serving their sentences. They had been cleared of several charges of supplying false documents and smuggling arms. Soltane received four years and six months.

Mohammed Soltani: name on a Bahraini passport used by Hasan Ilyas Badr, who took part in several fedayeen attacks against Israeli interests in European capitals. He died when a bomb exploded prematurely in his room in London's Mount Royal Hotel on January 17, 1980. The May 15 Arab Organization claimed credit.

Guenther Sonnenberg: police shot and seriously wounded him on May 3, 1977, in a shootout in the town of Singen on the Swiss border. Ballistic tests showed his machine gun had been used in the April 7, 1977, Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group assassination of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief public prosecutor. His release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. His release next was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977. His release also was demanded on September 12, 1981, by the RAF firebombers of the Frankfurt home of the U.S. consul general. He had engaged in a prison hunger strike in early 1985. On September 15, 1986, the Anna Maria Ludmann Fighting Unit of the West German Red Army Faction bombed the Munich offices of Panavia Aircraft, Ltd., a joint West German–British–Italian venture that manufactures the Tornado NATO aircraft. The bombers demanded Sonnenberg's release. Sonnenberg was sentenced in April 1987 on two counts of conspiracy to murder and sentenced to life in prison for shooting two police officers while attempting to avoid arrest.

He was part of a Red Army Faction hunger strike by 38 prisoners that began on February 1, 1989. On February 25, 1989, prison officials intercepted a message he sent to Knut Folkerts. On March 28, 1989, *Die Welt* speculated that four sick or feeble prisoners, including him, might be released before the end of their prison terms. On May 8, 1992, the federal prosecutor applied for his early release.

Vasily Sosnovsky: Latvian mechanic who hijacked a Soviet Antonov 24 twin-engine turboprop flying from Riga, Latvia, to Daugavpils on May 26, 1977, and diverted it to Stockholm.

Mustafa Soudeidan: one of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, or possibly Saiqa, terrorists who took five hostages on board diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and entered Marchegg, Austria, on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat

Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 OPEC raid.

Claude Soulat: suspected member of Direct Action arrested by Paris train station police on August 9, 1987, on returning to France after living in Denmark for several months. He was placed under a criminal warrant.

Nayir Souner: arrested in 1983 in connection with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia bombing of Orly Airport.

Ishmail Hassan Sowan: variant Ismael. Jordanian serving as a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) research assistant arrested on August 17, 1987, by Scotland Yard in a raid on a Westbourne Avenue flat in Hull, Humberside, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They seized 30 kilograms of Czech-made Semtex high explosives, four assault rifles, seven hand grenades, detonators and clocks for making bombs, eight magazines loaded with ammunition, and a large quantity of .38 and 9-mm ammunition in the dawn raid in connection with the killing of Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, a Palestinian political cartoonist, on July 22, 1987. Sowan had been in the United Kingdom since 1984, studying for a degree at Bath University. He lived in the flat with his wife. He was charged with several arms offenses. Police suggested that the cache was to be used for an Arab terrorist blitz in Europe. On June 17, 1988, Sowan was sentenced to 11 years on weapons charges. The United Kingdom said he was a double agent recruited by Mossad to penetrate Fatah's Force 17, an elite PLO unit believed responsible for an assassination in the United Kingdom.

Ismael Sowan: variant of Ishmail Hassan Sowan.

Teodoro Spadaccini: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Angelika Speitel: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. She was sentenced for murder in 1979 for the fatal shooting of policeman Hans-Wilhelm Hansen in Dortmund on September 24, 1978. She was pardoned by the West German president.

Gusty Spence: he had helped form the Red Hand Commando of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force in 1966, the same year he was convicted of murder; he was age 73 as of May 2007.

Dimicias Speranzo: Italian immigrant who on April 4, 1979, carried bombs on his body and in his hands; grabbed a woman in the Sydney, Australia airport terminal; and took over a Pan American B727 scheduled to fly to Los Angeles. He wanted to go to Italy to meet with the pope and Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer and then to go to Moscow. An anti-hijack squad shot him to death.

Dieter Sporleder: on March 15, 1985, the state protection branch of the Frankfurt higher regional

court sentenced the right-wing terrorist to seven years for attempted murder, membership in a terrorist organization, explosives offenses, grievous bodily harm, and bank robbery in connection with the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt.

Paolo Staccioli: one of eight suspected members of the Rome faction of the "second position" Red Brigades splinter group arrested in Italy on December 5, 1987.

Frank Stagg: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoner who died in a British jail on February 12, 1976, on the 61st day of his hunger strike. In the following four days, 11 people died and £1 million of damage was done in Belfast, with over 100 acts of violence reported.

Ernst Volker-Wilhelm Staub: one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt apartment. A resident had reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling a floor beneath the terrorists. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. He was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977. He later became one of Germany's most-wanted Red Army Faction terrorists, as of April 1, 1991. It was unclear whether he was involved in the RAF's killing of Detlev Karsten Rohwedder, chief of the Berlin Trust Agency, on that day in a bombing in front of his Duesseldorf apartment. He was also wanted for questioning in the attack on Trust Agency chief Rohwedder and State Secretary Hans Neusel.

Gerard Steenson: Former Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) military leader killed by INLA snipers in Northern Ireland on March 15, 1987. He had been released from jail in December 1986.

Vincenzo de Stefano: Red Brigades member sentenced on December 14, 1982, by a Potenze court to life in prison for killing state prosecutor Nicola Giacumbi on March 16, 1980, in Salerno.

Yeves Stella: Corsican nationalist leader sentenced on September 29, 1980, in Paris to 15 years in prison for taking part in bombings in Corsica and for masterminding the bombing campaign from his prison cell for two years.

Gianlucca Stellini: alias Gianlocca Stellipi, Gianluca Stellino. An Italian student who hijacked an Alitalia DC9 flying from Genoa to Rome on May 30, 1970, diverting it to Cairo in protest of the Middle East conflict.

Alessandro Stepanoff: tried by Italy for the May 28, 1974, bombing of a trade union meeting, which killed 8 and injured 208. On May 23, 1987, a Brescia court ended a five-month trial by dismissing charges.

Sigrid Sternbeck: variant Sternebeck. Named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. On August 13, 1985, police were looking for her as the woman who left a disco on August 7, 1985, with Edward F. Pimental, a U.S. serviceman attached to the 563rd Ordinance Company in Wiesbaden. He was shot in the back of the neck the morning of August 8, 1985. She matched the description of the person who used his ID card to drive an Audi with stolen license plates onto the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt on August 8, 1985. The car exploded, killing 2 Americans and injuring 19 other German and U.S. citizens. On December 3, 1989,

she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members. She was arrested on June 15, 1990, in Schwedt, East Germany, near Frankfurt-on-Oder on the Polish border. She offered no resistance when detectives arrested her at the Angermuende station after leaving the Berlin-Angermuende express train. From 1977 to 1980, she had lived mainly in France and the Netherlands. She admitted having regular contacts with the East German intelligence service since 1980, when she arrived in the country using a West German passport for Ulrike Fildberg, born on July 18, 1950. She had received the passport from other RAF members. The Stasi had helped her get an apartment and a job in Schwedt as a photographer and photocopier.

On June 22, 1992, the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court sentenced her to eight and one-half years for preparing the explosives attack on NATO commander in chief Alexander Haig in June 1979. She was found guilty of aiding in a hostage-taking, attempted murder, and setting off a bomb. She had earlier renounced RAF ties.

Sigrid Sternebeck: variant of Sigrid Sternbeck.

Ante Stojanom: leader of a group of Croatian terrorists that included a duo who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslavian ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. A Stockholm city court sentenced Stojanom to a four-year term on July 14.

Willy Peter Stoll: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. He was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. On December 20, 1977, the Swiss incorrectly announced that they had arrested him on the French border; they had really arrested Christian Moller.

Michael Stone: Protestant extremist in Northern Ireland who conducted a grenade and gun attack on an Irish Republican Army (IRA) funeral on March 16, 1988, for three IRA guerrillas who were killed by British commandos on March 6, 1988, while the terrorists were planting a 1,100-pound plastic explosive bomb in an abandoned white Ford Fiesta in Marbella, near the governor's residence in Gibraltar. On March 22, 1988, the self-described "dedicated free-lance loyalist paramilitary" was charged with three murders stemming from the funeral attack—the grenades had also injured 50—as well as with three other murders of Roman Catholics between November 1984 and May 1987 for the Ulster Freedom Force.

He was later in the news following his release when he ran into the Northern Ireland Assembly headquarters on November 24, 2006, with a bag of six pipe bombs. The Assembly building was evacuated, and two security guards trapped him in the revolving door of the Stormont parliamentary building. He screamed "no surrender." He was arraigned in Belfast Magistrates Court, where he was charged with trying to kill Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness, two senior members of the IRA-linked political party, Sinn Fein; the two guards who confronted him; and a generic "persons unknown"pertaining to everyone else in the building, among them the 108 members of the Assembly. Additional charges included possession of weapons for terrorist purposes, including explosives, several nail bombs, an ax, a strangulation device, and a fake handgun. Stone offered no plea.

Moreno Stortini: Italian arrested with two Argentines on September 22, 1987, in Rome in connection with the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed credit. The men were arrested at their Treasury offices.

Stephan Strambach: armed German male, age 32, who on January 5, 2003, hijacked a single-engine plane from the small Babenhausen airfield southeast of Frankfurt. After paying for a sightseeing tour, he pulled a pistol on the assigned pilot and forced him out of the plane. The hijacker threatened to crash the Austrian-made Super Dimona motorized glider into the European Central Bank in Frankfurt's financial center. He said he did not want to harm anyone but threatened to commit suicide when he ran out of fuel. He landed safely two hours later, under the watchful eyes of pilots in two air force jets and a police helicopter. He said he wanted to draw attention to Judith Resnik, one of seven astronauts killed on the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986. "I want to make my great idol Judith Resnik famous with this. She deserves more attention. She was the first Jewish astronaut, and maybe that's why she isn't really considered." The hijacker ran a Web site dedicated to Resnik's career. He also wanted to telephone someone in Baltimore, possibly a relative of the astronaut. Authorities had shut down the airport and Frankfurt's railway station and evacuated high rises.

Franz-Josef Stremmer: would-be hijacker of a KLM DC9 flying from Duesseldorf to Amsterdam on October 2, 1973.

Dusan Styk: one of two Czech teen hijackers who on March 29, 1989, shot their way onto a Hungarian Malev Tupolev-154B on its regular Budapest–Prague–Amsterdam–Barcelona route in Prague and demanded to be flown to the United States.

Jose Emilio Suarez Trashorras: former Spanish miner believed to have provided the 3/11 Madrid train bombers (2004) with plastic explosives stolen from a mine in Spain. He was charged with 192 murders, including that of a policeman killed while attempting to arrest a suspect at the Madrid apartment safe house. On October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted him of providing the explosives with the knowledge that they could be used in a terrorist attack.

Manuel Suarez Gamboa: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members whose extradition Spain requested of the Dominican Republic on October 27, 1989. The duo had been sent from Algiers earlier in the year. They were wanted for the murder of a Spanish Navy admiral.

Igor Suberbiola: member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) youth wing arrested in Bordeaux, France, on May 20, 2008.

Abu Sufian: Iraqi, age 25, with close ties to Abu Musab al Zarqawi, who was one of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005, on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Police said at least two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives.

'Adnan Sujud: on February 27, 1992, French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. He was the only one of the four defendants thought to have been on the ship at the time of the attack. Greek authorities believed that Sujud threw grenades and sprayed passengers with gunfire.

Faysal Summaq: Syria's ambassador to East Berlin in 1981–1989, who was arrested in Vienna, Austria, on October 25, 1994, on charges of helping to provide 15 pounds of explosives to Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, which were used in the 1983 attack on the French Cultural Center in Berlin. Germany requested extradition.

Vladimir Svetlik: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Ostrava to Prague that was

hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. Zone of Germany, believed to be involved in the plot.

Roman Svistunov: former Aeroflot employee from Nikolayev, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who on May 27, 1987, stole an Antonov-2 single-engine crop duster in Saldus, a small town near Riga, Latvia; ditched the plane in the Baltic Sea; and waded ashore to Gotland, a Swedish island. He left behind an estranged wife and two children. The Soviets demanded extradition of the asylum-seeker. On September 3, 1987, *Tass* reported that Stockholm authorities had given him a residence permit and a job. On November 27, 1987, Moscow's *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported that a court at Visby on Gotland Island had found him guilty of hijacking but had given him a two-year suspended sentence. On October 21, 1988, the Latvian SSR Supreme Court Civil Cases Collegium substantiated the action for more than 350,000 rubles in material damages brought by the Latvian Civil Aviation Administration against the hijack. The decision was conveyed to Sweden for examination by a regional court.

Abu Usama el-Swede: originally Ralf Wadman, a Swedish Web master arrested in 2006 in Sweden for recruiting Islamist fighters on the Internet.

Wieslaw Szymankiewicz: radio mechanic, age 20, who joined Ceslaw Romuald Zolotucho, age 18, in hijacking a Lot Antonov 24 flying the Wroclaw–Warsaw–Bratislava run on November 20, 1969, diverting it to Vienna, Austria.

T

Ayhan T.: Ayhan T., from Langen, was detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau, Germany. He was wanted in connection with the September 4, 2007, arrest in Germany of two Germans and one Turkish citizen at their Oberschledorn house; they were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union. Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) agents searching the apartment of Ayhan T. found a video of several men singing jihad songs in Turkish. After the singalong, he talked about jihad. (See also Fritz Martin Gelowicz.)

Talip T: one of three Muslim men arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden for planning terrorist attacks in the country. Talip T. was a 27-year-old Turk charged with possession of weapons and forging documents. His Internet site solicited money for the Taliban and provided information on "military training for The Fight." Searches of their apartments yielded a loaded weapon, large amounts of cash, and forged documents. Police seized computers, cell phones, and open-return airline tickets between London and Islamabad. The e-mail list of one of the individuals included the address of Said Bahaji, age 26, who lived with three 9/11 hijackers.

Mohammed Tabab: Jordanian who was one of two terrorists arrested on March 15, 1973, in France, while attempting to smuggle explosives across the Italian–French border for use in attacks against the Israeli and Jordanian embassies as part of a Black September campaign. The two drove from a Lebanese Fatah base in a Mercedes carrying 35 pounds of plastique. The two Fatah members were imprisoned for six months and then were expelled from France.

Yusuf at-Tabbal: leader of a group that was foiled in an assassination attempt against French President Mitterrand on June 3, 1982.

Geri Mehed Tabet: Libyan described by the *Washington Post* in April 1986 as having been in contact in October 1981 with 15 Sardinians arrested by Italian authorities in December 1982 as part of a Libyan plot to separate Sardinia from Italy.

Mehdi Nejad Tabrizi: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on July 17, 1980. On March 10, 1982, a Nanterre jury sentenced four of them, including Tabrizi, to life in prison. His release was demanded on July 31, 1984, by the three Guardsmen of Islam hijackers of an Air France B737 flying from Frankfurt to Paris. On July 27, 1990, France pardoned the five. They were deported to Tehran that day.

Vatch Navar Tagihitan: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27,

1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through Lisbon Airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Khaled Tagiuri: arrested by Bonn police in his hotel after arriving from Tripoli. He was believed part of an anti-dissident Libyan hit team.

Pier Luigi Tagliari: on October 11, 1982, Bolivia expelled him to Italy in connection with the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189.

Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha: alias Captain Rafat. One of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an El Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968.

Bassam Taher: Austrian terrorist, age 36, arrested by police from Mexico, Austria, and Germany on April 12, 2001, in Tonala on Mexico's Pacific coast where he and his wife, Beate Graf, were living illegally. One of Interpol's five most-wanted suspects in the world, Taher was wanted for several terrorist acts against firms in Austria from 1988 to 1995. He worked with several radical leftist groups, including the Vienna-based Anarchy and the Palestinian Group of the Radical Left.

Muhammad Tahir: Palestinian arrested in connection with the April 26, 1985, bombing of the Geneva office of Libyan Arab Airlines; the bombing on the same date of the car of Ahmad Saqr, the Syrian chargé d'affaires to the United Nations; and the placement of a bomb in the car of 'Abd al'Wahab Barakat, a Syrian diplomat and a nephew of president Hafiz al-Asad. On March 19, 1985, he was convicted of carrying out the bombings and sentenced to five years in prison. He admitted membership in the Martyrs of Tal Za'Tar Organization.

Abderrahmane Tahiri: alias Mohamed Achraf. Founder of the Martyrs for Morocco. Tahiri, age 31 as of October 24, 2004, served time in a Spanish prison for credit card fraud from 1999 to 2002. He was believed to have organized the would-be attack by Islamic militants against the National Court building in Madrid on October 18, 2004. The terrorists also planned to attack the stadium of the Real Madrid soccer team and a political party's headquarters. Authorities said the plot was to be financed from Switzerland by Tahiri. He was held in a Swiss prison for immigration violations; Spain requested his extradition. He had close ties with the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) and the Salafist Group for Call and Combat. After extradition, he was indicted on March 31, 2006, with 31 others. The Madrid trial of 30 of the suspects began on October 15, 2007.

Samir Tahtah: a Moroccan, age 28, arrested near Barcelona on June 15, 2005, as part of a cell of the Ansar al-Islam Army and al Qaeda in Iraq.

Arutyun Takosyan: alias of Hagop Hagopian.

Mustapha Taleb: one of six North African men arrested on January 5, 2003, by U.K. antiterrorist police after traces of ricin were discovered in a London apartment. There is no antidote for the poison. They were held without charge under the United Kingdom's antiterrorism laws. Police said they were following a tip from French intelligence. A seventh man was grabbed on January 7.

On January 11, police charged Mouloud Feddag, age 18; Sidali Feddag; Samir Feddag, age 26; and Mustapha Taleb, age 33, with possession of articles of value to a terrorist and being concerned in the development or production of chemical weapons. Nasreddine Fekhadji was charged with forgery and counterfeiting. A sixth man was arrested for possession of drugs and immigration offenses. A seventh man was turned over to immigration officials. On February 26, British authorities charged three men with conspiring to make chemical weapons. By April 2004, nine individuals associated with the ricin threat were charged with conspiracy to murder and other

related charges. Their trials were slated for May and September 2004.

Muhammad Abu Talib: variant Talb. Linked to the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan American Flight 103 in which 270 people died. He was one of 15 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on May 18, 1989, in Sweden on suspicion of involvement in explosions in Copenhagen and other crimes. On December 21, 1989, he was convicted of murder and gross destruction dangerous to the public and was sentenced by the Uppsala town court to life in prison for setting off two bombs in Copenhagen in July 1985 against the synagogue and against the Northwest Orient Airlines office, in which one person was killed and several others injured. He was found innocent of the bombing of Northwest Orient Airlines office in Stockholm in April 1986. He was to be expelled from the country forever after the sentence had been served (presumably, parole was a possibility).

On November 2, 1989, the PFLP-GC denied that he was connected with the group. Some observers believed he was part of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, headquartered in Damascus and financed by Libya. He received SAM-3 missile training in the Soviet Union, and he joined an Egyptian-sponsored Palestinian military unit in 1967 at age 15. While with the Popular Struggle Front, he returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for training in political organizing.

The news media quoted Swedish police as saying that he bought the clothing found in the suitcase in which the Pan Am bomb exploded. He visited Malta on October 19–26, 1988. He traveled to Cyprus on October 3–18, 1988, where some of the planning for the attack was believed to have taken place. He was one of 14 Arabs arrested on October 26, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany, where police found a weapons cache, including altitude-sensitive detonators that matched components used in the Lockerbie bomb.

His wife, Jamilah al-Moghrabi, is a sister of one of his fellow defendants.

The Tartan Taliban: alias of James McLintock.

Sami Houssin Tamimah (variant Sami Hussin Taiman): participant in the March 3, 1974, hijacking of a British Airways flight from Bombay to London.

Rima Tannous: one of four Black September hijackers on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb.

Shahzad Tanweer: son of the Pakistani owner of a Leeds fish-and-chips shop, age 22. On July 7, 2005, at 8:51 A.M., a bomb he placed on the floor of the third carriage of Circle Line Subway Train 204 carrying 700 passengers went off 100 yards from the Liverpool Street Station, killing 7 and wounding 100. The train was arriving from Aldgate Station. The bomber was a good friend of fellow bomber Hasib Hussain. Tanweer was a student of physical education at Leeds Metropolitan University. Pakistani authorities said Tanweer had visited Pakistan in 2004 and met with Osama Nazir, later arrested and charged with a 2002 grenade attack on an Islamabad church in which five people, including two Americans, were killed. Tanweer also spent several days at a madrassa near Lahore that had ties to Lashkar-i-Taiba.

Charaabi Tarek: one of four Tunisians convicted by a Milan court on February 22, 2002, on terrorist charges, including criminal association with intent to transport arms, explosives, and chemicals and falsifying 235 work permits, 130 driver's licenses, several foreign passports, and various blank documents. They were acquitted of charges of possession of arms and chemicals. The guilty verdicts were the first in Europe against al Qaeda operatives since the 9/11 attacks. The four belonged to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, an Algerian wing of al Qaeda. He received four years. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Fatahi Tarhoni: Libyan who on April 6, 1985, shot to death Gebril Denali, a Libyan opponent of Muammar Qadhafi, in Bonn's Cathedral Square. Police arrested Tarhoni with the gun still in his hands.

Mohamed Tarik: one of 14 members of a suspected Pakistan-based Tabligh Jamaat terrorist cell arrested in Spain on January 19, 2008, on suspicion of planning suicide bomb attacks against the Barcelona subway system and against a prayer house frequented by supporters of late former prime minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan.

Nadeem Tarmohammed: Tarmohammed, age 26, pleaded guilty on April 25, 2007, in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. Tarmohammed was also charged with possessing a reconnaissance plan of the Newark, New Jersey, Prudential Financial headquarters. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six received 15 to 26 years for conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Asmin Amin Tariq: MSNBC quoted the Transportation Security Administration as describing him as a security guard at Heathrow International Airport who was one of 24 people arrested in connection with the plan to blow up aircraft flying between the United States and United Kingdom in 2006. He helped Islamic extremists pose as employees so that they could surveil security procedures at Heathrow. He allegedly provided information about airport security procedures to the would-be bombers.

George Tartajian: Armenian shirt maker arrested on April 15, 1994, in connection with the assassination by an Iraqi gunman of Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut, during the night of April 12, 1994. He apparently had helped the gunmen reach the house of the victim.

Lutz Manfred Taufer: one of the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed the military attaché, Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, and the economic counselor, Heinz Hillegaart. They demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing 1 of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Taufer was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison. On May 25, 1992, he said from Celle prison that the Red Army Faction, which had Socialist Patients' Collective affiliates, had renounced violence.

F. Taveras: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curacao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Mustafa Sulayman al-Tawwab: Lebanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Jan Taylor: former soldier, age 51, arrested on March 1993 at the home of colleague Patrick Hayes in London, where police found guns,

explosives, and bomb-making equipment. He was detained in connection with the January 28, 1993, Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing of Harrods that injured four people. He was also believed to have bombed a train from Victoria to Ramsgate in Kent in February 1993. A not-guilty plea was entered for him on eight counts on April 14, 1994.

Adel Tebourski: on May 17, 2005, a Paris court sentenced him to two to seven years for association with a terrorist enterprise and providing logistical support to the killers of Ahmed Shah Massoud, who on September 9, 2001, was assassinated in Afghanistan by al Qaeda terrorists posing as journalists.

Antonio Tejero: lieutenant colonel held in prison for organizing an abortive February 23, 1981, coup attempt. His release was demanded by 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. He refused to leave.

Janusz Telarczyk: Polish sanitarian pilot who on June 9, 1982, hijacked his Morava survey plane from Szczecin to Sturup Airport outside Malmo, Sweden, where he and his wife, two children, and a friend requested asylum.

Hugh Tenny: convicted Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member whose release was demanded by IRA members who stole 19 paintings valued at $19.2 million from the home of Sir Alfred Beit on April 26, 1974, in Ireland. The paintings were recovered unharmed on May 3.

Josu Ternera: alias of Jose Antonio Urrutikoetxea, a founder of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Fritz Teufel: arrested on September 14, 1975, by West Berlin police for the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. Teufel was detained in a police sweep following a bombing in Hamburg that injured 11. His release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On September 28, 1977, the West German federal prosecutor's office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and for kidnapping Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Josip Tevek: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum.

Thalassinos: would-be hijacker of an Olympic airliner flying from Athens to Crete on October 26, 1971.

Johannes Thimme: one of two suspected members of the Red Army Faction who on January 20, 1985, wheeled a bomb in a baby carriage to a data-processing center in Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany. The bomb exploded prematurely, killing Thimme, a twice-convicted terrorist.

Patrick Thiolet: one of two defendants on trial for robbery in Nantes, France, who were freed and armed by Abdel Karim Khaki, a Moroccan member of Abu Nidal, when he burst into the courtroom and took hostages on December 19, 1985. He had met Khaki in jail while awaiting trial. The trio made demands regarding Lebanon but ultimately surrendered. The trio was charged with attempted murder and were to be tried in France.

Thomas Thoene: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 22, 1987, and charged with

setting off three bombs on August 11, 1986, at a barracks of the Federal Frontier Force in Swistal-Heimerzheim near Bonn, West Germany. On January 20, 1989, the 5th Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found the Duisburg resident guilty of bombing the Frontier barracks and the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen in 1986. He was sentenced to 10 years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that he was involved with the RAF.

Dominique Thomas: one of four French citizens who on October 17, 1991, were convicted by a Bayonne court of belonging to the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL), which had killed 27 alleged Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members between 1983 and 1987. The four were charged with criminal conspiracy and possession of weapons and explosives after police uncovered a GAL weapons cache near the Spanish border in 1987. He was sentenced to three years in jail.

Katie George Thomas: Iraqi Christian member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who was one of the hijackers of JAL 404 on July 20, 1973.

Allison Thompson: from Santa Barbara, California, age 18, arrested by Heathrow police on December 29, 1973, with two other individuals for carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On July 16, 1974, a U.S. federal prosecutor in Los Angeles dropped charges against her of violating the Neutrality and the Firearms and Control Assistance Acts. However, on January 4, 1974, she and her accomplices were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. She was cleared of all charges by a British jury.

Andrew Edward Thornton: alias Sean Hick. One of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested and charged in the Netherlands with the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen of two vacationing 24-year-old Australian lawyers believed to be British soldiers at an Italian restaurant in Roermond. The IRA apologized for the mistake.

Fahad al Thumairy: upon arriving in Los Angeles from Frankfurt on May 6, 2003, the 31-year-old Saudi consular official was informed that his visa had been revoked in March. He was barred from returning to the United States for five years and was put on an international flight two days later. He was suspected of having links to a terrorist group. He had been at the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles since 1996, working in the Islamic and cultural affairs section.

Alexander Detlev Tiede: hijacker of a LOT Airlines Tupolev 134 from Warsaw to East Berlin via Gdansk on August 30, 1978.

Mani' Rashid al-Tikriti: identified on October 9, 1990, by the London-based Kuwaiti newspaper *al-Qabas al-Duwali* as being a leader of a worldwide Iraqi terrorist network. The paper claimed that he was an aide to Barzan Ibrahim and had served as a diplomat in Rome in 1983, where he was accused of collaborating with the Red Brigades and thus was expelled. He was later seen in the United Arab Emirates, where he allegedly hired Muhammad 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan, a Jordanian, to assassinate a Gulf state's ambassador to Kuwait.

Paolo Tilgher: on July 19, 1990, the act of association for subversion did not exist for the Bologna Assizes Appeals Court, which thus cleared him of all charges.

Ulrich Tillman: West German neo-Nazi terrorist arrested in the United Kingdom in February 1983 with Walter Kexel, who was wanted by French police for questioning about the August 9, 1982, machine-gun attack on Jo Goldenberg's Restaurant on Rue des Rosiers in the Jewish Marias Quarter in Paris. On March 15, 1985, the state

protection branch of the Frankfurt higher regional court sentenced the right-wing terrorist to five years of juvenile detention for attempted murder, membership in a terrorist organization, explosives offenses, grievous bodily harm, and bank robbery in connection with the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt.

Omar al-Timimi: asylum seeker, age 37, who was convicted on July 5, 2007, in a Manchester, U.K., court for possessing terrorism training manuals, including one showing how to use gas cylinders in car bombs. He was the head of a sleeper cell and had awaited orders since arriving in the United Kingdom from the Netherlands in 2002. He was arrested in 2006 on suspicion of money laundering. Police found on his computer bomb-making instructions, videos of executions of hostages, and information on detonators and explosives. He had links with terrorists in the Netherlands and with Junade Feroze, who was convicted in June 2007 of plotting to bomb targets in the United States and United Kingdom.

Karl Tinter: one of seven anticommunist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany.

Stefano Tiraboschi: on May 15, 1989, the British government announced that it had no reason to expel the member of the Italian neofascist Third Position (Terza Posizione), who had been sentenced in absentia by an Italian court on charges of participating in an armed gang. He was also suspected of involvement in the August 2, 1980, bombing of a train in Bologna in which 85 were killed and 200 injured.

Adel Tobbichi: Algerian arrested on June 21, 2002, in Montreal following a Dutch extradition request on charges of altering passports and other documents and providing them to terrorists planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He was extradited in July 2002. Dutch authorities earlier had arrested two French citizens in the plot. Rotterdam prosecutors connected Tobbichi's case to another in which wiretaps linked Jerome Courtailler and Mohammed Berkous, both age 27, to Nizar Trabelsi, the would-be suicide bomber, who was under arrest in Belgium. Tobbichi was acquitted on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris but was turned over to immigration authorities.

Francesco Tolino: one of several members of the Union of Communist Fighters of the Italian Red Brigades arrested in Paris on June 15, 1987. He had been living in France under an alias for several years. On November 7, 1987, he was expelled to Spain.

Raffaello Tolomei: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Peter Torbiornsson: Swedish television newsman arrested on March 12, 1985, for the May 30, 1984, bombing of a press conference in Nicaragua by Eden Pastora, leader of the anti-Sandinista Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, in which 8 people were killed and 22 injured. His daughter was also arrested.

Sergio Tornasghi: Italian Red Brigades fugitive arrested in Paris on February 15, 1985. He was given a life sentence in absentia by a Milan court in December 1984.

Hugh Torney: Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) leader whose detention was ordered by an Irish court on April 5, 1995. He was arrested when police stopped an INLA van on a road to Belfast by firing stun grenades. Police found 6 assault rifles, 20 handguns—many packed with their user manuals—and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

Carlos La Torre Cardenas: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began his extradition proceedings from Sweden on terrorism charges.

Gisela La Torre Carrasco: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began her extradition proceedings from Sweden on terrorism charges.

Pilar de la Torre: one of nine members of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on October 1, 1987, by Spanish police. Police seized 6 machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and more than 100 kilograms of ammonal, an explosive often used in ETA car bombs.

Luis Torres Rojas: major general held in prison for organizing an abortive February 23, 1981, coup attempt. His release was demanded by 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. He refused to leave.

Mario Ines Torres: Spaniard and alleged former member of the antifascist Grupo de Accion Revolucionaria Internacionalists (GARI) whose extradition was requested of Finland by Spain on January 11, 1988. He was charged with murder. He had arrived in Finland in August 1987 without a passport and applied for political asylum. In December his asylum request was rejected, and he was imprisoned. He had been imprisoned but pardoned in 1981 on charges of GARI membership. In 1984 he was again arrested and released on bail pending trial, but he disappeared. On March 11, 1988, Finnish justice minister Matti Louekoski said Finland would deport him to Spain.

Davide Toschi: sailor and one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. He was charged with possessing explosives.

Ali Ben Sassi Toumi: variant Ali Ben Sassi Touri. On January 24, 2005, Judge Maria Clementina Forleo dropped terrorism charges against three Tunisians and two Moroccans, including Toumi, in a decision that differentiated between guerrillas and terrorists according to her reading of the 1999 UN Global Convention on Terrorism. She indicated that their actions in recruiting for and financing training camps in the Iraq war zone did not create civilian terror or break international humanitarian law and as such were guerilla in nature, not terrorist, and could not be prosecuted. Prosecutors said they would appeal. Toumi received a three-year sentence for arranging false documents and illegal immigration. The judge's decision was reversed by higher courts in 2007 based on the terrorist nature of the crime rather than its milieu or intended effect. Toumi was sentenced to six years.

Vlastimil Toupalik: one of two Czech hijackers of a Czech YAK40 flying to Prague from Karlovy Vary (formerly Carlsbad) on October 11, 1977.

Marie-Therese Tourreuil: one of four French Basque militants arrested on December 12, 1988, by Bayonne, France, police. Police did not release the charges.

Nizar Trabelsi: variant of Nizar Trabelzi.

Nizar Trabelzi: on September 13, 2001, Belgian police arrested the Tunisian former professional soccer player believed to have links to al Qaeda. Police seized from his apartment a submachine gun, ammunition, and chemical formulas for making explosives. Spain said he was in contact with six Algerian members of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat who had been arrested during the week. He had a longer criminal record and was linked to an individual arrested on the same day in the Netherlands. The group, also known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, was a dissident faction of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group. Trabelzi was in Spain at the same time as 9/11 hijacker Muhammad Atta, although there was no public evidence about whom Atta had contacted. Trabelsi was accused of planning to walk into the

U.S. Embassy in Paris with a bomb taped to his chest. Spanish police said they had seized equipment for faking documents. The group may have furnished passports, plane tickets, and credit cards to Islamic radicals. Spain also seized three pair of night-vision binoculars, a diary in which the writer said he wanted to be a suicide bomber, and videos showing Taliban attacks in Afghanistan. Similar charges were made on November 18 following another raid by Spanish police in which they found videos of attacks in Chechnya.

On September 30, 2003, he was convicted of planning to bomb the NATO base at Kleine Brogel and was sentenced to a decade in prison. He had admitted to planning to drive a car bomb into the cafeteria at Kleine Brogel, the Belgian air base believed to house U.S. nuclear weapons and guarded by 100 U.S. troops. He said he intended to kill U.S. soldiers, not detonate the warheads. He said he had met Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan.

On December 21, 2007, Belgian police arrested 14 people allegedly seeking to forcibly free him.

Begona Trasvina: variant Trevino. One of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989. She was accompanied by her four-month-old daughter, whom she had with Juan Miguel Bardezi (alias Juan Miguel Barbesi Torres or Trevino), who was also expelled.

Begona Trevino: variant of Begona Trasvina.

Laura Trevisano: suspected Italian Red Brigades member arrested by Barcelona police on April 25, 1987, at one of two apartments in the Gran Via de las Corts Catalanas on Planeta Street. She was released on May 5, 1987, by Madrid police for lack of evidence.

Enrico Triaca: on January 3, 1980, Rome's public prosecutor charged him with crimes connected to the ambush that resulted in the Red Brigades kidnapping and killing on March 16, 1978, of former premier Aldo Moro and the slaying of his five-man escort. On January 15, 1981, he and 14 other Red Brigades members were arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Aldo Moro.

Antonio Troitino: arrested on January 16, 1987, during Spanish police raids that broke up the Madrid Commando of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military. The group was planning an attack on Vice Admiral Julio Alberto Ferrero and was linked with 25 murders and injuries to 87 other people in the preceding 18 months. Three of the terrorists had French residence permits. Troitino's brother, Domingo, was arrested on September 5, 1987.

Domingo Troitino Arranz: one of three members of the Barcelona Command of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested on September 5, 1987, by Barcelona police at a safe house, Apartment 2 on Mallorca Street. His brother, Antonio, was arrested on January 16, 1987. He was sentenced on October 23, 1989, to 1,588 years in prison for the car bomb attack on June 19, 1987, that killed 21 people and injured 45 in a Barcelona department store.

Ignacio Trula Larranaga: suspected member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military from Zarauz, Guipuzcoa, who on August 24, 1987, was handed over to Spanish authorities by France at the Iran border. Police believed he had hidden ETA members in his home over the last three years.

Tsanikidhis: Greek, age 30, who on November 8, 1994, hijacked an Olympic Airways B737 on the Duesseldorf–Thessaloniki–Athens route over Belgrade. The plane landed at Makedhonia Airport in Thessaloniki. He was overpowered by antiterrorism police.

Vicken Tscharkhutian: Iraqi arrested on June 6, 1982, at Orly Airport in Paris for complicity in a Swiss bank bombing and the May 30, 1982,

placement of a bomb at the Air Canada freight terminal at Los Angeles International Airport. On August 18, 1982, the Paris Appeals Court recommended against extradition of the member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.

David Tserkes: Russian emigrant resident in Israel arrested in Venice, Italy, in the 1990s, when his Opel was found to contain three kilograms of TNT, several detonators, several slow-burning fuses, and other bomb-making paraphernalia. He had arrived from Haifa on the *Apollonia,* a Greek ship, and was on his way to Munich, Germany.

Younis Tsouli: a Moroccan living in London, Internet screen alias Irhabi007, who served as a cyberterrorist for al Qaeda. In 2004, he posted a video of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading American contractor Nicholas Berg in Iraq. He later broke into the servers of the Arkansas Highway Department and distributed al-Zarqawi's videos. He was also in contact with Syed Haris Ahmed, a Pakistani American, and Ehsanul Islam Sadequee, a Bangladeshi American, both of Atlanta, who in March 2005 met with Canadian extremists in Toronto to explore attacking military bases and oil refineries. They gave him a video of potential U.S. targets, including fuel storage tanks on Interstate 95 near Lorton, Virginia; World Bank headquarters; the Pentagon; and the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. He was the administrator of the jihadi forum Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, which had served as the propaganda outlet of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

British authorities raided his apartment in West London in October 2005. He was logged on to youbombit.r8.org using his identity IRH007. On October 21, 2005, British police seized his hard drive, which included photos of Washington locations and a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) vehicle. He was charged with possessing other computer slides showing how to make a car bomb and with conspiring with fellow detainee Wassem Mughal, age 22, to cause explosions in the United Kingdom and with Tariq al-Daour, age 19, to commit credit card fraud.

Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled *The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course,* which included instructions on how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* The trio also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives, and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. Tsouli and his colleagues had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. Al-Daour's computer contained 37,000 stolen credit card numbers. On July 5, 2007, a London court sentenced Tsouli to 10 years after he pleaded guilty to inciting murder on the Internet. He is the son of a Moroccan diplomat.

Fried Tufail: Baader-Meinhof Group member whose release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe.

Gerard Tuite: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member convicted in Ireland in mid-May

1982 on charges under a 1976 Irish law aimed at prosecuting terrorist offenses committed in the United Kingdom.

Viveca Turcson: Dane arrested on June 30, 1983, for links with the Shining Path in Peru. She was turned over to the Danish Embassy in Lima on July 5, 1983.

Waddud al Turk: arrest warrant was issued after detectives of the Italian UCIGOC antiterrorist squad on July 31, 1990, identified the Abu Nidal member as an organizer of the October 25, 1984, terrorist attack in which the secretary of the United Arab Emirates Embassy in Italy was wounded and a woman companion slain. He was in custody in Pakistan after an attempted aerial hijacking.

Jose Luis Turrillas Arancenta: sentenced on Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) terrorism charges on January 13, 2003, by a Paris court to nine years in prison.

Mario Tuti: one of the accused bombers of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189. He escaped from prison but was recaptured. On July 20, 1983, he was found innocent of involvement in a 1974 train bombing that killed 12 and injured 48. The 20-month trial ended on grounds of insufficient evidence. This was the second trial of suspects in the bombing that ended in acquittal.

Henri Tutuzan: alias of Hagop Hagopian.

Txabi: one of six Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) gunmen who assassinated Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid on December 20, 1973, by placing a bomb in the street in which his car was driving.

Txapela: alias of Manuel Murua Alberdi.

Txelis: alias of Jose Luis Alvarez Santacristina.

Txema: alias of Jesus Maria Olabarrieta Olabarrieta.

Txema: alias of Jose-Maria Bereciartua Echarri.

Txikierdi: alias of Juan Lasa Mitzelena.

Txmin: alias of Domingo Iturbe Abasolo.

Txomin: alias of Domingo Iturbe Abasolo.

U

Jose Maris Uarte Irujo: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member from Pamplona arrested by French police near St. Pee-sur-Nivelle on April 25, 1987, and turned over to Spanish authorities.

Muhammad 'Ubayd: one of the five Guards of Islam gunmen who failed in an assassination attempt against Shapour Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on July 17, 1980.

Numan Ucar: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militant whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Mohammed Shamin Uddin: British citizen, age 35, charged on August 29, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and with helping to plan to smuggle explosives on board aircraft in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. The next hearing was scheduled for September 18.

Abuzer Ugurlu: Turkish criminal reportedly involved in smuggling for Bulgarians whom the Italian press claimed on December 7, 1982, had served as a link between Mehmut Ali Agca and the Bulgarians in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. Ugurlu was in jail by 1982.

Feridun Ugurlu: bomber in the November 20, 2003, attack on the British Consulate in Turkey in which 17 died.

Jussef Uhida: Libyan arrested after three gunmen killed Abdel Belil Aref, a wealthy Libyan businessman, as he was dining at the Café du Paris on the Via Veneto in Rome on April 18, 1980. On October 6, 1986, the Italian government announced that for "humanitarian motives," it had freed three convicted Libyan gunmen, including Uhida, in exchange for four Italians who had been held in Libya for the preceding six years. A Red Cross plane for the Libyans flew to Tripoli and returned with the Italians. Uhida had been serving a 26-year sentence for Aref's murder.

Shipon Ullah: one of three men arrested on March 22, 2007, by British police for possible involvement in the 7/7 London subway bombings in 2005. On July 5, 2007, British authorities charged the trio with conspiring with the bombers between November 1, 2004, and June 29, 2005, saying they handled reconnaissance and planning.

Ziyad al-'Umar: on November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the Palestine Liberation Front member in connection with the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. The hijackers killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. The hijacking ended in Egypt. He purchased the cruise tickets for the terrorists. On May 11, 1988, Italy's Supreme Court of Cassation confirmed an appeals court's in absentia life sentence for murder and kidnapping.

Fakhri al-Umari: alias Abu Mohammed Omari, alias Mohammed Fakr Omari. Abu Daoud claimed that he had met with him in Sofia in August 1972 to plan the Black September Olympics attack of September 5, 1972. He was assassinated by a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) bodyguard armed with an AK-47 on January 15, 1991.

Husayn Umari: alias Abu Ibrahim. Iraqi for whom an international arrest warrant was issued in connection with the bombing in Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983, near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He was believed to be living in South Yemen. His trial opened on December 13, 1989.

Muhamad al-'Umari: alias Abu Ibrahim. Engineer who founded the May 15 terrorist group in 1979. He developed a moldable explosive that was believed to have been used in the Pan American Flight 103 bombing in December 21, 1988, that killed 270 and the UTA 772 bombing of September 19, 1989, that killed 171.

Kasim Unal: imam of the Sochaux mosque who was expelled from France in August 1994. He was a member of the Anatolian Federal Islamic State, a radical fundamentalist movement.

Karola Unterkircher: arrested on August 15, 1994, on the Italian–Austrian Rombo pass. She was sentenced to 12 years in prison, remitted to 10 years, for her part in a series of terrorist attacks carried out in South Tirol in the 1980s by the Ein Tirol group. She was the companion of Karl Ausserer, the brains behind the group.

Kemen Uranga Artola: one of 21 individuals added by the U.S. Treasury on February 26, 2002, to the list of terrorist financiers at the request of the Spanish government. All had aided Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA).

Jose Maria Urdampilleta Goenaga: Basque held in France on charges of armed robbery and illegal possession of arms and ammunition. In November 1988, he held a hunger strike to attempt to avoid extradition. On December 16, 1988, France announced that it would extradite to Spain two Basques believed to have committed terrorist acts for Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA). The press speculated that he was one of the two, whose extradition was endorsed by an appeals court.

Eduardo Uriarte: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced to death by a five-man military tribunal on December 28, 1970, for involvement in the assassination of Meliton Manzanas, chief of the political police in Guipuzcoa Province, in 1968. He was also sentenced to death for banditry. The death sentences were commuted, possibly due to an agreement between President Franco and the kidnappers of Eugen Beihl, the Honorary West German Consul in San Sebastian, who was kidnapped on December 1, 1970. Uriarte was ordered to pay a $14,285 indemnity to Manzanas's widow. Franco's order changed the death sentence to a 30-year term. Uriarte was freed in a general amnesty in 1977. As of 2007, he was a peace activist.

Ignacio Alberi Urquia: member of the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, a Basque extremist group, who was handed by the police of Pau, France, to Spanish authorities at the border town of Hendaye on September 11, 1986. He had ended a one-year prison term on charges of breaching house arrest regulations.

Kepa Urra: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in the Basque country in January 1992 who had received logistical support from Moreno Ramajo and Raquel Garcia Arranz, arrested on June 14, 1993, in Vilvoorde-Koningslo, Belgium.

Miguel Urriz-Dustorne: Basque member of the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos who was handed over to Spanish authorities by French police on October 10, 1986, upon his release from a

Bayonne prison where he had served three months for violating a house arrest order.

Jose Luis Urrusolo Sistaiga: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military members identified by eyewitnesses as the assassins in Madrid on February 6, 1986, of Vice Admiral Colon de Carvajal and his driver, Miguel Trigo. On March 29, 1992, Spanish police believed he was vying to become the next leader of ETA-Military. On April 19, 1995, the former leader of ETA's Madrid Commando became the prime suspect in a car bombing on Arturio Soria Street in Madrid that injured opposition People's Party Chairman Jose Maria Aznar and 11 other people.

Juan Jose Urrutia Pia: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. A Uruguayan lower court denied his extradition. The decision was appealed before a higher court and was upheld on March 16, 1994, by an appeals court. He was released, although he was still charged with use of false documents.

Jose Antonio Urrutikoetxea: alias Josu Ternera. Founder of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested by Bayonne, France, antiterrorist police on January 11, 1989. He shot at officers as they moved to apprehend him and was found carrying a hand grenade. Madrid requested extradition.

Juan Antonio Urrutxua Zedareta: alleged member of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) Bosturia Commando, which murdered a civil guardsman. He was arrested on October 3, 1987, in a police sweep of southwestern France and was expelled.

Daniel Urtizberea: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested by French authorities in St. Jean-de-Lux on March 11, 1988.

Jihad Muhammad 'Uthman: on October 25, 1984, he fired at Muhammad al-Sudiyah, United Arab Emirates vice consul in Rome, killing Nushin Montaseri, an Iranian student, and injuring al-Sudiyah. The Jordanian later was arrested and confessed. The Arab Revolutionary Brigades took credit.

Omar Uthman Abu Omar: variant Omar Mahmoud Mohammed Othman; alias Abu Qatada. Jordan-born (some reports say he was born in Bethlehem in 1960) Palestinian Islamic cleric, age 44 in 2005, involved in the European operations of al Qaeda and accused of inspiring the 3/11 Madrid train bombers (2004). British officials arrested him in October 2002, in a raid on his hideout in London. He had been underground since December 2001. He was wanted for questioning in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany for recruiting for al Qaeda in Europe. He had been convicted and sentenced to life in prison in absentia by Jordan for a plot to bomb tourist sites and an American school. He also conducted prayer meetings attended by shoe bomber Richard Reid and Zacarias Moussaoui. French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere said Abu Qatada laundered money and planned and financed attacks throughout Europe. Spanish judge Baltasar Garzon said he was a contact between al Qaeda and Abu Dahdah, a Spanish-based terrorist suspect, and with terrorists in Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium. Hamburg authorities had found tapes by Abu Qatada in 9/11 hijack leader Mohammad Atta's last known apartment. Abu Qatada had been given asylum in the United Kingdom in 1994 after fleeing Jordan. But his travel documents were seized, assets frozen, and $600 weekly welfare payments suspended in October 2001 after it was determined that he had an unexplained $270,000 in his bank account. He had expressed admiration for Osama bin Laden in interviews.

On March 11, 2005, after the British Parliament passed the government's antiterrorism law, a special immigration appeals judge freed eight terrorism suspects, including Abu Qatada. The eight foreign citizens had been held without charge or trial for up to three and one-half years. Their

freedom, however, included nighttime curfews, electronic tagging, regular searches of their homes, and a ban on the use of cell phones and computers. British authorities detained him on August 11, 2005. He was expected to be deported to Jordan.

On February 26, 2007, a special immigration court ruled that he faced no abuse if deported to Jordan. Jordan had twice convicted him in absentia and sentenced him to life in prison for plotting to bomb U.S. and Jewish sites. After two and one-half years in London's Belmarsh Prison, he was released under "control orders," a form of house arrest. He was represented by attorney Gareth Peirce, who planned to appeal.

His release was demanded by the Palestinian gunmen who on March 12, 2007, kidnapped BBC reporter Alan Johnston in Gaza City.

On April 9, 2008, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals for England and Wales denied deportation, saying there were reasonable grounds to believe that Jordan would jail him for life. An immigration appeals commission ordered the release of the "godfather of Londonistan" on May 8, 2008.

On June 18, 2008, Home Secretary Jacqui Smith appealed, to the House of Lords, a British tribunal's granting of bail to Abu Qatada the previous day. He was fitted with an electronic monitoring tag; had to remain at home 22 hours per day; could be visited only by his wife, children, legal representative, emergency services personnel, and children younger than 10 without formal permission; could not associate with 22 individuals, including Osama bin Laden, Ayman al-Zawahiri, and jailed British cleric Abu Hamza; could not use a cell phone, computer, fax machine, or any electronic storage device; could have only one bank account; had to provide authorities with monthly bank statements; could not send money or goods outside the United Kingdom; could not attend any mosque; could not preach, lead prayer, or give religious instruction to anyone but his wife and children; and could not publish any document or statement without prior approval.

Omar Mahmoud Uthman: alias Abu Qatada al-Filistini. A senior agent for Osama bin Laden in Europe, possibly located in London. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001.

Conrado Utrera-Diaz: Basque arrested on October 22, 1987, in Paris with a Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader and facing expulsion to Spain under emergency measures to combat terrorism.

Leandro Utrera Diez: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member from San Sebastian arrested at a Cibourne police checkpoint on April 25, 1987, by French police and turned over to Spanish authorities later in the day.

Roberto Utrilla: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member from Ortuella, Vizcaya Province, arrested by Bayonne, France, police on September 22, 1989, and handed over to Spanish security forces two days later. In 1986, he had been ordered to leave French territory.

V

Helene Vachier: suspected member of Direct Action arrested by Paris train station police on August 9, 1987, on returning to France after living in Denmark for several months. She was later released.

Milena Vacirca: one of three suspected Red Brigades members arrested on June 6, 1987, by Florence police for subversive association and participation in an armed band.

Ali Rad Vakili: Iranian briefly detained by French police, who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Paris AFP reported on August 16 that he had escaped detection at a Geneva hotel because the local police computer had broken down, preventing an identity check of the man who had checked into the Hotel Windsor as Musa Kocer. Police missed the arrest by three hours. However, Geneva police arrested him on August 21 as he was walking on a beach before dawn. He was extradited to France on August 27 and charged in Paris with murder and criminal association in connection with terrorism. On December 6, 1994, a Paris terrorism court convicted him and sentenced him to life in prison.

Vincente Valda: one of four alleged members of Irritxi, a subgroup of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military, arrested on May 17, 1986, in the Inchaurrondo neighborhood in San Sebastian, Spain, on suspicion of machine-gun attacks against French trucks. Police found 25 kilograms of Goma-2, two submachine guns, pistols, watches, detonators, wigs, and other items.

Christobal Valencuela-Barcos: one of 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. French police said he and his brother were wanted for six holdups in 1980 that netted $300,000.

Jose Valencuela-Barcos: one of 11 rightists who seized 200 hostages in Barcelona's Banco Central on May 23, 1981. French police said he and his brother were wanted for six holdups in 1980 that netted $300,000.

Bertan Valentino: Italian believed to be an Iraqi detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. He and six Iranian Hizballah members had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released

on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Enrico Villimburgo: Paris police arrested him on September 23, 1988. He was charged on September 26, 1988, with possession and use of false documents by French magistrates. Italy requested extradition. He was believed to be a member of the Italian Red Brigades.

Robert Vamos: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Daniel van Arb: Swiss, age 23, who went on trial on September 19, 1977, in Winterthur, Switzerland, on charges of stealing weapons from army depots and passing them to urban terrorists in West Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. He was also accused of carrying out bomb attacks on diplomatic and business premises in Zurich between 1971 and 1974.

Abbott Van Backer: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Marc Van Dam: one of two Belgians arrested on March 15, 1991, by Colombian security forces in Barranquilla for involvement in at least four armed robberies and the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnapping on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. They were also affiliates of Medellin cocaine cartel leader Pablo Escobar. They apparently had signed up as mercenaries for the cartel, which was reconstituting its terrorist infrastructure. They had entered through Brazil four months before their arrests after leaving Belgium. They each had a dozen faked national ID cards with different aliases, $170,000 in cash—which they offered the arresting officers—and several telephone numbers of cartel members in Medellin. They were to be returned to Belgium on March 21, 1991, on a special Belgian military plane.

Elisabeth van Dyck: wanted in connection with arms thefts and named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977.

Guido Luciaan van Hecken: Belgian named as one of five white communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. He fled to the Motlana Institute in Maputo, Mozambique, where he was a lecturer.

Cornelis Van Hout: arrested in Paris on February 29, 1984, and later extradited to the Netherlands on suspicion of involvement in the November 9, 1983, abduction in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, of Alfred Heineken and his chauffeur.

Pascale Vandegeerde: one of four ringleaders of the Communist Combatant Cells arrested on December 16, 1985, in a fast-food restaurant in Belgium. On January 14, 1986, they were charged with the attempted murder of the night watchman at the Brussels-Lambert Bank, which had been bombed on November 4, 1985.

Michel Vander Elst: lawyer of Patrick Haemers, alleged leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. Vander Elst was arrested

on March 24, 1989, on suspicion of masterminding the abduction. He was held after nine hours of questioning on charges of being the "author, coauthor or an accomplice in the kidnap" as well as on charges of extortion and forgery.

Vanzi: at-large member of the Red Brigades sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 26-plus years for the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Mikhail Varfolomeyev: on June 24, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot TU-134 on an internal flight from Tallinn, Estonia, to Lvov, Ukraine, and diverted it to Helsinki, Finland, where he surrendered to police and requested asylum.

Vaslo Vargas: Hungarian deserter from the French Foreign Legion who was one of the Organization of the Secret Army (OAS) members who machine-gunned French President de Gaulle's car in the Paris suburb of Petit-Clamart on August 22, 1962. Vargas was sentenced to life in prison but was released in 1967 under an amnesty. He died on August 14, 1976, during an abortive holdup on a suburban Paris post office.

Jose Varona Lopez: alleged member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) expelled by France to Spain on July 18, 1986, near Hendaye. He had been arrested a few hours earlier in Saint-Jean-de-Luz.

M. Vasques: alias used by one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who hijacked TWA 741, a B707 flying from Frankfurt to New York, on September 6, 1970.

Jelio Kolev Vassiliev: variants Zelio, Zhelyo, Vasilev, Vasiley. Former secretary to Bulgaria's military attaché in Rome. On December 4, 1982, Italy issued an arrest warrant for him in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He had returned to Bulgaria six months earlier. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. On March 29, 1986, Judge Severino Santiapichi announced that the Rome jury had acquitted the Bulgarian on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope because of insufficient evidence.

Gilbert Vecchi: roofer for a public works company arrested by Fresnes, France, police on December 3, 1986, and charged with "complicity in assassination and attempted assassination" and with "destruction of personal and real property belonging to others through the effect of an explosive substance which caused the death." He allegedly assisted Max Frerot, believed to be the leader of the Direct Action bomb attack on the police anti-crime squad on July 7, 1986, which killed an inspector and injured three other policemen.

Janos Veizer: one of six hijackers of a Romanian Tarom IL14 flying from Oradea to Bucharest on May 27, 1971.

Veli: charged on May 7, 1990, by the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe with membership in the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). He was believed to be a member of the PKK's European central committee. He reportedly brought about "people's court proceedings" against a former PKK functionary and, with others, physically maltreated him during interrogations. Veli had been in investigative custody in September 21, 1989.

Natalino Christopher Francis Vella: on June 24, 1984, the Ireland resident was charged with plotting the December 17, 1983, car bombing of Harrods in London that killed 6 and injured 90.

Arsenio Veloz: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curacao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Carla Vendetti: one of five members of the Italian Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party offshoot arrested in Paris on September 2, 1989. Police discovered arms and leaflets claiming responsibility for attacks and plans for more attacks in Italy. Two men and two women were arrested in the Faubourg St. Antoine District of central Paris, and another man was arrested at a hotel in the Grands Boulevards area. A fifth suspect was arrested later at the hotel. She was suspected to be a mastermind of the combatants and was in contact with French and West German terrorists.

Ventura: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curacao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Bruno Ventura: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Giovanni Ventura: released on August 1, 1985, after a six-plus-month trial as a result of insufficient evidence on charges of organizing a terrorist attack on a Milan bank on December 12, 1969, that left 16 dead and 87 injured. On July 5, 1986, Italy requested Ventura's extradition from Paraguay along with several other Italian fugitives. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs. In April 1987, neofascist terrorist Stefano Delle Chiaie told an Italian court that he had helped Ventura escape to Latin America.

Jean-Martin Verdi: one of two Corsican nationalist activists held on November 12, 1987, for questioning in Bastia regarding the murder of gendarme Guy Aznar.

Ignacio Lopez de Vergara Astola: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member who had been deported from Venezuela and was turned over to Spanish police by French officials on November 3, 1987.

Pavel Verner: junior executive for a Czech uranium plant who hijacked a twin-engine private executive plane flying from Pribram to Kosice, Czechoslovakia, on May 5, 1970.

Emiliano Viana Balda: one of five suspected members of the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) armed illegal commando Aizkora arrested on October 23, 1987, by Spanish police.

Ruzena Vickova: one of two Czech hijackers of a Czech YAK40 flying to Prague from Karlovy Vary (formerly Carlsbad) on October 11, 1977.

Stejpan Vidovic: Yugoslav émigré detained in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstantz, killing one and wounding two.

Inge Viett: escaped from West Berlin's prison on July 7, 1976. She had been held for the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. She was a former kindergarten teacher and leader of the Movement 2 June. She had been arrested in September 1975. Her release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe. She was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. She was a member of the Movement 2 June until 1979, when she joined the Red Army Faction

(RAF). On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members. She was arrested in East Germany on June 12, 1990, and extradited to the West. She was wanted for the 1972 bombing that killed a man at a boating facility in Berlin, the 1974 murder of Berlin Supreme Court President Guenter von Drenkmann, and the Lorenz kidnapping. Her neighbors in Magdeburg notified authorities after seeing West German wanted posters. She was charged in Koblenz on June 3, 1991, with membership in the RAF and with attempted murder in the attack on General Haig and in the shooting of a French policeman in August 1981 while being chased for a traffic violation in Paris. The policeman was paralyzed from his wounds.

Laurent Vigneron: French citizen initially identified by the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry as one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98 (most reports said killing 9 and injuring 80). On January 10, 1989, the public prosecutor in Piraeus ruled there was no evidence that Vigneron had participated in the attack. The family's lawyer planned to bring a defamation suit.

Kepa Viles Escobar: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Aleksandr Vilesov: claiming to have a bomb, on November 15, 1990, he hijacked an Aeroflot TU-134 flying from Leningrad to Moscow and diverted it to Helsinki's Vanta Airport, where he surrendered and requested political asylum. On January 24, 1991, Finland denied asylum. On February 21, 1991, the Finnish Supreme Court agreed to extradition. On February 28, 1991, he was handed over to Soviet authorities at the Trofianovka border crossing near Vyborg. *Tass* said he would be tried in court soon.

Ruggero Violinia: was sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to two years and two months for involvement in the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier. Violinia had assisted police in dismantling the Red Brigades' Venetian Column.

Michele Viscardi: leader of the Italian Front Line arrested on October 13, 1980, in Sorrento. He had assumed leadership from Corrado Alunni, arrested in September 1978 in the Moro kidnapping.

Marco de Vittorio: member of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei who on May 2, 1985, was sentenced by a Rome court to 18 years and 2 months for a series of murders, attempted murders, bombings, and assaults between 1977 and 1981.

Mark Vlasic: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their propaganda leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. They surrendered in Paris and were immediately extradited to the United States. On May 12, 1977, a New York Supreme Court justice sentenced Vlasic to 6 to 30 years after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of attempted kidnapping.

Andreas-Thomas Vogel: his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On September 28, 1977, the West German federal prosecutor's office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and for

kidnapping Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978. On February 5, 1985, he ended his prison hunger strike.

Helmut Voigt: former East German Stasi colonel arrested by Greek police on September 6, 1992, while carrying a German passport that had been issued to Alfred Herman. He was wanted in more than 10 countries and was believed responsible for the December 1975 attack on OPEC headquarters in Vienna, Austria, led by Carlos. German authorities wanted to extradite him for his part in the Maison de France bombing. Greek authorities said they would extradite him as soon as he was tried for traveling on a false passport, for which he faced eight months in jail. In April 1994, he was sentenced to four years as an accessory to murder and to the bombing in August 25, 1983, of the Maison de France French cultural center in Berlin, in which 1 person died and 22 were injured. He had been accused of arranging for 25 kilograms of explosives to be handed over to Red Army Faction terrorist Johannes Weinrich.

Frederick von Haltazan: named on a false passport carried by Rudolph Piroh, one of four self-proclaimed "professional revolutionaries" arrested by Parma police on February 20, 1979, carrying a time bomb and other weapons in their car.

Ulrich Juengen Von Hof: East German automobile mechanic, age 19, who was one of two hijackers of a Polish Lot Ilyushin 18 flying the Warsaw–East Berlin–Brussels run on October 19, 1969, that was diverted to West Berlin's Tegel Airport in the French sector.

Count Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorf-Gudent: alias of Horst Winter.

Jaroslav Vydra: one of three people who brandished a broken pistol on June 2, 1958, and forced the pilot of a domestic Czechoslovakian general aviation charter plane to fly to Vienna, Austria. The trio was arrested for extortion under threats, but the charges were dropped on June 6, 1958.

W

Christopher Wackernagel: wanted for bombing attacks and named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. On November 10, 1977, the former actor was injured in Amsterdam during a police attempt to arrest him and Gert Richard Schneider. The extradition trial was set for January 12, 1978. On September 5, 1980, he was sentenced in West Germany to five years in prison for attempted murder in a December 1977 shootout in the Netherlands.

Ralf Wadman: Swedish Web master who changed his name to Abu Usama el-Swede. He was arrested in Sweden in 2006 for recruiting Islamist fighters on the Internet.

Rolf Clemens Wagner: wanted for bombing attacks in West Germany and in connection with the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. He was suspected of being the driver of the van used in the getaway in the Schleyer case. He was also one of four terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia in May 1978 who were later released in a dispute over extradition of Croatian terrorists. After a shootout in Switzerland on November 19, 1979, in which a female passerby was killed and two policemen and a woman were injured, Wagner was arrested as he sat quietly, awaiting a train. On September 26, 1980, a Swiss court sentenced him to life in prison for murder and attempted murder during a Zurich bank holdup 10 months earlier. On October 7, 1982, the Swiss agreed to extradite him, but he was to eventually return to Switzerland to serve out his life sentence. If convicted in West Germany, he would be sent back to West Germany—if he was paroled early in Switzerland—to serve any sentence imposed for the Schleyer kidnapping and murder. On March 13, 1985, the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court sentenced him to two life sentences for the Schleyer murder. In November 1993, he was sentenced again to life for the June 1979 attack to kill NATO commander in chief Alexander Haig.

Abdul Waheed: originally named Don Stewart-Whyte, age 21, who lived in Hepplewhite Close, High Wycombe, and who was arrested in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day.

Adman Waki: Syrian, age 28, arrested on December 28, 2004, by Spanish police in Irun near the French border in connection with the 3/11

Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

Saad ad-Din Wali: name on a forged Iraqi passport used by Black September leader Abu Daoud when he traveled to Sofia in 1972 to buy arms for Fatah. He was credited with planning the September 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. He was arrested in February 1973 in Amman, Jordan. He would figure prominently in a 1977 extradition squabble between Israel, West Germany, and France.

Khalid bin Walid: name signed by the Red Swords in death threat letters against U.K. ambassador Kelvin K. White and his staff dated March 11, 1989, and sent to the embassies of West Germany, France, and the Netherlands on March 23, 1989. The threats came from concerns regarding publication of Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses.*

John Walker: on March 14, 1991, a three-judge London appeals court threw out his conviction of involvement in Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombings.

Les Walker: Briton sentenced on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that slightly injured his wife. A second car bomb on November 22, 2000, injured two men and a woman, all British citizens. He initially admitted the charges but later recanted. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Jason Walters: alias Jamal. One of two individuals arrested on November 10, 2004, in a raid on a Hague apartment after a 14-hour standoff during which the duo threw a grenade that wounded three police officers. A SWAT team shot Walters in the shoulder and arrested the duo. Jermaine Walters, age 17, his brother, was also arrested. The duo had converted to Islam. Jason, age 19, had trained to be a terrorist in 2003 in a Pakistani camp and was a member of the Hofstad Network, a group influenced by al Qaeda whose members included the assassin of van Gogh. Police later determined that the cell planned to kill Dutch leaders. The duo was held for the attempted murder of policemen.

Claudia M. Wannersdorfer: one of two suspected members of the Red Army Faction who on January 20, 1985, wheeled a bomb in a baby carriage to a data-processing center in Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany. The bomb exploded prematurely, seriously injuring her. On December 5, 1985, she was sentenced to eight years by the Stuttgart provincial court. She was part of a Red Army Faction hunger strike on February 1, 1989, and *Die Welt* speculated she might get early release with four other sick or feeble prisoners.

Judith Ward: sentenced to 12 life terms after being convicted of bombing an Army bus in Leeds on February 4, 1974. On May 11, 1992, she was released on bail after the court learned that her confession had been based on a fantasy of being a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomber. On June 4, 1992, a three-judge U.K. appeals court overturned her conviction. She had served 18 years, 3 months, and 5 days. The court ruled that police, prosecutors, forensic experts, and psychiatrists had withheld evidence. She was to receive financial compensation.

Nahed al Warfelly: alias William James Wardel. An Iraqi who carries a British passport and who was one of five men detained by the Immigration Police in January 1991 as part of a terrorist plot against U.S., U.K., Israeli, and Australian installations and airlines.

Krsysztof Wasilewski: variant Krzystof. Member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. Switzerland denied extradition. On October 10, 1983, he received three years in prison and five years' banishment from Switzerland.

Krzystof Wasilewski: variant of Krsysztof Wasilewski.

Georges Watin: alias The Jackal. He attempted to assassinate French president Charles de Gaulle on August 22, 1962. His attack was the basis for the 1971 Frederick Forsyth novel and movie *The Day of the Jackal.* He fled to Switzerland and later to Spain, finally settling in Paraguay in 1965. He was condemned to death in absentia in 1963 but was pardoned by an amnesty law in 1968. He died at his home outside Asuncion, Paraguay, on February 19, 1994.

Marlise Wauter: German woman arrested on December 28, 1994, by Italian police while photographing the U.S.O. club in Naples. Police found bullets, newspaper cuttings on the French airbus hijacking, and photos of numerous European politicians in her hotel room. They also found photos of her in the company of armed camouflaged men. Her passport said she was from Durbing, Germany, but she resided in France. In April 1988, the U.S.O club was bombed, leading to several deaths and injuries.

Ekkehard Weil: alias Karl Schubert. Named by Vienna's *Kurier* on August 22, 1982, as being involved in planned attacks against U.S. missions in Austria. He was sentenced to six years in prison in 1981 after a series of bomb attacks on nine Jewish institutions and personalities. He was named on April 18, 1994, by Vienna's *PROFIL* as being wanted by police in connection with a series of letter bombs throughout Europe in December 1993. He appeared on April 11, 1994, in the 8th Criminal Division of the Bochum Land Court on charges of "instigating people, fanning racial hatred, and insulting and slandering the memory of the deceased."

Bo Weimann: variant Jan Weimann. Librarian and computer expert who Copenhagen's *Berlingske Tidende* claimed on September 12, 1990, was involved in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) plan to kidnap Jorn Rausing, son of multimillionaire Gad Rausing, in the mid-1980s. He was questioned in August 1989. He was one of seven PFLP members in Blekingegade, Denmark, sentenced to prison. They may have been responsible for the 1988 post office robbery, but all were acquitted for lack of evidence and were due to be released in December 1995.

Jan Weimann: variant of Bo Weimann.

Johannes Weinrich: alias Klaus Muller. Attorney who rented a car that was used in the RPG-7 attack on an El Al 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975, and another that was used in the follow-up RPG-7 attack at Orly on January 19, 1975. He was co-director of the Roter Stern publishing house. He was linked to Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist, heading his European operations. He was arrested in March 1975. He was a member of the Baader-Meinhof Gang. On June 1, 1995, he was arrested in Aden, Yemen, and extradited three days later to Berlin. He carried a Somali passport in the name of John Saleh. He had been picked up the previous month in a sweep by Yemeni authorities against southern separatists. He faced trial for the two January 1975 bazooka attacks, the 1981 bombing of the Radio Free Europe headquarters in Munich that injured a Romanian journalist, the April 1983 attack on the Saudi ambassador to Greece that injured the first secretary and his driver, and the August 25, 1983, bombing of the French Cultural Center in Berlin in which 1 person was killed and 23 others were injured. Weinrich carried 55 pounds of plastic explosives on a flight into East Berlin and stored them at the Syrian Embassy. German officials believed he had lived under the name Peter Schmidt in Damascus in 1991.

On January 17, 2000, he was sentenced by a Berlin court to life in prison for murder in the bombing of the French Cultural Center in Berlin. His trial had lasted nearly four years. He was 52.

He was the lover of Magdalena Kopp, who later married Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, also known as Carlos the Jackal.

Pieter Weiter: Swiss citizen sentenced by the St. Gaudens, France, court on December 6, 1986, to 18 months for transporting six kilograms of dynamite for Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader Francisco Mugica Garmendia. When Weiter could not find his contact in the Andalusian town, he returned to France, where he was arrested by Toulouse police.

Bendix Wendt: alias Dr. Vanda. A neo-Nazi weapons fanatic with experience in using explosives who was wanted for questioning in a series of letter bombings in Europe in December 1993. He had been in prison several times and had acquired East German military equipment. He was a close friend of fellow suspect Arnulf Winfried Priem.

Mussbah Mahmud Werfalli: Libyan diplomat identified by Rageb Hammouda Daghdugh, a Libyan arrested in Rome on February 5, 1985, carrying a Walther P-38 pistol and $25,000 in checks issued by the Libyan People's Bureau. Daghdugh claimed that Werfalli and another Libyan had given him the money and gun to assassinate U.S. ambassador Maxwell Rabb and the envoys from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Werfalli was protected by diplomatic immunity but was ordered to leave Italy. In April 1986, the Italian courts issued an arrest warrant for Werfalli, believed to be in Malta.

Thomas Weslau: his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, on September 5, 1977. His release also was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, on October 13, 1977.

Jonathan Richard Wheatley: U.K. citizen arrested by London police on July 11, 1987, for conspiracy to kidnap members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Searches of his residence in Guildford, Surrey, uncovered a list of ANC members, bogus passports, and other forged identity papers. The *Johannesburg Business Day* speculated that he and his associates had planned to kidnap Solly Smith, head of the ANC's London office, and ANC executive member Francis Melli.

Viktor Widera: hijacker of an Air Canada DC8 scheduled to fly from Frankfurt to Montreal and Toronto on November 24, 1972.

Luka Widmar: resident of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, who was injured when a bomb went off in the regional museum in the New Castle of Voelkermarkt in Carinthia, Austria, on September 18, 1979. He confessed to planting the bomb but said he had not intended to cause injury.

Michael Wilson: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member wanted in the murder of A. Ross McWhirter, coeditor of the *Guinness Book of World Records,* on November 27, 1975. He surfaced on December 6, 1975, as one of four IRA gunmen who fired two shots at Scott's Restaurant in London and then fled in a car. They took two hostages and demanded a plane to Dublin. The group released their hostages and surrendered on December 12 after a 130-hour siege.

Piotr Winogrolzki: Polish militiaman assigned to guard against hijackings who on November 22, 1982, used his two pistols and two hand grenades to hijack a Polish LOT AN-24 flying from Wroclaw to Warsaw and divert it to the U.S. sector of West Berlin. Three other passengers requested political asylum. On April 18, 1983, the Berlin Regional Court sentenced him to five years in prison.

Horst Winter: alias Count Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorf-Gudent. Red Army Faction members

Winter and his wife Monika Helbing were arrested on June 14, 1990, in East Germany. They were wanted for several kidnappings and assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977. On July 27, 1990, they were freed by an East Berlin court because of the statute of limitations.

Stefan Wisniewski: arrested in France on May 11, 1978, and extradited to West Germany a year later. On November 5, 1979, he was charged in Karlsruhe with murdering Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers' association and the Confederation of Industry, a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz, and West Germany's most famous industrialist, who had been kidnapped by the Red Army Faction on September 5, 1977. He was also charged with murdering Schleyer's bodyguards and with kidnapping, attempted extortion, coercion, and forging documents. On December 4, 1981, the Duesseldorf Court sentenced him to life in prison. On March 13, 1993, he applied for early release; his sentence had apparently already been cut to 15 years.

Alexander Wolfert: member of the Austrian neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 9, 1993, by Vienna, Austria, police in connection with a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was a member of the Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People (VAPO). In a search of his Schwechat apartment, police found a laboratory, where a minor explosion had apparently taken place. They also confiscated an arsenal, including 10 grenades and antitank mines. He had fought as a mercenary in Croatia.

Barry Woodhams: boyfriend of Angela Otaola, a Spanish Basque from Bilbao in whose London apartment a bag of arms from Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist, was discovered in 1975.

Billy Wright: alias King Rat. Jailed leader of the Protestant Loyalist Volunteer Force, assassinated on December 27, 1997, by prisoners of the Irish National Liberation Army. Wright was a notorious thug who ran a Protestant hit squad opposed to peace talks. The group had conducted numerous drive-by shootings. He had apparently financed his activities by trafficking in "ecstasy," a drug. He was expelled from the Ulster Volunteer Force, in part for the abduction and murder of a Catholic taxi driver in 1995 in violation of a Protestant cease-fire. Fellow Protestant paramilitary groups delivered a death threat against him on television news; he had lived underground for some time before his arrest. He was serving eight years for threatening to shoot a Protestant woman who was to testify against him. The guns were smuggled into Belfast's Maze Prison for the 10:00 A.M. attack as he was being driven in a van to the visitors' center. Three Catholic men agreed to surrender to guards only after a priest was called in.

Commandant Wysocki: alias of Florian Kruszyk.

X

Haxi Hassan Xhaferi: Albanian who hijacked Pan American Flight 119, a B707 flying from Beirut to New York with a stopover in Rome, on June 22, 1970, and diverted it to Cairo.

Q. Vassilis Xiros: brother of terrorist Savas Xiros who confessed to the 1997 murder of Greek ship owner Costis Peratikos and to the assassination of British military attaché Stephen Saunders in 2000. He was arrested in late June 2002 for membership in November 17.

Y

Brahim Yadel: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but had not used their combat training. They were not sent back to prison although they were formally sentenced. Yadel was sentenced to five years, four suspended and one year as time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The group was among seven French citizens captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005. One was freed immediately upon arrival. The others spent up to 17 months in French prisons.

Simon Khacher Yahniyon: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through Lisbon Airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

'Abdallah Hamid Yahya: Sudanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They had received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Adel Yahya: North Londoner, age 23, arrested by British police on December 20, 2005, as he arrived at Gatwick Airport on a flight from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in connection with the abortive plot to set off bombs in the London subway system on July 21, 2005. He had been out of the country since June. He was one of six men held on suspicion of the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. The other five men were Muktar Said Ibrahim, Yassin Hassan Omar, Ramzi Mohammed, Hussain Osman, and Manfo Kwaku Asiedu. His trial began on January 15, 2007. Defendants Yahya, Yassin Hassan Omar, and Muktar Said Ibrahim attended the Finsbury Park mosque to hear jihadist sermons by Abu Hamza Masri, convicted in 2006 for soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

On July 10, 2007, the jury was unable to reach a verdict on two of the six defendants—Yahya and Manfo Kwaku Asiedu—and the jury was dismissed. The judge gave prosecutors until the next morning to seek a retrial. Yahya chose to plead guilty to the lesser charge of possessing terrorist information and on November 5, 2007, was sentenced to six years and nine months in prison.

Mourad Yala: was arrested in Geleen, Netherlands, in April 2003 on suspicion of falsifying passports. He was released in 2004 and deported to Spain. The *Telegraaf* reported in October 2004 that Yala was suspected by Spanish investigators of

developing technology for converting laptops into time bombs. He was among 18 suspected terrorists being held by Spanish authorities on November 8, 2004.

Mariko Yamamoto: alias Maria. Japanese Red Army (JRA) contact point in Paris in 1974. She ran a Japanese shop in Avenue de l'Opera. Her place was raided in 1974. She possessed a coded notebook with the addresses of 50 safe houses throughout Europe. She was also part of the 10-member VZ58 group, which was named after the type of assault rifle used in the Lod Airport attack. On June 13, 1988, the Philippines Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member. On February 15, 1997, she was one of six members of the JRA arrested by Lebanese authorities in the Bekaa Valley and West Beirut. On April 3, 1997, a Beirut investigative judge indicted five of them for passport forgery, illegal entry into Lebanon, and official stamps forgery. The offenses carried 10-year prison sentences. The trial opened on June 9, 1997; 136 lawyers offered to take their cases pro bono. On July 31, 1997, a Lebanese court sentenced five JRA terrorists to three years in jail on various charges, including forging official stamps and passports and illegal entry into Lebanon. The sentences came a day after the United States ended a decade-long ban on Americans visiting Lebanon following a Beirut pledge that it would do more to combat terrorism. On March 1, 2000, Lebanon refused Japan's request for extradition. She and three other members of the JRA involved in a bloody mountaintop standoff with Japanese police were freed on March 7, 2000, after serving three years in prison for passport fraud. Three of them had converted to Islam. A fourth married a Lebanese woman and joined her Greek Orthodox church. All four were deported. In Amman, Jordan, on March 17, 2000, they were turned over to Japanese diplomats, who put them on a plane to Japan. Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested three, and a warrant of imprisonment was issued on the fourth. By then, she was 59 years old.

Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas: variant Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas; alias Abu Dahdah. One of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement and al Qaeda's leader in Spain arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell were arraigned. On November 19, the *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials as indicating that eight of the al Qaeda cell members had had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. The charges were based on Yarkas's documents and intercepted phone conversations. Judge Garzon released three others arrested on November 13 but ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Yarkas traveled often to Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Senegal, and Indonesia and throughout Europe, visiting the United Kingdom 10 times. He met with bin Laden twice and was in close contact with Muhammad Atef.

On March 13, 2004, the imprisoned Yarkas was questioned by the investigating judge in connection with the 3/11 Madrid commuter train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Yarkas, age 42, told a court that he was innocent and that the prosecution's claim that they were a Spanish al Qaeda cell was a myth. On September 26,

2005, a Spanish court convicted Yarkas and sentenced him to 27 years in prison for conspiring with al Qaeda and the 9/11 hijackers. On June 1, 2006, Spain's Supreme Court threw out his conviction, citing lack of proof. He would still serve 12 years for leading a terrorist group. On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Yarkas on suspicion of financing terrorist cells.

Mahdi Yatsikale: variant Yatsikaya. One of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich to Istanbul and Ankara, on October 13, 1980.

Dara Yazdani-Amiri: one of four people arrested by London police on December 14, 1988, during a demonstration in front of the offices of Iran Air. They had attacked three computers of the firm and were to face charges of criminal damage and violent disorder on January 5, 1989.

Ara Yenikomchian: Armenian injured when a bomb he and a colleague were fabricating exploded in their Geneva, Switzerland, hotel room on October 3, 1980. He was the son of a successful Beirut pediatrician. He lost all of one eye and most of the other. On January 13, 1981, he was given an 18-month suspended sentence for helping extort the equivalent of $6,000 from a Geneva businessman. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia had threatened reprisals against the United States for an FBI interrogation of Yenikomchian. The arrests provoked bombing reprisals in Beirut and four European cities by the October 3 Group.

Alexander Yenkomeshian: former economist who was partially blind and missing his left hand after a bomb exploded in a Geneva hotel room in 1980 where he was with another accused Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) guerrilla, Suzy Mahseredjian, of Canoga Park, California. He was given a suspended sentence on extortion charges and was acquitted on an explosives charge. He appeared by the side of ASALA spokesperson Hagop Hagorian at a September 26, 1981, press conference in Beirut during the ASALA takeover of the Turkish Consulate in Paris.

Sergio Yergorof Arantzeta: suspected Basque nationalist freed on March 24, 1989, after an appeals court rejected extradition to Spain.

Adem Yilmaz: unemployed Turkish Muslim citizen, age 28, who lived in Hesse, Germany, and was one of three individuals arrested on September 4, 2007, who were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand; the terrorist was cut on the head during the struggle. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals would have the equivalent of 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group that has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were not foreigners, but white Germans, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early

September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing/tourist locale, where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Yilmaz had worked in the security division of rail operator Deutsche Bahn from 1997 to 2002, principally in the railway station of Frankfurt Airport, one of the group's targets.

Bunyamin Yilmaz: on June 16, 1981, a Turkish court found him guilty of providing arms to Mehmet Ali Agca, the would-be assassin of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, in his escape from Maltepe military prison, where Yilmaz was a guard. Yilmaz had taken a 100,000 lira bribe.

Omer Yorulmaz: one of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich to Istanbul and Ankara on October 13, 1980.

Bahij Mohammed Younis: Jordanian arrested on October 28, 1981, by Austrian police while in possession of submachine guns, other small firearms, several hand grenades, and several passports. He was believed to be a mastermind behind several Palestinian terrorist attacks. On October 22, 1982, he was sentenced to life in prison in connection to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, the president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and the head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination.

Yoyes: alias of Maria Dolores Gonzalez Catarain.

Ahmet Yueksel: charged on May 7, 1990, by the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe with membership in the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). He was believed to be a member of the PKK's European central committee.

Buhayj Yunis: identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group. After he was sentenced to prison in Austria following a terrorist operation, he announced his resignation from the group and saw his sentence suspended.

Ali Yusuf: alias of Hasan Marwan'; variant Marwan Hasan.

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Ahmad Sami Zaarour: Lebanese arrested on March 1, 1991, in a Bad Segeberg apartment by Schleswig-Holstein internal security officers on suspicion of being the person who had set off a hand grenade on February 26, 1991, on the fourth floor of central Berlin's Hotel Boulevard on the main Kurfuerstendamm shopping avenue. The short gunman fired a submachine gun at three U.S. government employees before escaping. Police said the attacker was albino with short blonde hair and blue eyes.

Andres Maria Zabala Bilbao: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on July 31, 1987, by Busturia, France, police, who expelled him to Spain.

Jesus Maria Zabala Maguira: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on November 17, 1994, by police in Toulon, France. He was sentenced on January 13, 2003, by a Paris court to nine years in prison.

Pilar Zabala Mondragon: variant Maria Pilar Mondragon Zabala. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member arrested on November 17, 1994, by police in Toulon, France.

Jose Ignacio Zabaleta: variant Jose Javier Zabaleta Elosegui; alias Waldo. Believed to be the head of Basque Nation and Liberty's (ETA) intelligence apparatus. On January 12, 1990, Paris-based Judge Vellemain ordered his arrest.

Jose Javier Zabaleta Elosegui: variant of Jose Ignacio Zabaleta. Believed to be a Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) leader in France in 1988.

Mikel Zabalza: alleged collaborator of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) who drowned on December 18, 1985, while trying to escape from security forces.

Zacharia: variant Zechariah; alias of Lt. Abdel Aziz al Atrash.

Alexander Zagirnyak: one of two Russian hijackers of an Aeroflot TU134 twin-engine jet flying from Petrozavodsk, Karelia, to Leningrad on July 10, 1977, and diverted to Helsinki, Finland.

Ahmad Zahedi: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Mohammad Zahedi: Iranian tried with two Arabs arrested in April 1979 trying to smuggle 50 kilograms of explosives through Austria into West Germany. He denied membership in any Palestinian organization. He said he had been hired by Mohammad Hamadi to bring a car from Europe to Beirut. On July 20, 1979, the Passau regional court sentenced him to four months for forging

documents and for unlawful entry into West Germany.

Ahmed Zaid: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC)–Black September–Nationalist Youth Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who told two vacationing British women that they were Persians and gave them an electronic music device to bring with them on an El Al B707 flying from Rome to Tel Aviv on August 16, 1972. The device had a bomb inside, which exploded shortly after takeoff. The plane landed safely in Rome. Rome police arrested the men identified as an Iraqi and a Jordanian. In February 1973, they disappeared from Italy after being given provisional liberty on the grounds that the bomb "was not adequate to destroy the airliner."

Mohammad Abbas Zaida: alias Abu Khalid. Allegedly sent four Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) terrorists to hijack the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7, 1985. They killed American passenger Leon Klinghoffer. The hijacking ended in Egypt. The plan was to conduct a suicide mission in Ashdod, Egypt, but the terrorists were discovered and forced to act earlier, thus seizing the boat. On November 13, 1985, Italian authorities issued an arrest warrant for the PLF member.

Akhmed Zakayev: Aide, age 43, to Chechen separatist leader Aslan Maskhadov. He was arrested on October 29, 2002, in Denmark for questioning in the October 23, 2002, taking of 900 hostages by Chechen terrorists at a Moscow theater. On November 29, 2003, the United Kingdom granted him refugee status. A British judge had turned down an extradition request, saying he would have been tortured if returned to Russia. He had fought against Russian forces between October 1995 and December 2000.

Waheed Zaman: took biochemistry and led prayer groups at London Metropolitan University and was arrested, at age 22, in the United Kingdom on August 10, 2006, in connection with a foiled plot by al Qaeda to use liquid explosives and common electronic devices as detonators to destroy at least 10 planes flying from the United Kingdom to the United States. Two dozen people were detained in the United Kingdom; the number rose to 41 by the next day. He was charged in the United Kingdom on August 21, 2006, with conspiracy to commit murder and preparing acts of terrorism. He was ordered held without bail until a September 18 court appearance, when 10 other suspects were to appear in court. Prosecutors had said that the trials might not begin until March 2008. His trial, along with that of seven others, began on April 3, 2008. They were charged with conspiracy to murder, contrary to the 1977 Criminal Law Act, between January 1 and August 11, 2006. They were also charged with conspiracy to commit an act of violence likely to endanger the safety of an aircraft between January 1 and August 11, 2006. He lived in Walthamstow, United Kingdom.

Mohammed Haydar Zammar: naturalized German citizen of Syrian origin, age 41, captured in Casablanca, Morocco, in December 2001. The former locksmith had been reported missing by his family after he left Hamburg, Germany, for Morocco on October 27, 2001. He was taken to Syria, and as of mid-December 2006, he remained in prison.

He was linked with those involved in the Hamburg cell behind the 9/11 attacks. He was suspected of recruiting Mohammed Atta and other Hamburg hijackers circa 1997 at his local mosque and linking them to the al Qaeda Afghan-based leaders. Although he was questioned by German police after the 9/11 attacks, there was not enough evidence to hold him. In July 2001, he was detained while in transit in Jordan for several days before being deported to Germany. On October 25, the 300-pound Zammar was issued a temporary one-year passport. He left the country ostensibly to obtain a divorce from a Moroccan woman. Moroccan authorities said he left the country for Spain; Spanish officials said he did

not arrive. His partner said he had trained at an al Qaeda Afghan camp and had fought in Bosnia.

Syria held him on a long-standing charge of involvement in a bomb plot. On February 11, 2007, a Syrian security court sentenced him to 12 years in prison. He initially was sentenced to death for membership in the Muslim Brotherhood, but the sentence was commuted. He had moved to Germany with his father in 1972 and received German citizenship a decade later. He was represented by attorney Mohanad al-Husni.

Roberta Zanca: Red Brigades nurse sentenced on March 25, 1982, by a Verona court to 12 years for involvement in the December 17, 1981, kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James Lee Dozier.

Ahmed Zaoui: leader of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group who reportedly had been staying in Belgium in mid-1994. French authorities wanted to question him in connection with lethal attacks on French soil. He was arrested in March 1995. On September 4, 1995, his trial in Belgium, along with that of a dozen other Islamic militants, began.

Nordine Zaouli: Algiers-born hijacker of an Air France flight from Paris's Roissy airport to Nice on December 10, 1993, who demanded to go to Libya. He surrendered in Nice's Cote-d'Azur airport. He had a police record for armed robbery and other crimes and was on a list of people not permitted in France.

Mario Zapata: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military Izagorri commando member arrested on June 25, 1987, by Pamplona police who raided an arms cache that included three pistols, a machine pistol, nine kilograms of explosive Ammonal, one kilogram of Goma-2 plastic explosive, timing devices, an instruction manual on making incendiaries, and a letter from ETA-Military leader Francisco Mugica Garmendia.

Ramon Zapirain: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military member jailed on June 13, 1986, for the murder of Joseph Couchot, a Spanish policeman who ETA believed was a member of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, on November 23, 1984, on the Franco–Spanish border at Irun.

Muhammad Zari: arrested by Stockholm police on December 18, 2001. The Egyptian asylum-seeker faced years in prison in Egypt for membership in an Islamic terrorist group. He was put on a plane to Egypt.

Ne'matollah Zarifi: one of 57 people of Middle Eastern and North African origin arrested by French police on June 3, 1987, in connection with the discovery of an arms, explosives, and drugs cache in the Fontainebleau forest. Threats had been made by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners. He was ordered out of the country.

Imed Ben Zarkaoui: leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007, in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The raids netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties to Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Mirek Zavadil: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

ʻAbd al-Rahman Zawan: one of three Libyans invited to leave Spain on December 20, 1985, when secret service agents uncovered the Libyans' plot to assassinate exile Libyan opposite leader Dr. al-Muqayrif. The trio had worked for the Libyan Embassy in Madrid but did not have diplomatic status. They left within three weeks.

Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed: one of two Yemenis arrested in Germany and extradited to the United States, where they were prosecuted in 2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn to Hamas and al Qaeda. On September 1, 2005, Zayed was sentenced to 45 years in prison.

Khalil Mahmud al-Zayn: Lebanese who was one of 18 Arab terrorists reported by Madrid's *Diario 16* on October 20, 1987, as having entered Spain in August to attack Middle Eastern diplomatic missions and assassinate Saudi ambassador Muhammad Nuri Ibrahim. They received weapons and casing reports on the ambassador from a Lebanese student resident in Spain whose initials were HMI.

Nadia Zekra: detained on January 17, 1995, in London under the Prevention of Terrorism Act on suspicion of the July 26, 1994, car bombing of the Israeli Embassy in London that injured 14 people. On June 22, 1995, British antiterrorism police announced the arrest of six wealthy, well-educated, leftist secular Palestinians led by Zekra, a Knightsbridge housewife, age 48, who were responsible for the attacks on the embassy and a London building that housed Jewish and Israeli charities. The group may have been members of a breakaway faction of the Syrian-supported Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Zekra was accused of driving and parking the car bomb. The mother of two teen sons, she had graduated from a Jordanian university's sociology department. On November 4, 1996, a London judge freed her for lack of evidence.

Omar Zemiri: one of three gang members who escaped during a March 29, 1996, raid by police in Roubaix, France, on a hideout of Algerian and Moroccan terrorists who had committed a series of bank, armored car, service station, and convenience store robberies during which bystanders were shot down. More than 1,000 shots were fired in the gun battle, which ended with four Algerians burning alive. The gang members were associated with a mosque in Lille known for preaching radical theology to disaffected North African immigrants. Zemiri said the group was attempting to finance a jihad.

Ronald Zen: American "self-employed artist" living illegally in the United Kingdom who was arrested on June 1, 1981, when he tried to reenter the United Kingdom from France. He was held in connection with the May 6, 1981, receipt of a padded package with a hoax bomb that was sent to Queen Elizabeth II while death threats were made against Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Redouane Zenimi: member of a Spanish al Qaeda cell broken up by arrests on May 14, 2004. The group, which reported to Abderrazak Mahjdoub and Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, provided financing to the rest of the European network. Zarqawi ordered Abderrazak Mahdjoub and Abdelahi Djaouat to travel to Damascus in March 2003 with the intention of going to Iraq. The duo was arrested in Syria.

Muhammad el-Zery: suspected Islamic radical arrested in Sweden and later expelled by Swedish officials on December 18, 2001. After 9/11, he was deemed a security risk, despite his earlier granting of political asylum. In October 2003, he was released without having faced trial or charges. He was placed under surveillance, which continued as of mid-December 2006.

Bogdan Zigic: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum.

Djamal Zitouni: variants Jamal Zitouni and Djemal Zetouni. Former militant of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front accused by French security services of being a leader of an armed gang active in the Bir Khadem area. The gang was responsible for an August 3, 1994, attack on a French school, Max Marchand, in Ain Allah, Algiers, that killed five French nationals. He was also suspected of killing two other French nationals in Bir Khadem and two Yugoslavs in the Teklea garden in Ben Aknoun. On November 18, 1994, London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported that he had replaced Abou Khalil Mahfoud as the Armed Islamic Group's leader in Algeria. He reportedly died in late 1996 under mysterious circumstances and was succeeded by Antar Zouabri, who died on July 22, 1997, in a gun battle with authorities.

Jamal Zitouni: variant of Djamal Zitouni.

Abdellah Ziyad: variant Abdelylah Ziyad; aliases Rachid, Abdelmalek Bachir. Born in Casablana, Morocco, in 1958, he was believed to be a leading member of the Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement in France's Chartres region. He was believed to be running weapons between France and Morocco in mid-1994. He was sentenced in absentia to life in prison in 1985 for smuggling arms and munitions to Morocco from Algeria.

Abdelylah Ziyad: variant of Abdellah Ziyad.

Ceslaw Romuald Zolotucho: auto mechanic, age 18, who joined Wieslaw Szymankiewicz, age 20, in hijacking a Lot Antonov 24 flying the Wroclaw–Warsaw–Bratislava run on November 20, 1969, diverting it to Vienna, Austria.

Marina Zoni: arrested on September 15, 1978, in connection with the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in Rome.

Eugenio Zoppis: on July 5, 1986, Italy requested extradition from Paraguay of several Italian fugitives, including Zoppis. Some belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs.

Muhammed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi: Syrian-born builder and real estate developer in Madrid accused of helping finance bin Laden's operations. He was arrested on April 23, 2002, by Spanish police. He was arraigned, charged with terrorism, and ordered held indefinitely without bail by Judge Baltasar Garzon. The judge said there was evidence that he had sent money to suspects in Germany linked with 9/11 hijack leader Mohamed Atta. On October 18, 2002, the Department of the Treasury designated the Illinois-based Global Relief Foundation, one of the country's largest Muslim charities, as a terrorist organization, because it had received more than $200,000 from Zouaydi. On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks, including Zouaydi, age 44, who allegedly had funneled $800,000 to radical Islamists, including al Qaeda. He was eventually sentenced to nine years in prison.

Jamal Zougam: listed in a 9/11 indictment as an al Qaeda operative, although he was not indicted. One of three Moroccans arrested on March 13, 2004, in Spain and held for questioning in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 that killed 200 and wounded 2,000. Zougam, age 30, and his half-brother Mohamed Chaoui were charged on March 19, 2004, with belonging to a terrorist organization, with auto theft, and with 4 counts of terrorism, 190 counts of murder, and 1,400 counts of attempted murder. Zougam was charged on April 11, 2006, by Judge Juan del Olmo with providing the cell phones used as detonators in the backpack bombs. Four witnesses said he had placed dark blue bags under seats in trains that blew up. On October 31, 2007, a Spanish court convicted him of membership in a jihadist terrorist cell and of terrorist murder.

Jose Luis Zruimendi Oribe: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Abdel Wael Zuaiter: Fatah representative in Italy born in Nablus, Jordan. The Jordanian had resided in Rome for 16 years and was employed as a translator for the Libyan Embassy. He was assassinated by two gunmen on October 16, 1972. The Jordanian Embassy said that he was a nephew of Akram Zuaiter, Jordan's ambassador in Beirut, but declined to confirm reports that he was a second cousin of Yasir Arafat. He had been questioned in connection with the attempt by two Jordanians to blow up an Israeli airliner on August 17, 1972. The Israelis claimed that he worked for Black September and Razd. He was also questioned after the Black September Organization (BSO) bombing of a Trieste pipeline in August 1972. His brother was expelled from West Germany after the Olympics attack. The Israelis believed that he was BSO's chief in Italy and held him responsible for the hijacking of a Rome-Tel Aviv flight to Algeria on July 22, 1968, and for the explosion of a bomb on an El Al B707 in August 1972. He had been a public apologist for the Munich attack, claiming that the Israelis had plotted to have the hostages killed so that they could gain world sympathy.

Juan Jose Zubieta Zubeldia: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member sentenced on June 24, 1993, by the National High Court of Spain to 1,311 years and fined 400 million pesetas for the May 29, 1991, attack on the Civil Guard barracks in which nine people, including five children, died.

Sabino Zubillaga Beloqui: suspected Spanish member of Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA)–Military arrested by French police on December 19, 1987, when he attempted to escape in his car down a secondary road near Saint-Pee-sur-Nivelle in the French Basque country. Police found that a van he was following was carrying 1,500 kilograms of ammonal explosives, which are often used in ETA attacks. Police believed that the group intended to smuggle the explosives into Spain.

Clothilde Zucca: Italian Red Brigades member sentenced to life for the murder of two guards during a 1982 robbery of a Turin bank. On July 4, 1985, a Turin court rejected her appeal.

Giuliano Zuccaro: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. He was arrested in Turin. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Klaus Zuegg: one of two South Tiroleans from the Plaus community arrested on September 23, 1988, by Italian police, who found eight kilograms of explosives in a secluded farmhouse in the Vintschgau mountains. They denied involvement in recent bombings.

Selected Readings

For incident descriptions, see chronology references in the Introduction (detailed in the following entries), and for a more thorough bibliographical treatment, see Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons, *Terrorism, 2002–2004: Chronology* (3 vols.). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006.

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Index

Abu Nidal Organization, 4, 17, 24, 28, 40, 45, 47, 77, 91, 117, 119, 146, 151–52, 183, 186, 243, 251–52, 256, 260, 266, 269, 271, 290, 296, 302, 322. *See also* Fatah Revolutionary Council; Revolutionary Council; Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems
Action for National Liberation (ALN), 238
Action for the Rebirth of Corsica (ARC), 283
Action Front of National Socialists/National Activists, 54, 165
Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine, 120, 246–47
Advice and Reform Committee, 92
African National Congress (ANC), 125, 215, 235, 308, 316
Algerian Islamic Group, 249
Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), 36, 41, 51, 76, 145, 169
Allah's Faithful, 73
ALN. *See* Action for National Liberation
Anarchy and the Palestinian Group of the Radical Left, 293
Anatolian Federal Islamic State, 265
ANC. *See* African National Congress
Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam), 4, 8, 50, 56, 103, 134, 180, 202, 248–49, 293
Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos, 113
Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP), 57, 72, 103, 172, 269
Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL), 79, 109, 113, 128, 167, 188, 196, 207, 237, 241, 260, 297, 325
Arab League, 119
Arab Liberation Front, 57
Arab Popular Liberation Movement, 14
Arab Revolutionary Brigades, 305
ARC. *See* Action for the Rebirth of Corsica
Argentine Anticommunist Alliance, 96
Armed Cell for Popular Autonomy, 230
Armed Islamic Group (GIA), 43, 122, 196, 249, 293, 299, 325, 327
Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR), 235, 283, 311
Armenian Revolutionary Army, 4, 10, 109, 149, 196, 292, 319
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, 37, 84, 102, 109, 112, 115, 196, 223, 287, 301, 321
Arm of the Arab Revolution, 259. *See also* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
Al-Asifah, 186, 248, 322
Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, 112, 304
Autonomous Workers Movement, 18

Baader-Meinhof Gang, 30, 43, 48, 67, 85, 95–96, 98, 112, 114, 124, 130, 132, 151, 161–64, 167, 176, 180, 195, 227, 240, 242, 255, 276, 282, 301, 315
Baader Solidarity Group, 30
Badil al Hadari, 41
Bahrain Freedom Movement, 143
Barges-Bardeli, 55
Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), 4–7, 10, 12–13, 15, 17, 19–22, 24, 28–29, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42–45, 47, 52, 55, 58–59, 61, 65–66, 74, 76, 79, 83–86, 88, 93, 95, 98, 100–103, 108–13, 121, 127–28, 135–41, 144–45, 162, 168–69, 171–74, 177, 184–88, 196, 199–200, 206, 212–16, 221, 225, 227–34, 236–37, 239, 241, 244, 249, 252, 255–59, 261, 264–66, 269–70, 277, 285, 290, 296–97, 299–300, 302, 304–7, 309–11, 316, 323, 325, 327–28
Basque Nation and Liberty—Military Madrid Command, 74, 87
al-Bhuraba terrorist camp, 221
Black Flag, 153, 247–48
Black June, 27, 32, 123, 131, 146, 184, 198, 202, 217
Black March, 181
Black September Organization (BSO), 30, 98, 116, 120, 122, 146, 153, 156, 183, 195, 217, 220, 246, 267–68, 292, 294, 304, 314, 328
Boot Boys, 142, 165
Bridegrooms of Death, 169
Brunswick Group, 126, 170, 231, 264, 276
BSO. *See* Black September Organization

Calabrian Mafia, 139
Caliphate State, 148
Call of Jesus Christ, 59, 122, 145
Canaries Autonomy Movement, 68
Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN), 188–89, 201
Commando Mohammad Boudia, 50

Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Union, 20, 60
Committee for Solidarity with the Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, 2, 14, 62, 110, 142, 147, 184, 202, 213, 220, 264, 268, 271, 323, 325
Communist Combatant Cells, 62, 272, 308, 310
Communist Combatant Party, 49
Correct Course of Fatah, 32, 46, 112
Corsican National Liberation Front, 109
Croatian Freedom Fighters, 34
Croatian Nationalist Movement. *See* Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret
Croatian National Liberation Forces, 188, 237, 311
Croatian National Resistance, 45
Curiel Apparat, 68, 125

Darul Uloom Madina, 251
Derunta terrorist camp, 221
Dev Sol, 183
Direct Action, 26, 36, 48, 64, 93, 105, 116–17, 166–67, 230, 238, 274, 307, 309
Direct Action, Section Belgium, 54

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, 151
Easter Commando of Europeans, 34
Egyptian Anathema and Exile, 43, 78, 176
Egyptian Communist Party, 68
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), 6, 24, 219
Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, 219
Egyptian Revolution, 257
EIJ. *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad
Ein Tirol, 304
ELN. *See* Colombian National Liberation Army
the Emigrants. *See* al-Muhajiroun
Eritrean Liberation Front, 136
ERP. *See* People's Revolutionary Army
ETA. *See* Basque Nation and Liberty
Europe Labor Party, 113

FAR. *See* Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala
FARC. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia
Fatah, 13, 40, 50, 115–16, 119–20, 153, 217, 219, 246, 251, 267, 292, 314. *See also* Force 17
Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC), 26, 28
Fatah Special Operations Group, 166
Fedayeen, 246
Fighters for a Free Croatia, 188
Fighting Communist Party (PCC), 171, 189, 234, 251, 298–99
Fighting Communist Union Party, 14, 205
First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), 65, 67, 77, 169–70, 173, 185, 230, 248–49, 258, 269, 279
FIS. *See* Islamic Salvation Front
FLNKS. *See* Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front
Followers of Islam. *See* Ansar al-Islam
Force 17, 217
FP-25. *See* Popular Forces of 25 April
FRAP. *See* Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front; Proletarian Revolutionary Action Front
FRC. *See* Fatah Revolutionary Council
Freedom for the Serbia Fatherland (SEPO), 273
Free Iraqi Council, 295
Free Land. *See* Terra Lliure
Free South Moluccan Youth Organization, 18
Friends of Arabs, 57
Front Line, 15, 45, 66, 96, 311

GAL. *See* Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group
GARI. *See* International Revolutionary Action Group
German People's Union, 104
GIA. *See* Armed Islamic Group
Global Islamic Media Front, 181
Global Relief Foundation, 327
GRAPO. *See* First of October Antifascist Resistance Group
Grey Wolves, 135, 148
Guardsmen of Islam, 126, 146, 272, 292
Guards of Islam, 146, 219, 221
Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People, 60
Guerrillas of Christ the King, 259, 269

Hamas, 211, 326. *See also* Islamic Resistance Movement
Harkat-e-Jihad, 156
Hernan Batero Moreno Command, 63, 289
Hizballah, 23, 27, 37, 71–72, 116–17, 121, 139, 148, 213, 216, 219, 243, 256, 267, 285, 307
Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), 24, 115
Hofstad network, 52, 89, 135, 314
Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret (Croatian Nationalist Movement), 35

Iberian Liberation Movement (MIL), 242, 286
IJ. *See* Islamic Jihad
IJO. *See* Islamic Jihad Organization
Imam Musa as-Sadr Brigade, 246
INLA. *See* Irish National Liberation Army
International Revolutionary Action Group (GARI), 286, 299
Iparretarrak, 45, 67, 87, 140, 169, 208
IRA. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Iranian Lebanese Hizballah, 13
Iranian Revolutionary Guards, 28, 307
Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), 54, 66, 75, 111, 159, 175, 189–92, 227, 253, 288, 298, 317
Irish Republican Army. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA)
Irish Republican Army Balcome Street Four, 244
Irish Workers' Party, 104
Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Sites, 223
Islamic Army of Aden, 187
Islamic Fighting Group, 223
Islamic Front for Holy War Against the Jews and Crusaders, 92
Islamic Group in Egypt, 122
Islamic Jihad (IJ), 213, 257, 262, 266. *See also* Egyptian Islamic Jihad

Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), 30, 37, 89, 105, 140, 197, 265
Islamic Jihad Union, 106, 263, 275, 321
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, 106, 275, 321
Islamic Observation Center, 284
Islamic Resistance Movement, 211
Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), 178
Italian Social Movement, 14

Jaish-e-Mohammed, 251
Japanese Red Army (JRA), 96, 159, 320
al-Jazeera, 15, 46
JRA. *See* Japanese Red Army
Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, 109

Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), 75–76
Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group, 40
Kashmir Liberation Army (KLA), 151
Khaldan training camp, 209
KLA. *See* Kashmir Liberation Army
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), 22, 68, 85, 113, 150, 165, 196, 227, 303, 309, 322

LARF. *See* Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction
Lashkar-i-Taiba, 294
Laskar Jihad, 284
Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), 2–3, 69, 73, 86, 93, 158, 184, 271
Lebanese Forces, 89, 257
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, 248
Libyan intelligence service, 20, 85, 87, 94, 120, 194
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, 223. *See also* Islamic Fighting Group
Libyan People's Bureau, 87, 95, 316
Libyan Revolutionary Committees, 264

Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad, 84
Martyrs for Morocco, 293
Martyrs of Palestine, 152
Martyrs of Tal Za'Tar Organization, 9
Martyrs of the Iranian Revolution, 76, 124, 131, 224, 246
May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, 14, 31, 35, 163, 176, 286, 304
MIL. *See* Iberian Liberation Movement
Military Sports Group Hoffman, 129
Mojahedine-e Khalq, 76, 116, 131
Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, 50, 116, 123, 175
Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement, 327
Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia, 91
Movement for Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Islands, 110
Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RENAMO), 93, 96, 119, 186, 258
al-Muhajiroun (the Emigrants), 280
Mujaheddin-e Khalq, 248
Mujaheddin from Fallujah, 74
Mujahedeen Movement, 5, 23, 62, 72, 179, 320
Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, 301

NAR. *See* Armed Revolutionary Nuclei
National Committee Against Independence, 75
National Socialist German Workers Party/Foreign Organization (NSDAP/AO), 242
National Youth Group for the Liberation of Palestine, 122
Nestor Paz Zamora Committee, 225
New People's Army (NPA), 127, 275
NPA. *See* New People's Army
NSDAP/AO. *See* National Socialist German Workers Party/Foreign Organization

OAS. *See* Organization of the Secret Army
Ogaden National Liberation Front, 180
Organization Delta, 68
Organization for the Liberation of Libya, 56, 63, 108
Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism, 17, 30, 106, 143, 214, 250, 282–83, 286, 316
Organization of the Secret Army (OAS), 37, 309
Organization of the Sons of Southern Lebanon, 27
Organization of the Strugglers of Islam, 189
Organized Communist Movement, 242

P-2 Mason Lodge, 105
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), 23–24, 101, 132, 143, 150–51, 154, 214, 221, 324
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 22, 28, 32, 45, 57, 91, 118–20, 139, 144, 146, 176, 194, 217, 250, 278–79, 287, 304
Palestine Popular Struggle Front, 208
Palestinian Fatah Revolutionary Council, 221
Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement, 211
Palestinian Martyrs, 279
Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, 139
Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People (VAPO), 242, 317
Party of Liberation. *See* Hizb ut-Tahrir
PCC. *See* Fighting Communist Party
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 38, 126, 283
People's Mujahedeen-e Khalq, 307
People's Mujahedin, 157–58
People's Party, 305
People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), 275
PFLP-GC. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command
PFLP-SO. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
PKK. *See* Kurdistan Workers' Party
PLF. *See* Palestine Liberation Front
PLO. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25), 270
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 5–6, 20–21, 27, 35, 40, 48–49, 54–55, 69, 79, 115, 121, 124, 128, 130, 144–45, 152–53, 156, 160, 163–64, 167–68, 176, 187, 206, 208–10, 212, 214, 224, 231, 249–50, 252, 255, 259,

261, 266, 268–69, 276, 279–80, 282, 287, 290, 293, 297, 301, 309, 315, 317, 324, 326
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Black September, 64
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Commando Mohammed Boudia, 50
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), 70, 107, 122, 137, 158, 165, 294
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations (PFLP-SO), 10, 268
Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR), 238
Popular Struggle Front, 294
Prima Linea, 67, 327
Proletarian Offensive Resistance Movement, 143
Proletarian Revolutionary Action Front (FRAP), 5
Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), 7, 32, 53–56, 58, 64–67, 76, 78–81, 90–91, 94, 97, 100–101, 103, 114, 120, 122, 125, 127, 129, 132, 134, 144, 151, 161, 163, 167, 170, 177–79, 183, 185, 187, 189–94, 200, 205–7, 215–16, 226–27, 229–30, 235, 241–44, 253, 256, 261–62, 270, 272, 274, 280, 285, 288–89, 296–97, 301, 308, 314, 316, 325
Puig Antich, 195, 242

al Qaeda, 1, 3, 5–6, 8–11, 15–16, 18, 27–28, 31, 33, 35–36, 38, 40–44, 46, 50–51, 53, 59–62, 66, 70–73, 76–77, 84, 88, 90, 92, 96, 100–102, 104, 106–7, 113–14, 116, 118, 123, 127, 133, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146–48, 150, 153–59, 165, 170, 176, 178–83, 185, 193, 195, 197, 199, 202, 204, 209–14, 218, 220–23, 230, 235, 237–38, 244, 246–48, 251, 253–55, 261, 263–64, 270–73, 275, 281, 283–85, 290, 293–94, 296, 299, 301, 303, 305, 313–14, 320–21, 324–27
Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, 28, 307

RAF. *See* Red Army Faction
Razd, 328
RB. *See* Red Brigades
Real IRA. *See* Real Irish Republican Army
Real Irish Republican Army (Real IRA), 193, 270
Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala (FAR), 95
Red Army Faction (RAF), 8, 12, 30, 33, 38–39, 49, 56, 73, 80, 82–83, 85–86, 96–98, 106, 112, 121–22, 124, 126, 129–31, 142–43, 148, 159–61, 163–64, 173–74, 181, 189, 195, 198, 201–2, 204, 212, 227, 233, 240–41, 250, 255, 257, 259–60, 274–77, 281–84, 286, 288–89, 295–96, 308, 310–14, 316–17
Red Army Faction—Khalid Akbar Commando, 111, 130
Red Brigades (RB), 5, 15–18, 28–29, 33, 36, 39, 41, 44–45, 47–49, 53–54, 56–59, 63, 65–68, 70, 76, 81, 87, 89–91, 93, 95, 97, 100–101, 107–8, 110–11, 113, 130, 135, 143, 170–74, 176–77, 182, 184–85, 188–89, 196–99, 201, 205–8, 217, 223–25, 229, 233–39, 241, 256, 258, 260–61, 265, 268, 270, 273–74, 276–79, 287–88, 297–98, 300, 307–10, 325, 328
Red Brigades–Communist Combatant Party, 74, 108–9
Red Swords, 314
Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs, 146
RENAMO. *See* Mozambique National Resistance Movement
Returnees from Afghanistan, 122
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), 65, 107, 149, 190, 207
Revolutionary Cell Brigade Ulrike Meinhof, 195
Revolutionary Council, 219, 251
Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, 121, 298
Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems, 25, 269
Revolutionary Socialist Brigade, 76, 115, 166, 279, 308
Right and Liberty Organization, 2
RUF. *See* Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front

Saiqa (Thunderbolt), 214
Sakina Security Services, 136, 143
Salafia Jihadia, 144, 197
Salafist Group for Call and Combat, 123, 293
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, 18, 43, 51, 78, 176, 204, 222, 294, 299
Sanabel Relief Agency, 223
2nd of June Movement, 255, 310
SEPO. *See* Freedom for the Serbia Fatherland
Seven Simeons, 231
Seychelles Resistance Movement, 23, 75
Shining Path, 47, 126, 302
Siegfried Hausner Commando Group, 124
Sierra Leonean Revolutionary United Front (RUF), 231
Socialist Patients' Collective, 124, 131, 163, 250, 259, 295
Somali Coast Liberation Front, 156, 246
SO-PFLP. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
SOS France, 256
Syrian Baath, 214
Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, 221

Tabligh Jamaat, 14, 28, 62, 138, 155, 182, 201
Taliban, 250
Al Taqwa, 131
al-Tawhid, 1, 3, 76
Terra Lliure (Free Land), 37, 269
Territorial Communist Cells, 234
Terza Posizione. *See* Third Position
Third Position (Terza Posizione), 16–17, 67, 95, 175, 208, 298, 327
Thunderbolt. *See* Saiqa
TPLA. *See* Turkish People's Liberation Army
Tunisian Combatant Group, 148
Turkish Federation, 59
Turkish Grey Wolves, 6
Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA), 24, 106, 137
28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, 54, 186, 258

Ulrike Meinhof Commando, 195
Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group, 195
Ulster Defense Association, 234
Ulster Volunteer Force, 287

Unified Nasirite Organization, 47
Unione Italian del Lavoro, 277
Union Islamique, 265
Union of Communist Fighters, 108, 197, 223, 233, 237, 284, 298

VAPO. *See* Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People
VPR. *See* Popular Revolutionary Vanguard

Waltraud Boock Operation, 48
Workers' Autonomy movement, 20, 234
World Islamic Front for Fighting Jews and Crusaders, 92
www.azzam.com, 10
www.qoqaz.net, 8

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The Terrorist List

THE TERRORIST LIST

Volume 3

Eastern Europe

Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons

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Contents

INTRODUCTION ix

THE TERRORIST LIST **1**

SELECTED READINGS 195

INDEX 197

Introduction

The following list includes the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism and individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. The list is designed to serve as a directory of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, and aliases in the region of Eastern Europe, including Central Europe and Eurasia, from 1950 to 2008. It includes individuals with a nationality of a country in the regions, whose operations were generally considered to have been conducted in the regions, who were detained in the regions, who were wanted for trial in the regions, against whom an arrest warrant had been issued in the regions, and/or whose cases were tried on the soil of the regions. Aliases, nicknames, and *kunya,* when known, are included.

This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies. Then again, inclusion does not mean the individual is a terrorist. Many of the individuals listed were later determined by a court to be innocent of any involvement in the incidents or organizations or there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were prisoners who had their release demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in nonterrorist hijackings or nonpolitical criminal activities similar to attacks conducted for political motives and are included to give the flavor of the security environment that existed during this period. Some of those included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we now know it.

I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I consider the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become government leaders.

The list uses the same definitions as my earlier books. International terrorism is the use or threat of use of anxiety-inducing extranormal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when—through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its resolution—its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I also included incidents that were initially treated by security authorities as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as

hijackings later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation but who did not have terrorist motives.

Due to the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and "also known as" names to mask their identities and increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to link aliases to the perpetrators' principal names.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are shown with first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. Several transliteration systems are in use for Arabic names. I have tried to include the major variants, again keyed to the principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-, bin,* and *Abd-al.* The last main element is used for alphabetization. For further thoughts on the difficulty of establishing consistency in transliterations, see my article on the topic.[1] Hispanic names are alphabetized according to the individual's patronymic.

Date and place of birth are included when reported, except for nonpolitical, nonterrorist hijackers. Such information is often available in the chronologies.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or supplant those used by law enforcement, homeland security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records per the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report and was adding 20,000 records each month. This list is not aimed at such exhaustive coverage. The intention behind this list is to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the blognoscenti and members of the commentariat—who believe that merely "connecting the dots" is child's play—some appreciation for the amount of dots that exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those attempting to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is a top 10 list of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria for devising such a list could include the most events masterminded over a career, the most deaths perpetrated, or involvement in a single dramatic event. In no particular order, individuals who should be considered in the hall-of-shame conversation are the following:

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
- Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including 9/11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, leader of the Abu Nidal Group

- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers
- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq
- FNU LNU (name unknown), mailer of anthrax envelopes

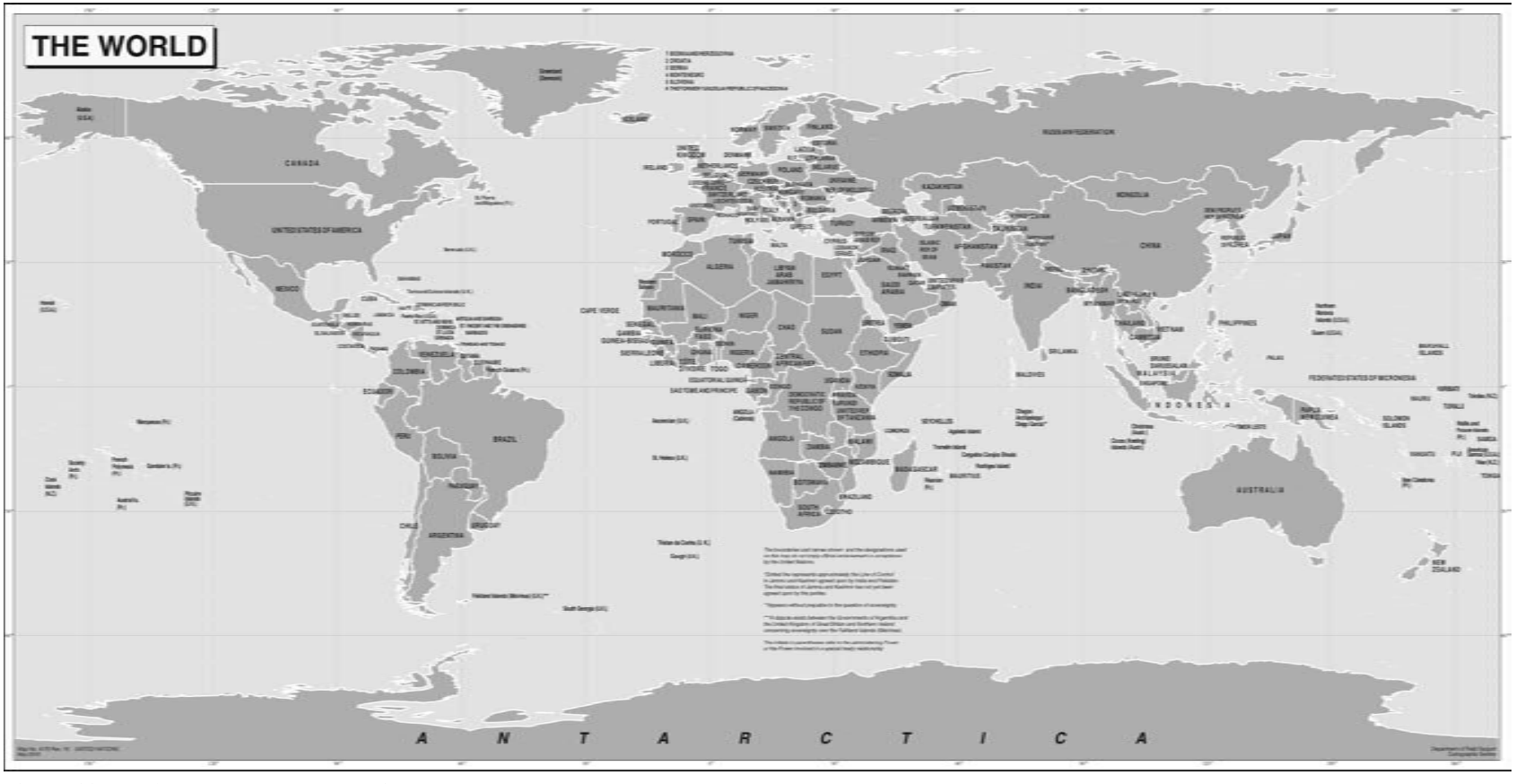
For more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult my chronologies of events and annotated bibliographies covering 1968 to the present and published by Greenwood Press and Iowa State University Press. Also helpful are the National Counterterrorism Center's annual *Counterterrorism: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods, and Tactics,* published since the mid-1990s, with an interactive online version since 2007. *The Terrorist List: Eastern Europe* is available as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-1124 USA or vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com.

The fates of many terrorists go unreported by the media, but numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, even decades, after their attacks. This list demonstrates that no matter how long it may take, terrorists can be tracked down and brought to justice by like-minded governments.

Edward Mickolus
President of Vinyard Software, Inc.

NOTE

1. Edward F. Mickolus, "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," *Journal of Irreproducible Results* 29, no. 2 (1984): 29.



The World. (No. 4170 Rev. 9. UN Cartographic Section.)

A

George Ibrahim Abdallah: aliases Abdelkader Saadi, Mohammed Kacem, Hamid el-Kattabi. Lebanese arrested by Lyons police on October 25, 1984, in connection with the January 18, 1982, Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) assassination of Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, U.S. assistant military attaché in Paris. On July 2, 1985, a Paris court issued homicide charges against Abdallah, considered one of the leaders of LARF, after a Czech pistol found in his Paris hideout was determined to be the weapon that killed Ray and Israeli Embassy attaché Yacov Barsimantov on April 3, 1982, in Paris. Abdallah was sentenced to four years in prison in July 1986 for associating with a banned group, using false documents, and possessing arms and explosives. The U.S. Embassy complained that the sentence was too light.

The Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners conducted a series of bombings in Paris in September 1986, demanding his release. On November 19, 1985, Abdallah was indicted in Paris for a failed assassination attempt against U.S. consul general in Strasbourg Robert Onan Homme on March 26, 1984. During September 1986, terrorists carried out a bombing campaign in Paris to seek his release.

On January 28, 1987, Abdallah was ordered to stand trial before a seven-magistrate Court of Assizes for the attacks on Ray, Barsimantov, and Homme. Italian authorities suggested that they might request extradition for Abdallah's role in the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Gen. Leamon Hunt, the U.S. head of the multinational Sinai observation force. His release was demanded by the gunmen who kidnapped Giles Sidney Peyrolles, the director of the French Cultural Center and a consular official, near his Tripoli office on March 24, 1985. On February 3, 1986, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners who bombed the Clarridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Elysees in Paris demanded his release. His trial in Lyons began on July 3, 1986, on charges of possessing guns, explosives, and false passports. On July 10, 1986, he was found guilty of the charges and sentenced to four years in prison. The U.S. Embassy complained that the sentence again was too light. Italy requested extradition on September 15, 1986. His trial began on February 23, 1987, where it was learned that he was a former schoolteacher from the Maronite village of Qobayat in northern Lebanon. On February 28, 1987, he was sentenced to life in prison for the murders of Barsimantov and Ray. He was eligible for parole in 15 years. He was also ordered to pay one franc in symbolic damages to the United States and another franc to Homme. He was to pay 150,000 francs ($24,600) to Ray's widow, Sharon, and 100,000 francs ($16,400) to each of their two children. Abdallah's girlfriend was Jacqueline Esber, who was herself believed involved in terrorism.

'Ali al-Abdallah: Moroccan who was arrested for the September 27, 1985, assassination of Mustafa Sabra, a Syrian sailor, near the Hotel Continental in Limassol, Cyprus. On November 3, 1985, he was given a life sentence. He claimed membership in the Eagles of Return.

Madid Abdellah: arrested on August 3, 1995, by Italian police in Trieste while he was carrying a false French ID card supposedly issued by the police headquarters in Seine-Saint-Denis. He was carrying a diskette that contained chemical formulas for explosives and other tips on the methods involved in blowing up a pylon or booby-trapping a car. He told police that he had been given the diskette in Zagreb, Croatia, and was to pass it to an accomplice in Milan. He said he belonged to the Djamel Lounici network, run by one of the military heads of Algerian Islamist forces in Europe.

Cesur Abdulkadir: Turk who on October 19, 2005, was arrested in Bosnia when Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy. Police confiscated explosives, rifles, other arms, and a video hailing "brothers" who were killed in Afghanistan and Iraq. They were hiding explosives inside lemons and tennis balls and trying to set up terrorist training camps in the hills outside Sarajevo.

Ahmet Abdullah: courier from northern Iraq, arrested by Turkey in February 2005 for providing assistance to the Union of Imams. Earlier, on February 15, 2002, Turkish police in Van Province arrested two Palestinians and a Jordanian suspected of coming from Iran and attempting to enter Israel to carry out a suicide bombing at the behest of an Islamic cleric with al Qaeda ties. One confessed to plans to attack a crowded area of Ramat Gan, a Tel Aviv suburb. They were members of the Union of Imams, a Jordanian group with links to al Qaeda.

Husayn Sulayman Abdullah: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983, in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial Law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times, their sentences were annulled.

Georgy B. Abhazaza: on July 10, 1990, Abhazaza, age 27, from Tskhakaya, Georgia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hijacked a Soviet TU154 flying a domestic route and tried to divert it to Helsinki, Finland. The plane turned back and landed in Leningrad, where he was detained by police and KGB agents. He had been tried for extortion and was wanted since February 1989 after escaping from the commandant's office in the Kalinin Region. The hijacker bought his ticket in Leningrad with a false passport eight hours before the flight.

Masoumeh Hommafar Abolghasem: wife of Reza Taghigmi Abolghasem. One of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986, while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus. Although there were no explosives in the case, the wires would set it off when the case's handle was touched. The trio had entered Turkey at a border point on the eastern frontier with Iran on September 4, 1986. They claimed they were flying to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognized only by Turkey, to take exams and claimed no knowledge of the mechanism. On September 17, 1986, the Ankara Security Court charged them with founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band.

Reza Taghigmi Abolghasem: husband of Masoumeh Hommafar Abolghasem. One of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986, while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus. Although there were no explosives in the case, the wires would set it off when the case's handle was touched. The trio had entered Turkey at a border point on the eastern frontier with Iran on Sep-

tember 4, 1986. They claimed they were flying to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognized only by Turkey, to take exams and claimed no knowledge of the mechanism. On September 17, 1986, the Ankara Security Court charged them with founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band.

Sami Aboud: Aboud, age 20, joined two other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who attempted to hijack a Trans World Airlines B707 in Athens on December 21, 1969. He and two others were carrying luggage that contained two guns, three hand grenades, and mimeographed announcements that the plane was being hijacked to Tunis by the PFLP. He and the other two were released after the July 22, 1970, hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Sarkis Abrahamian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Amud Abul: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He had rented a car, which exploded at Trocadero.

Mohamed Needl Acaid: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an Al Qaeda cell were arraigned. *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed

hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Barin Acturk: Turkish woman arrested in Paris in 1973 for gun smuggling. She was released after six months and flown to Baghdad. Some observers believed she was one of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda.

Necdet Adali: leftist terrorist hanged by the Turkish military junta on October 8, 1980.

Gerry Adams: member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army's Army Council in December 1998 and a spokesperson for Sinn Fein.

Sojod 'Adnan: variant Sujud Adnan. 'Adnan, of Lebanon, was one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He was earlier thought to be dead but arrived in Greece by train through Idhomeni Station and was part of the attack squad. On January 9, 1989, Piraeus public prosecutor Yeoryios Vlassis filed charges against 'Adnan and persons unknown on six counts of deliberate and repeated manslaughter, attempted manslaughter committed by persons particularly dangerous to public order, planned explosion and arson resulting in the death of nine persons, illegal possession of weapons, and repeated use of weapons. It was not established whether he was killed in the attack; police had not found his body. The case was referred to the Ninth Piraeus examining magistrate.

Sujud Adnan: variant of Sojod Adnan.

Mehmet Alia Agca: alias Faruk Azgun. Turkish Grey Wolves right-wing terrorist who escaped from prison on November 25, 1979, and threatened to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his three-day visit to Turkey. He was accused of murdering journalist Abdi Ipekci, the editor of *Milliyet,* a major newspaper, in 1979. He said the attack would be revenge for the November attack on Mecca. He later injured the pope in an attack on May 13, 1981, in St. Peter's Square in the Vatican. On July 19, 1981, Turkey requested his extradition. On July 22, 1981, after a three-day trial and a one-day hunger strike, he was sentenced to life in prison in Rome. He had traveled in 1980 in Bulgaria on a fake Indian passport issued to Joginder Singh. On January 19, 1981, he had stayed in the Isa Hotel in Rome under the name Faruk Azgun, the name found on the false passport he was carrying when captured in St. Peter's Square. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. On March 29, 1986, he was sentenced to a year in prison for illegal possession of an automatic pistol.

His release was demanded on June 22, 1983, when the Turkish Anti-Christian Liberation Front kidnapped Emanuela Orlandi, daughter of a Vatican employee, and by the two Turks who hijacked an Istanbul-bound Air Malta B737 on June 9, 1997.

On December 9, 2000, his attorney said he would try to get Agca released under a new amnesty law. On December 18, 2000, a Turkish court sentenced Agca to seven years in jail for two robberies in the 1970s. The sentence was added to the nine years he had left on a sentence for the 1979 killing of Ipekci.

On January 8, 2006, Turkish authorities announced that they would release Agca, age 47. The Turkish government said Agca had completed his sentence for crimes committed in Turkey. He was freed on January 12, 2006, and failed to report to a police station the next day. Authorities could arrest him for draft dodging. He was represented

by attorney Mustafa Demirbag. On January 16, 2006, a military hospital pronounced Agca unfit for military service. He was jailed on January 20, 2006, after Turkey's Supreme Court overturned the lower court's decision to release him and said that he had more time to serve on his sentence for killing Ipekci and for other crimes. A handcuffed Agca yelled, "I am the Messiah," in Turkish, English, and Italian as police led him through a crowd of journalists into a Turkish prison. On January 25, 2006, 15 Agca family members began a "fast to the death" to press for his release.

Mehmet Aglak: one of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines Flight TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich, Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. The gunman was injured during the Turkish Army's rescue of the hostages.

Agop Agopyan: variants Agop Agopian, Hagop Hagopian.

Riyad Samir al-Ahad: Iraqi alleged to have planned the attack in which two gunmen shot to death Yusuf el Sebai, editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram,* at the Nicosia Hilton Hotel on February 18, 1978. Sebai was a former minister of culture and a close friend of President Sadat. The duo then took 30 hostages into a restaurant and demanded to fly out of the country. A Cypriot DC8 flew them to Djibouti. After bouncing around the area, the plane returned to Larnaca Airport. Later that day, 100 Egyptian commandos landed in a C130 and attacked the hijackers. Cypriot forces fired at the commandos, killing 15 and wounding 16. The terrorists immediately surrendered.

Babar Ahmad: computer expert, age 30, accused of running U.S.-based Web sites calling for support to terrorism and trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona. The Briton of Pakistani descent lived in south London and worked at the Imperial College. He had been arrested by British police in December 2003 and was held for six days on suspicion of terrorism. He ran the militant organization Abu Khubayb. Ahmad was arrested by Scotland Yard on August 5, 2004, on an extradition request from the United States. He was accused of soliciting funds and property via the Internet for "acts of terrorism in Chechnya and Afghanistan," including political murder between 1998 and the end of 2003. He had been under surveillance for several years. Police announced the next day that he was in possession of the classified routes of the USS *Constellation* Navy battle group. The three-year-old information discussed its operations in the Straits of Hormuz. Authorities also said he was part of an al Qaeda branch linked to Khalid Sheik Mohammed. Police said 500 gigabytes of information were seized, thanks to nine search warrants and 100 subpoenas.

Ahmad is the cousin of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan, who was arrested in late July 2004 in Pakistan. Court documents said he operated two U.S.-based Web sites to recruit and raise money for Taliban fighters and that he had been under investigation for three years. The United States said that his "pro-jihad" Web sites called on Muslims to use every possible means to undertake military and physical training for holy war. The sites requested financial support and offered instructions on how to infiltrate war zones in Chechnya and Afghanistan. He faced four charges of involvement with terrorism, which each carried a penalty of 10 years to life in prison, according to a criminal complaint unsealed in the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Haven, Connecticut, where Ahmad's Web servers were based. He allegedly worked with a man in New Brunswick, New Jersey, who made backup copies of the sites, http://www.azzam.com/ and http://www.qoqaz.net/, which the Justice Department said were "more operational" than scholarly. Mazen Mokhtar, an Egyptian-born imam and political activist, operated the Web sites that were based in Nevada and Connecticut. He works as the imam at the Masjid al-Huda mosque in New Brunswick. Mokhtar's lawyer denied that his client was a terrorist.

In Ahmad's court appearance on August 6, 2004, U.S. government attorney Rosemary Fernandes described Ahmad's possession of April 29, 2001, ship assignments, formations, movements, and vulnerabilities. She said Ahmad was in contact with an al Qaeda agent who worked within the battle group. He was identified as a reservist who is no longer in the armed forces.

Ahmad was indicted on October 6, 2004, by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut for purchasing bomb-making material and camouflage suits. The charges included conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, laundering money for their cause, and conspiracy to kill or injure people in a foreign country. The affidavit sought his extradition. Court papers indicated that his apartment contained papers showing that from 1997 to 1998, he sought to purchase 5,000 pounds of fertilizer and large quantities of chemicals for someone possibly in Pakistan. He also purchased 100 camouflage suits from a Long Island firm and had them delivered to the United Kingdom. He visited the United States and returned to the United Kingdom with a GPS device and a bulletproof vest.

The U.K. court on March 2, 2005, gave U.S. lawyers a continuance so that it could investigate whether Ahmad could be handed over to a U.S. military tribunal if extradited. John Hardy, a U.K. attorney representing the U.S. government, argued that in 1998, Ahmad met in Phoenix, Arizona, with Yasser al-Jhani, a member of the Islamic mujaheddin militia, and other Islamic radicals with ties to bin Laden. A U.K. judge ruled in May 2005 that he could be extradited to the United States. His family said it would appeal to the U.K. High Court.

On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, the United Kingdom's seniormost law enforcement official, ordered his extradition to the United States, where Ahmad faced U.S. charges of using the Internet to support al Qaeda, the Taliban, Chechen terrorists, and other Islamic extremists. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws ruled that he and Haroon Rashid Aswat could be extradited.

Najumuddin Faraj Ahmad: alias Mullah Krekar. Oslo-based radical Islamist in the 2000s and leader of Ansar al-Islam, a violent northern Iraqi separatist movement. Ahmad fled northern Iraq in 1990, receiving Norwegian asylum after claiming persecution by Saddam Hussein. In 2001, he founded Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam). The group was believed to have sheltered al Qaeda fugitives after the United States invaded Afghanistan in 2001. Iran sent Ahmad to Amsterdam in September 2002. On September 13, he was arrested for extradition to Jordan on drug charges, but Jordan did not follow through, and in January 2003, he was released and flew to Oslo.

Ahmad was arrested on March 20, 2003, but was released on April 2 by an appeals court. Investigators said later that he had ordered Ansar recruits to conduct suicide bombings in Iraq, citing a captured bomber. The Norwegian government declared him a security risk in 2003 and ordered him deported. On January 2, 2004, Norwegian police arrested him on charges of aiding a plot to murder his rivals in northern Iraq from December 2000 to April 2001. On January 5, 2004, a court cleared him of suspected terrorist activities but ordered him kept in custody pending the government's appeal. He was to be charged for attempted murder, conspiracy, and inciting criminal activity. On February 17, he was released; the media reported that rival Kurds had forced witnesses to testify against him. On June 15, 2004, the Norwegian prosecutor dropped all charges against Ahmad, now 47, citing lack of evidence and fears that witness testimony in Iraq was coerced.

On May 12, 2005, the Norwegian government announced it would expel him but then put off the order until October at the earliest to ensure he would not face the death penalty. He lost several appeals to various courts, including one to an appellate court on November 22, 2006. As of early December 2006, he remains in Oslo. He is fluent in four languages. Counterterrorist authorities believe he has ties to radicals in Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Spain, although none of those governments had charged him as of December 2006.

Ahmad published an autobiography titled *My Own Words* and claims to have quit as Ansar al-Islam's leader in 2002. In a June 2006 interview with a Kurdish newspaper, he called Osama bin Laden "a good Muslim" and wished him a long life. He noted the "bad news" of the death of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, head of al Qaeda in Iraq, but observed, "But I am not sad, because he went to paradise." He is represented by Norwegian attorneys Arvid Sjoedin and Brynjar Meling.

Strak Onnik Ajamian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Sukru Akbayrak: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and two hand radio receivers.

Sheraly Akbotoyev: member of the pro-Taliban Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). On May 29, 2002, Kyrgyz secret police announced that he had been captured in Afghanistan and brought to Kyrgyzstan to face trial on terrorism charges. Police hoped to question him about the fate of IMU leader Juma Namagani, who was reported killed in Afghanistan in late 2001; many doubted the report regarding this associate of Osama bin Laden.

Ainoulla A. Akcha: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Ankara to Istanbul, Turkey, on May 3, 1972, that was diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. The three students and one electrician demanded the release of the three TPLA members who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. They threatened to blow up the plane and everyone on board. The Turks refused to negotiate. The group extended their deadline several times and agreed on May 4 to the Turkish government's suggestion that they accept Bulgarian asylum. One passenger had suffered a heart attack during the siege. The foursome was sentenced to three years on November 3, 1972.

Umit Akduman: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Habib Aktas: al Qaeda's chief in Turkey. He was believed involved in the four al Qaeda truck bombings in Turkey in November 2003. The native of Mardin, Turkey, had fought in Chechnya and Bosnia. Two prisoners in Abu Ghraib said that Aktas died in Fallujah, Iraq.

Kahraman Aktas: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Nilufer Alcan: alias Necla-Aynur. Carried a forged ID card and was one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house,

operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Dimitri K. Alexiev: one of two Bulgarian-born would-be hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 710, a B737 flying from Sacramento to Hollywood and San Francisco in California on July 5, 1972. The duo forced the pilot to fly to San Francisco, where they demanded $800,000, two parachutes, and a flight to Siberia. FBI agents carrying the money entered the plane but fired on the hijackers, killing them and a passenger in the crossfire as well as wounding two others.

Paul Alfred: west German doctor arrested on October 2, 1986, when Turkish police at Kayseri Airport found a detonator in a bag he and his nurse were about to take onto a Turkish Airlines flight to Istanbul.

Ali: alias of Abdullah Ocalan.

Abu 'Ali: Syrian identified by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) in Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1990 as an ASALA member.

Ahmed Mustafa Ali: Palestinian serving as a Jordanian police sergeant in Serbia and Montenegro who, on April 17, 2004, fired on a three-vehicle United Nations (UN) convoy of international police officers at a UN prison in Kosovska Mitrovica, killing two American female corrections officers (another American later died) and injuring 10 Americans and an Austrian before he was shot to death. The group of police officers included 2 Turks, 21 Americans, and an Austrian who were leaving the facility after a day of training. The gun battle lasted 10 minutes, after an argument about Iraq. Four Jordanian officers were stripped of their diplomatic immunity so that they could be questioned. On April 24, authorities were investigating whether the shooter had Hamas ties. Witnesses said the gunman was smiling while firing his assault rifle. Ali had been decorated for stopping an attack on the Israeli Embassy in Amman. On May 1, police released three of the Jordanian police officers; they could be detained without formal charges for only 15 days under Kosovo law.

Issam Abdel-Alim: Egyptian Islamic Jihad (also known as al-Jihad) member who was arrested by Bulgarian authorities in August 1998 and deported to Egypt.

Mahmut Alinak: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. Alinak was sentenced to three and a half years for disseminating separatist propaganda but was ordered released because he had already spent nine months in jail.

Kazimir Ilich Almazov: Lithuanian born in 1941 who, on April 28, 1990, was arrested after throwing two containers of inflammatory mixture at the parapet of Lenin's Mausoleum in Red Square in Moscow. He was held at the detention center at Butyrki. Criminal proceedings were instituted under Article 206, Section 2.

Cihan Alptekin: on March 27, 1972, five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army kidnapped three North Atlantic Treaty Organization radar technicians and demanded the release of three terrorists who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of four Americans on March 4, 1971. On March 30, 1972, police raided the terrorists' hideout in Kizildere, Turkey. The terrorists shot their hostages in the head. Police rockets and small arms fire killed the 10 terrorists, including Alptekin, who had escaped

from prison in November 1971 with two of the other terrorists.

Anatoli Altman: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

Sennur Altoprak: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Adnan Musa Sulayman 'Amerin: translator for the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, who was arrested in Turkey on October 24, 1986, for the August 1986 bombing of the Kirikkale ammunition factory in which 8 died and 27 were wounded. *Hurriyet* said he was working for Syrian intelligence. He claimed diplomatic immunity.

Youssef Amin: Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who, on September 17, 1992, stood guard at the door while his colleague shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced him to 11 years.

'Adbab Musa Sulayman Amiri: Jordanian translator at the Jordanian Embassy arrested on November 10, 1986, by Turkish authorities for involvement in the July 24, 1985, assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. He confessed to giving the order to kill al-Sati. He was believed to be a member of Abu Nidal. On July 8, 1987, he was acquitted. He was released from prison on July 28, 1987.

'Abd-al-Hamid 'Ammud: on February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for 'Ammud in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. He was considered the main author of the attack. He was believed to carry several passports.

Anastasoulis: leader of the Northern Epirus Liberation Front, which had been blamed for an April 1994 attack on an Albanian barracks.

Vladimir Robertovich Anastasov: one of four men who on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited the hijackers. Anastasov's trial began on February 28, 1989, in Moscow. He was born in 1963, had an eighth-grade education, and was a concrete pourer with the Kanavtostroy Construction and Installation Administration. On March 17, 1989, three of the hijackers received 14 years each, part to be served in a labor camp. Another gang member who helped plot the hijacking but backed out at the last minute got three years.

Ivan Andabak: Yugoslav émigré who escaped in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after

attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstanz, Germany, near the Switzerland border, killing one and wounding two.

Antonov: one of three individuals who, on July 8, 1987, obtained hand grenades, stole a car in Tolbukhin, Bulgaria, and kidnapped two schoolboys. They then headed for the Zlatni Pyasutsi tourist resort. They set off three grenades in front of the International Hotel, injuring three people. After 25 hours of negotiations, the terrorists threw their grenades. Authorities killed two of the terrorists on the spot; the third died the next day of his wounds.

Sergei Ivanov Antonov: arrested on November 25, 1982, by Rome police for involvement in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was believed to have provided a hideout to Mehmut Ali Agca, the would-be assassin. Antonov was the Rome station chief for Balkan Airlines. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. He was permitted house arrest on November 25, 1982. On June 18, 1984, he was permitted house arrest to receive medical treatment for anorexia nervosa and circulatory and heart problems. On March 29, 1986, Judge Severino Santiapichi announced that the Rome jury had acquitted the Bulgarian on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope because of insufficient evidence. His lawyers said they would appeal the verdict in hopes of winning full acquittal by innocence. His life and health went downhill after the trial, and he was isolated in his last decades. His body was found in his Sofia apartment on August 1, 2007; he apparently had died two days earlier.

Mahir 'Arafat: Palestinian student arrested on May 2, 1991, in Politekhnioupolis, Zografos, an Athens, Greece, suburb, in connection with the explosion of a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991. The bomb killed 7 and injured 10 others at the Patras, Greece, offices of Air Courier Service.

Coskun Aral: photographer for the Paris-based *SIPA* press agency who was arrested on suspicion of helping four hijackers of Turkish Airlines Flight TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich, Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. He was released on October 17, 1980.

Shafik el Arida: Palestinian and one of two Black Septembrists who opened their suitcases at an Athens airport inspection on August 5, 1973, pulled out machine guns and grenades, and killed 3 and wounded 55 passengers. They had been ordered to attack the Trans World Airlines flight to Tel Aviv, Israel, but the passengers had already boarded. The dead included two Americans and an Indian. The terrorists claimed that they were avenging the Mossad execution of Abu Youssef in Beirut on April 10, 1973. They seized 35 hostages but soon surrendered to Athens police.

On August 7, 1973, the two told a court that they had "orders to hit at emigrants to Israel because they kill our wives and children." Arida, age 22, had flown from Benghazi, Libya, on August 3 to surveil the Athens transit lounge. The Seventh Suicide Squad claimed credit, although the duo was later identified as belonging to Ahmad abd-al Ghaffur's group of Fatah dissidents. After a one-day trial, a Greek court sentenced them to death on January 23, 1974. The sentences were commuted to life in prison on April 23, 1974. Their release was demanded in the armed attack and hijacking on December 17, 1973, in Italy and the February 2, 1974, takeover of a Greek ship in Karachi, Pakistan. The duo was released and expelled to Libya on May 5, 1974. It appears they were freed in Libya; one of them was with Abd-al Ghaffur when he was killed in Beirut on September 13, 1974.

Adil Arslan: identified in Munich, Germany's, *Focus* as a former member of the Kurdistan Work-

ers' Party (PKK) who had earlier been charged with membership in a terrorist association and the criminal acts connected with it. In 1992, the Celle Higher Regional Court sentenced him to four years and two months in prison for severe deprivation of liberty and dangerous bodily injury. He was released on probation. He was injured when an apparent PKK gunman shot him several times in the face.

Alpaslan Arslan: after shouting "God is great" and "We are God's ambassadors," on May 17, 2006, he fired a 9-mm pistol at judges in the country's highest administrative court, killing Mustafa Yucel Ozbilgin and wounding four others in Ankara, Turkey, at midmorning. Police arrested the lawyer, who was protesting a February ruling restricting female employees from wearing Islamic head scarves in state workplaces. CNN's Turk TV said he was linked to Turkish Hizballah.

Mehmet Arslan: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Vladimer Arutiniani: variants Vladimir Arutyunian, Vladimir Arutyunov. Male suspect who was detained on July 20, 2005, in connection with the grenade that was thrown from the crowd on May 10, 2005, in Georgia during President Bush's visit. The gun battle took place at his apartment after police showed up following a tip that he might have relevant information. Police found grenades and chemicals in his home near Tbilisi, Georgia. He was shown in a video the next day admitting to having thrown the device. On July 22, he was charged with premeditated murder in the killing of the police officer. The suspect remained hospitalized with injuries sustained during the gun battle. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents removed boxes of evidence from his home on July 25.

On September 7, 2005, a grand jury in Washington, D.C., charged him with two counts of trying to assassinate the president and on a related weapons charge. He faced life in prison. He was represented by attorney Guliko Dzhimsheladze, who said her client "believes that Bush is interfering in Georgia's internal affairs."

His trial in Georgia began on December 5, 2005. He appeared in court with his mouth sutured shut in solidarity with thousands of Georgian prisoners on hunger strikes. He was convicted on January 11, 2006, and sentenced to life in prison for attempting to assassinate President Bush and Georgian president Mikheil Saakashvili and a policeman in a shootout several weeks later.

Arutun Arutunian: deputy director of Armenian national television who was arrested on January 8, 2000, and charged two days later with organizing the October 27, 1999, seizure of the Armenian Parliament in which the prime minister and 6 others were killed and at least 50 hostages were held.

Armen Arutyunian: Russian ticket scalper charged on September 24, 2004, with complicity in terrorism in connection with the suicide bombings on August 24, 2004, against two Russian passenger jets that left the same Moscow airport within 30 minutes of each other, killing all 90 on board. On April 12, 2005, a Moscow regional court charged Arutyunian and Nikolai Korenkov, an airline employee, with charges of aiding and abetting terrorism and commercial bribery in the bombings. Two Chechen women believed to have blown up the planes purchased their tickets from Arutyunian.

Vladimir Arutyunian: variant of Vladimer Arutiniani.

Vladimir Arutyunov: variant of Vladimer Arutiniani.

Kamran Asadov: Azeri Army lieutenant who deserted and stole 20 hand grenades, a machine gun, four assault rifles, and ammunition. He was linked with several members of a Wahhabi Islamic group planning to attack the U.S. Embassy and other government buildings in the country with stolen military grenades and assault rifles. They were arrested on October 27, 2007. He was detained on November 9, 2007, 10 days after robbing a gas station of several thousand dollars.

Jacqueline Asbir: variant of Jacqueline Esbar.

Qasim Asbir: on March 8, 1990, the Syrian Embassy in Athens denied press charges that the Syrian attaché was involved in killing Pavlospa Konanis.

Asenov: one of three individuals who on July 8, 1987, obtained hand grenades, stole a car in Tolbukhin, Bulgaria, and kidnapped two schoolboys. They then headed for the Zlatni Pyasutsi tourist resort. They set off three grenades in front of the International Hotel, injuring three people. After 25 hours of negotiations, the terrorists threw their grenades. Authorities killed two of the terrorists on the spot; the third died the next day of his wounds.

Issmail Jama Ashan: one of two Turks, age 18, who hijacked a Turkish Airlines B727 flying from Diyarbakir to Ankara, Turkey, on March 19, 1977, and diverted it to Beirut, Lebanon. They demanded $300,000 in Turkish currency and a visit to the nearest Palestinian refugee camp. They surrendered to Lebanese authorities.

Aslam Muhammad Aslam: one of two Pakistani brothers arrested by passport control officers at Ruzyne Airport in Czechoslovakia on January 28, 1991. He was on a list of international terrorists. The duo was searched but no suspicious objects were found. They were flown back to Belgrade, Serbia, on January 28.

Aslan: alias of Sultan Said Idiyev.

Samet Aslan: arrested by Agri, Turkey, provincial police on July 19, 1987, when he arrived from the Netherlands at Ankara's Esenboga Airport. He allegedly was an accomplice of Mehmet Ali Agca in his attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was arrested in the Netherlands during Agca's trial in Rome for carrying an unlicensed pistol but was released after serving a short term.

Yusef Aslan: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) kidnappers of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. Their release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972. On May 3, 1972, the Turkish tourist office in Sweden was bombed in response to Ankara's parliament ratifying the death sentences. The trio was hanged on May 6, 1972.

Mohammed Assomunah: Libyan student dissatisfied with his government so he hijacked a Libyan Airlines B727 flying from Benghazi to Tripoli, Libya, on its way to Frankfurt, West Germany, on August 24, 1979. He initially wanted to go to Greece, then Cyprus, Beirut, Lebanon, and Damascus, Syria, but ultimately landed at Larnaca, Cyprus, when the plane ran low on fuel. He surrendered to police and requested political asylum. The next day, Cyprus handed him over to a Libyan delegation.

Halil Atc: alias Ebu Bekir. Identified on November 11, 1993, by the Turkish *Daily News* as a prison escapee and leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in 1979.

Bedri Ates: alias of Oral Celik.

Menelaos Athimis: one of the EOKA-B (Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston, or National Or-

ganisation of Cypriot Fighters, a Greek Cypriot paramilitary organization) bombers of three British military bases in Cyprus on December 1, 1977. On December 4, Cypriot police arrested eight former EOKA-B members. On December 13, the police obtained an eight-day extension of the detention for three people, including Athimis. The bombing was believed related to the extradition hearing in the United Kingdom of Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot. Threats had been made against U.K. installations in April 1977 regarding his extradition. Athimis's release from Cypriot prison was demanded by the EOKA-B kidnappers of Second Lt. Achilles Kyprianou, son of president Spiro Kyprianou, on December 14, 1977.

Karim Sa'id Atmani: extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed 4 and injured 86. He reportedly had lived with Ahmed Ressam in Canada. Ressam was arrested on the United States–Canadian border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. In April 2001, Atmani was arrested by Bosnia–Herzegovina authorities. He was extradited in July 2001 to France, where he was wanted on an Interpol warrant.

Lt. Abdel Aziz al Atrash: alias Zacharia; variant Zechariah. One of the May 8, 1972, Black September hijackers of Sabena Airlines Flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. He died when Israeli forces stormed the plane.

Mohamed Atris: on April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced Atris to five years and three months for involvement in the September 17, 1992, murder of four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians.

Sami Hanna Attalah: Iraqi Kurd bomber claimed that Attalah, an Iraqi second secretary, had given him a briefcase to take to the Iranian Embassy in Austria. The bomb exploded on July 30, 1980, injuring eight people. The Kurd had second thoughts and decided to call the police, but the bomb exploded as soon as he put the briefcase down and slightly injured him.

Ali Atwa: aliases Ammar Mansour Bouslim, Hassan Rostom Salim. Member of Lebanese Hizballah indicted for his role and participation in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, which had departed Athens en route for Rome. The attack resulted in the assault on various passengers and crew members and the murder of an American citizen. At the time of the hijacking, he was captured while loitering in the Athens airport. He had accompanied the other two hijackers to the Athens airport but did not board the flight since all the seats had been sold. He confessed, telling the Greeks that the attackers' gun had been smuggled aboard inside a fish; the grenades had been hidden inside fruit. The hijackers threatened to kill the Greek hostages if Atwa was not flown to Algiers. He was flown to Algiers and exchanged for some Greek passengers.

On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, D.C., issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. Atwa is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, commit hostage taking, commit air piracy resulting in murder, interfere with a flight crew, place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew. The Rewards for Justice Program offers $5 million for his apprehension. He was born in Lebanon in 1960 and may have both Saudi and Lebanese citizenship. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Anton Avirotec: one of six Croatian immigrants who were found guilty of terrorism charges in

Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to 15 years for conspiring to make bombs and to 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Amarchenov Avmerchan: Dagestani who hijacked a Dagestan Airlines TU-154 on November 11, 2000, after it left Makhachkala for Moscow. The plane landed in Israel, where Avmerchan was arrested and handed over to the Russians for extradition.

Kalil 'Awad: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to nine years and six months for arranging the delivery of arms and explosives.

Amer Ay: variant Omer. Grey Wolves member who was jailed in Turkey. Mehmut Ali Agca claimed he was with Ay in St. Peter's Square in the Vatican during the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Omer Ay: variant of Amer Ay.

Atallah Ayad: Lebanese who was believed to have planned the September 17, 1992, Hizballah assassination of four Kurdish politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. He had been an Amal militiaman in Lebanon. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal acquitted him.

Aydemir: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Faruk Aydin: alias the Red Doctor. Founder of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front Warriors. He was arrested by Turkish police on December 17, 1980. He was held responsible for at least 11 murders, including the May 11, 1979, killing of U.S. Army Spec. Five Thomas Mosley.

Harun Aydin: Turkish militant arrested October 17, 2001, by Frankfurt airport authorities while attempting to board a flight to Iran with detonators, combat clothing, a mask, a biochem-protective suit, a CD-ROM advocating jihad and suicide attacks, his will, and a farewell note to his wife. The Berlin prosecutor was investigating him for planning "serious acts of violence as a member of a terrorist group with an Islamic fundamentalist background," and he was suspected of "giving instructions for serious crimes such as murder and manslaughter." He was a member of Islamic State, a Cologne-based extremist group that planned a failed suicide attack on the tomb of Turkey's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, during 1998 celebrations. The group planned to crash a plane into the tomb. Islamic State is headed by his brother-in-law, Muhammed Metin Kaplan, who was serving a four-year term in Germany for calling for the killing of a rival. Aydin was acquitted in the case.

Niyazi Aydin: deputy of Durmus Karatas, leader of a Turkish terrorist organization that planned to kill U.S. president George Bush during a visit to Ataturk's mausoleum in Ankara, Turkey. He was killed in a police raid on July 16, 1991. Aydin led the group's armed unit in Istanbul and took part in the murder of Hiram Abbas.

Ramazan Aydin: Turkish waiter, age 20, sympathetic to Chechen rebels. On March 8, 1996, Aydin hijacked a North Cyprus Turkish Airlines B727 flying from Ercan Airport in Turkish-controlled northern Cyprus to Istanbul, Turkey, diverting it to Sofia, Bulgaria. He demanded fuel, then flew to Munich, Germany, where he surrendered on March 9. He carried a Russian passport.

Cuneyt Aykun: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Ayhad Aykut: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Orhan Aykut: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Omer Ayna: on March 27, 1972, five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army kidnapped three North Atlantic Treaty Organization radar technicians and demanded the release of three terrorists who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of four Americans on March 4, 1971. On March 30, 1972, police raided the terrorists' hideout in Kizildere, Turkey. The terrorists shot their hostages in the head. Police rockets and small arms fire killed the 10 terrorists, including Ayna, who had escaped from prison in November 1971 with two of the other terrorists. Ayna was believed involved in the kidnapping and murder of Israeli consul general Ephraim Elrom on May 17, 1971.

Perihan-Ayse: alias of Seyhan Dogan.

Cemile Ayyildiz: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Recep Ayyildiz: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Said Ayyub: one of six members of al-Saiqa arrested in Cyprus for the May 29, 1984, shooting of Abdullah Ahmed Sulieman Saadi, a Palestinian al-Saiqa member who had defected to Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. On May 13, 1984, he was deported after authorities considered the repercussions of a trial.

Mohammad Azadi: Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. Azadi and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over

to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. They said that Azadi was a senior member of the elite unit and led the hit team.

Joseph Assad Azar: one of four al-Saiqa terrorists who were arrested by Amsterdam police detectives on September 5, 1975, while planning to take over the daily 0836 D-train from Moscow at Amersfoort station the next day. They intended to kidnap immigrating Russian Jews and demand a plane to fly them and their hostages out of the country. Three days later, they were sentenced to 18 months. Azar said that the group had been trained in 1972 in a village outside Moscow. Their preliminary six-month course covered the use of arms and explosives as well as propaganda and interrogation survival techniques.

Faruk Azgun: alias of Mehmet Alia Agca.

Tawfik Wadi' al-Azhar: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition.

On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

Amer Azizi: alias Othman al-Andalusi. European al Qaeda operative believed to have been in contact with the leader of the al Qaeda terrorists who on March 11, 2004, set off bombs in several commuter trains in Madrid, killing 200 and injuring 2,000. Azizi had fought in Bosnia and Afghanistan.

On April 28, 2004, Azizi, age 36, a Moroccan sought for the 3/11 attack, was indicted on charges of helping to plan the 9/11 attacks by organizing a meeting in Tarragona in northeastern Spain in July 2001, in which key plotters, Muhammad Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh, finalized details, according to Judge Baltasar Garzon. He was also charged in a September 2003 indictment against bin Laden and 34 other terrorist suspects, and he was charged with belonging to a terrorist organization. Azizi was charged with multiple counts of murder "as many deaths and injuries as were committed" on 9/11. He allegedly provided lodging for the Tarragona meeting and acted as a terrorist courier. Azizi was a close friend of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, who was jailed on November 2001 for leading a Spanish al Qaeda cell that funded and provided logistics for the 9/11 attackers. Azizi fled Spain in November 2001. In late 2004, the U.S. Department of State offered a $5 million reward for information leading to the arrest of Azizi's handler, Spanish citizen Mustafa Setmariam Nasar, an al Qaeda operative who ran a training camp in Afghanistan.

Michael D. Azmanoff: one of two Bulgarian-born would-be hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 710, a B737 flying from Sacramento to Hollywood and San Francisco, California, on July 5, 1972. The duo forced the pilot to fly to San Francisco, where they demanded $800,000, two parachutes, and a flight to Siberia. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents carrying the money entered the plane but fired on the hijackers, killing them and a passenger in the crossfire as well as wounding two others.

B

Omar Bagci: variant of Omer Bagci.

Omer Bagci: variant Omar Bagci. Turkish terrorist believed to have given Mehmut Ali Agca the 9-mm pistol used in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was arrested a few days later by police in Solothurn, Switzerland. His appeal against extradition to Italy was rejected by the Swiss Supreme Court on October 13, 1982. On March 29, 1986, he was sentenced to three years and two months for bringing the weapon to Italy but was cleared of the principal charge of conspiracy on the grounds that there was no proof that he had knowledge of Agca's intentions.

On January 9, 1995, Philippine police announced that they were searching for him in connection with a newly-discovered plan to murder the pope during his visit to the Philippines. He allegedly was one of four Turks who had entered the country disguised as priests.

Said Bahaji: indicted by Germany in late 2001 as part of an al Qaeda cell in Hamburg that assisted the 9/11 hijackers. He was a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. Bahaji, 9/11 leader Muhammad Atta, and Ramzi Binalshibh rented an apartment on Marien Street, Hamburg, on December 1, 1998, that served as an al Qaeda cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; Pennsylvania hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell's logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked Bahaji's financial assets.

Basri Bajrami: Albanian with Yugoslav citizenship arrested for the kidnapping of former Belgian prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants on January 14, 1989. He was arrested in February 1989 in Metz, France, with 198,000 Swiss francs in his pockets, part of the ransom for Vanden Boeynants. The Yugoslav press reported on June 15, 1989, that Belgian police prevented the kidnapping of Justice Minister Melchior Wathelet. The kidnapping plan was being prepared by the Albanian mafia in cooperation with Belgian and Turkish gangsters to secure Bajrami's release. Bajrami's Belgian wife is Evelyne Braibant, who was released from jail in 1989.

Amir Bajric: Bosnian ex-convict with a tattoo of Osama bin Laden on his chest who was arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen, Denmark, after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest on Polygonska Street in Sarajevo. He was arrested after Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy. Police confiscated explosives, rifles, other arms, and a video hailing "brothers" who were killed in Afghanistan and Iraq. They were hiding explo-

sives inside lemons and tennis balls and trying to set up terrorist training camps in the hills outside Sarajevo.

Turkan Balaban: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Yeoryios Balafas: Greek construction worker arrested on November 30, 1992, after a seven-year manhunt in connection with the December 23, 1975, assassination of Richard Welch, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency chief of the Athens station. He was also wanted for at least six deadly attacks, had been linked with three different terrorist groups, and was then affiliated with the November 17 group. He faced charges in the 1985 assassination of public prosecutor Yeoryios Theiphalopoulos, carried out by the Anti-State Struggle, and for killing three policemen that year. He was also wanted in the death of two security guards shot in a six million drachma supermarket robbery. Police linked him to two arms caches discovered in 1985 and 1989. His fingerprints were found on the keys to a car used in the killing of Welch. He was arrested with his girlfriend, Vasiliki Mikhou, and his friend, Andreas Kiriakopoulos, while visiting a friend's house.

Joseph Balla: one of seven anti-Communist Hungarian students who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Arbi Barayev: prominent Chechen warlord, age 27, who, with 18 of his colleagues and a Russian soldier, died in a Russian attack at Yermolovo village near Alkhan-Kala on June 25, 2001. A pro-Chechen Web site confirmed the killing of Barayev, who was reportedly responsible for 170 deaths, including those of three Britons and a New Zealander kidnapped in 1998 and found decapitated.

Movsar Barayev: nephew, age 25, of Arabi Barayev. He headed a group of Islamic radicals he called the Islamic Special Purpose Regiment of the Chechen State Defense Committee (Majlis al-Shura) with 400 active fighters and as many in reserve. On October 23, 2002, he led the scores of Chechens to take over a Moscow theater and hold 900 hostages. He was killed on October 26, 2002, when Russian troops stormed the theater.

Ulas Bardakci: one of five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) who escaped from Istanbul's maximum security military prison on November 30, 1971. He was a participant in the kidnapping and murder by the TPLA (or perhaps Dev Genc, the Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation) of Ephraim Elrom, Israel's consul general in Istanbul, on May 17, 1971. Bardakci was shot and killed in a police shootout on the shores of the Bosporus on February 19, 1972.

Milo Bareschic: variants Miro Baressich, Miro Baresic. Croatian assassin of Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden Vladimir Rolovic in 1971. He was imprisoned in Sweden after pleading guilty to the assassination in April 1971. His release was obtained by three Croatian hijackers of Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130, a DC9 flying from Göteborg to Stockholm, Sweden, on September 15, 1972. He was permitted to leave for Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 23, 1974. On May 28, 1980, he was extradited from the United States to Sweden, where he was imprisoned again. He was believed by the Yugoslavians to have been involved in terrorist activities in the United States. On June 3, 1980, the Croatian Freedom Fighters bombed the Washington, D.C., home of acting

Yugoslav ambassador Vladimir Sindjelic, calling for an investigation into the case of Bareschic, who had worked for the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington from 1977 to 1978 under an assumed name. The member of the Croatian Nationalist Movement (Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret) had been sentenced to life, but the sentence was commuted to 18 years in 1986 for good conduct. On December 2, 1987, Sweden announced that it would parole and deport him on December 10, 1987.

Miro Baresic: variant of Milo Bareschic.

Miro Baressich: variant of Milo Bareschic.

Miro Barzico: one of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslav Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. On July 14, the London *Times* reported that the group had planned to form a terrorist group that would attack people in Sweden suspected of working for Yugoslavia against the Croatians.

On September 15, 1972, three Croatian émigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines airliner and obtained the release of six Croatian terrorists being held in Swedish jails. The plane was flown to Spain, where authorities apprehended all nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested the extradition of three of them for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for their arrest, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

In May 1980, one of the Croatians accused in the assassination was extradited to Sweden by the United States. He had been turned over to the United States for prosecution on charges of fraudulently applying for a visa to enter the United States in December 1979 but was acquitted.

Shamil Basayev: Chechen guerrilla leader whose followers on June 14, 1995, invaded Budennovsk, Russia, killed scores of people, and then took over the local hospital, taking over 1,300 hostages. His wife and children had been killed by Russian forces earlier in the month. On August 22, 1995, he threatened to carry out terrorist attacks using radioactive substances. On November 8, 1995, he told Independent Television Network where there was a buried container of cesium isotope and said that four containers were wrapped in TNT and could be detonated. He led the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade, which was established in 1998, and the Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs (Requirements for Getting into Paradise). He claimed credit for the May 14, 2003, suicide bombing of an Islamic prayer meeting in Iliskhan-Yurt, a village outside Gudermes, killing 18 people and injuring between 45 and 150; and the September 1, 2004, attack on the school in Beslan in which hundreds were killed. He also directed two suicide bombers onto two Russian jets in 2004. The Federal Security Service on March 15, 2005, offered a $10 million bounty.

On July 10, 2006, a dynamite-laden truck exploded around midnight near Ekazhevo in Inguishetia amid a convoy of Chechen terrorists, killing Basayev, age 41. It was unclear whether the government had placed the 220 pounds of dynamite on the truck or whether it was dynamite mishandled by the terrorists. Another dozen terrorists died in the explosion, which destroyed the truck and three cars in the convoy.

Basayev was born in 1965 in Chechnya and served two years in the Soviet military. He flunked out of a land management institute in 1987 and could not get into law school. He worked as a Moscow computer salesman. In November 1991,

he and two others hijacked an Aeroflot flight to Turkey. He and the passengers were permitted safe passage back to Chechnya. He became a key rebel commander during the first Chechen war of 1994–1995. In 1995, a Russian plane bombed his home town, and he lost 11 family members, including his first wife. By 1996, he had become commander of the Chechen Armed Forces. He ran for the presidency, but lost. However, in 1998, he was prime minister for a short time. In 1999, he infiltrated Dagestan, which was one of the reasons for the beginning of the second Chechen war. In 2000, he lost a foot to a landmine.

Hussein Bashir: aliases (or may be actual name) Bashir Abu Khair, Hussain al-Bathis, Hussein Abad al-Chir. Chief of the 40-man Fatah contingent in Cyprus who was killed on January 25, 1973, when a short-range radio signal set off a bomb placed beneath his bed in the Olympic Hotel on President Makarios Avenue, three days after he arrived in Nicosia. He was believed to be Black September's contact with the KGB in Cyprus and had returned from a meeting with a Cypriot agent who had given him a check for $5,000. He carried a Syrian passport and a Lebanese laissez-passer, but was a Palestinian.

Abu-al-Basir: recruitment coordinator, possibly in Bosnia, of foreign fighters for al Qaeda in Iraq in 2006.

Aram Basmadjian: Kuwaiti and one of the four Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try the terrorists in absentia under Section 125 of the Turkish penal code. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. Basmadjian hanged himself in his prison cell in April 1985.

Hussain al-Bathis: see entry for Hussein Bashir.

Moshe Antoine Bavli: Israeli of French origin, who, after plea bargaining, was sentenced on May 11, 1981, by an assize court in Cyprus to two years in prison in connection with a bomb that exploded on January 3, 1981, and injured Hani al-Hindi, a prominent Syrian journalist and publisher. Al-Hindi had founded several Arab and Palestinian movements. Police withdrew the charges of conspiring to kill the victim and attempted murder. Bavli pleaded guilty to conspiring with other persons to keep watch on al-Hindi by unlawful means, circulating a false document (a Canadian passport) with intent to deceive the authorities, driving with a forged international driving license, illegal entry into Cyprus without a passport, and use of a wireless set without a permit from the Council of Ministers.

Cemil Bayik: deputy chief of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in September 1993 and commander of the People's Liberation Army of Kurdistan military council. He succeeded Abdullah Ocalan as PKK chief after the latter's arrest on February 15, 1999.

Ibrahim al-Baykirat: Palestinian whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to life in prison plus 25 years for forming a terrorist group and supplying, making, and transporting a bomb causing loss of human life.

Maksim Bebic: one of six Croatian immigrants who were found guilty of terrorism charges in Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to

15 years for conspiring to make bombs and to 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Koti Bejleri: Albanian who was one of seven people arrested on March 19, 1995, by Greek police while preparing to conduct a terrorist attack against a barracks in Longos Gjirokaster. The group was charged with illegally possessing and transporting weapons. They were members of the Northern Epirus Liberation Front, which had been blamed for an April 1994 attack on an Albanian barracks. The group's leader said they were on vacation and accidentally discovered the weapons in a hollow in Dhelvinakion.

Theodhoros Bekhrakis: arrested on September 14, 1985, by Greek police and charged with membership in a terrorist organization. He was suspected of two Revolutionary Group for International Solidarity–Khristos Kasimis bombings the previous day at Citibank in Athens and under the car of M. Sgt. Joe Brady, a U.S. serviceman at Elinikon base. On September 16, 1985, he was charged with terrorist activities dating back to 1981.

Zeynep Yildirim Bektas: alias Nurten. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Mirsad Bektasevic: Internet screen name "Maximus." Bosnian refugee, age 19, who lived in Sweden and later moved to Sarajevo, Bosnia, where he put together weapons for a suicide attack and filmed a martyrdom video for al Qaeda. He was arrested on October 19, 2005, in a safe house on Copenhagen, Denmark's, Polygonska Street while making an explosives vest out of nitroglycerin and ammonium nitrate. The Swedish citizen of Bosnian origin ran a Web site on behalf of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Bektasevic had pictures of the White House on his computer. He kept in touch with three men in the United Kingdom who were arrested in early November. They were hiding explosives inside lemons and tennis balls and trying to set up terrorist training camps in the hills outside Sarajevo.

Bansayah Belkacem: variant of Bensayah Belkacem.

Bensayah Belkacem: variant Bansayah Belkacem; alias Mejd. On October 9, 2001, Bosnian investigators were tracing al Qaeda links to the Bosnian arrested on a U.S. tip that he spoke by phone with a bin Laden aide on how to obtain foreign passports. He made dozens of phone calls to Afghanistan after 9/11 to Abu Zubaydah. He had arrived in Bosnia in 1995. He had been surveilling the U.S. Embassy.

On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Belkacem and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group had been arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Hamdane Benhelel: Algerian member of a hijacking trio who took over Royal Dutch Airlines Flight 366, a DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam, Netherlands, on September 4, 1976. The plane landed in Tunis and Cyprus for refueling. While circling off Israel's shore, the trio demanded the release by Israel of eight prisoners, including Kozo Okamoto and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The trio surrendered in Cyprus. They claimed they were members of a Libyan-

based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine unit. They were believed to have obtained asylum in an undisclosed country.

Brahim Benmerzouga: Benmerzouga, age 30, who was one of two Algerians charged by British police on January 17, 2002, with planning and financing terrorist acts for al Qaeda in Leicester. Local police also detained 11 other men on charges of terrorism and immigration fraud. Benmerzouga was charged with similar offenses and "possessing racially inflammatory materials." French media said the Leicester cell planned and financed an aborted al Qaeda effort in 2001 to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris. The duo was to appear in court the next week for a bail hearing. Police found propaganda material encouraging the recruitment of young Muslims for jihad training. They also seized money, fake credit cards, and other counterfeit documents. Police found video tapes, including 19 copies of a film of bin Laden's speeches and films of operations in Chechnya and Afghanistan. On April 1, 2003, the Leicester Crown Court found them guilty of raising money for terrorism and sentenced them to 11 years in prison.

Isabella Bertrand: alias Daphne. Bertrand was arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group had planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and to sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group had received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Mustafa Besheshi: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983, in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial Law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times, their sentences were annulled.

Witold Bialoboki: Pole who, on the evening of April 8, 1983, fired a .22-mm rifle at least 13 times at the Soviet Consulate in Marseilles, France. He was apprehended the next evening for firing at the façade of the Aeroflot office in Marseilles following a car chase by police. He was charged with property damage and arrested for the two confessed shootings.

Pembegul Bibnir: fifth-year student at the Cerrahpasa Medical University who was arrested on September 11, 1989, after throwing a bomb at the U.S. Consulate General at Tepebasi, Istanbul, Turkey. She is a member of the Women's Association for Democracy. He father worked with a trade union affiliated with the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions. Police found banned publications and documents of organizations in a search of her home in Goztepe, Kadikoy.

Stjepan Bilandzic: imprisoned in Cologne, West Germany, for the attempted murder of Vladimir Topic, Yugoslav vice-consul, in Duesseldorf in 1976. He reputedly founded the Croatian National Resistance. Yugoslav authorities requested his extradition for sending two individuals to Yugoslavia to begin a terrorist campaign. A Cologne court ruled that he could be extradited, but his lawyers petitioned Germany's highest court for an injunction, arguing that extradition would be a death warrant.

His release was demanded by two armed Croatians who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on August 17, 1978, and demanded that the government prevent his extradition to Yugoslavia. A phone hookup was established, and he urged the duo to surrender. They did. Bilandzic was freed by a Cologne court in September 1978

and visited Chicago to raise money for a defense fund for the two. He was a distant relative of Mike Kodzoman, one of the terrorists.

Peter Binder: chemical engineer and member of the Austrian neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 9, 1993, by Vienna, Austria, police in connection with a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was detained at the Kleinhagusdorf at the Hate border checkpoint with the Czech Republic when he tried to forward a weapons delivery ordered by a German neo-Nazi in Berlin. Czech border officials found 13 long rifles, 3 handguns, and ammunition in his Audi 80, which he wanted to drive to Berlin. In a search of two of his apartments, police found components for the letter bombs, including glycerin, nitric acid, and sulfuric acid, which he had bought abroad.

Miklos Biro: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 flying from Bucharest, Romania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich, Germany. The hijackers were disarmed by West German police and requested political asylum. He was sentenced to two and a half years by a West German court on January 20, 1971.

Piroschka Biro: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 flying from Bucharest, Romania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich, Germany. The hijackers were disarmed by West German police and requested political asylum. Biro was accompanied by her two children and was found innocent.

Ilyas Bitar: Lebanese named by Cypriot authorities on August 6, 1986, as having been involved in the August 3, 1986, attack by rockets, machine guns, and mortars at the British air base at Akrotiri by the Unified Nasirite Organization. A car with spent shells had been rented by him. On August 9, *I Simerini* reported that he flew to Europe on August 4 and was thought to be in Yugoslavia or East Germany.

Mustafa Bitayti: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1960. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979, by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed at damaging relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing, and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Palestinians to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's supreme military court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four Palestinian terrorists to death.

Mendel Bodnya: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

Ahmed Bolkan: one of four armed Del Sol hijackers of the Halic, a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport on May 24, 1981. Two hijackers were arrested when they left a plane to hold a news conference. The other two were overpowered and injured by the passengers. Turkey requested extradition. Bolkan was born on January 1, 1963.

Okan Bolko: one of four armed Del Sol hijackers of the Halic, a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport on May 24, 1981. Two hijackers were arrested when they left a plane to hold a news conference. The other two were overpowered and injured by the passengers. Turkey requested extradition. He was born on January 1, 1962.

Dana Boluri: Iranian-born Kurd with German citizenship from Frankfurt who was detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau, Germany.

Borg: Moscow Domestic Service identified him as a Red Army Faction terrorist who had told authorities about a bomb that was being prepared for detonation at the annual ball at American headquarters in Heidelberg in 1981.

Vladimir Boshko: one of three hijackers on November 24, 1994, of a Russian TU-134 on its Syktyvkar–St. Petersburg–Minsk flight, which was diverted to Tallinn, Estonia. The suspects were handed to the Central Investigation Office. Tallinn Administrative Court justices gave approval for the suspects to be kept in custody until December 9. Russia requested extradition on November 25. Boshko requested political asylum and said he would kill himself if handed over to Russia. He claimed to have acted alone. On January 19, 1995, Estonia refused asylum and said it would begin to consider the timing and procedure for his extradition. He remained in a Tallinn psychiatric hospital.

Svetlana Boskovic: born in 1965 and with a permanent residence in a temporarily occupied district of Ilidza, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Boskovic was arrested on February 9, 1995. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees employee was accused on several occasions of being directly involved in abductions of Bosnia-Hercegovina citizens from United Nations Protection Forces vehicles at checkpoints on a section of the airport route.

Boukouvala: Greek ordered detained in late 1988 as a member of the Anti-State Struggle Organization.

Lakhdar Boumediene: Bosnian detained in Bosnia by U.S. troops in January 2002. He was held at Guantánamo Bay. The U.S. military heard the case for his detention in 2004. He was one of the lead plaintiffs in a petition before the U.S. Supreme Court that challenged the constitutionality of the October 2006 Military Commissions Act. On June 12, 2008, the court ruled 5 to 4 that suspected terrorists and foreign fighters incarcerated at Guantánamo Bay by the U.S. military have the right to challenge their detention in federal court.

Ahmed Boussan: Arab carrying a Jordanian passport who was killed when a bomb exploded in his Athens hotel room on April 12, 1973. Initial investigations indicated that he had been carrying the bomb in his luggage. Other reports claimed that he was a Razd agent and died when the bomb was tossed into his room.

Viktor Bout: Tajikistan-born Russian arms dealer, age 41, who was the model for Nicholas Cage's character in *Lord of War.* He was arrested by Thai authorities on March 6, 2008. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) issued a warrant for his arrest. He was picked up in a sting in which DEA undercover agents posed as Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels who met with Bout and Andrew Smulian in the Netherlands Antilles, Denmark, and Romania. The United States charged him with conspiracy to smuggle missiles and rocket launchers to FARC rebels.

The former Soviet Air Force officer was alleged by British intelligence to have provided arms to the Taliban and al Qaeda. The U.S. government added that he made a $50 million profit from his

sales to the Taliban. He was educated at the Military Institute of Foreign Languages in Moscow. In 2004, the U.S. Treasury Department froze his assets under U.S. jurisdiction. In April 2005, the United States froze assets of 30 companies and four individuals linked to him. In 2007, another seven companies and three people were added to the list. He was the principal subject of *Merchant of Death,* a book by Douglas Farah and Stephen Braun. He had supplied weapons to conflicts or was involved in arms deals in Angola, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria, Togo, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Zaire-Congo, the Republic of the Congo, and Liberia.

Mohammed Bouyeri: Bouyeri, age 26, carried dual Moroccan and Dutch citizenship and, on November 2, 2004, shot and stabbed to death Dutch filmmaker Theo van Gogh. The defendant was charged on November 5 with murder, membership in a group with "terrorist intentions," attempting to kill a policeman and a bystander, and conspiracy to murder a politician. The defendant was believed to be a friend of Samir Azzouz, age 18, a Muslim of Moroccan origin who was to be tried for planning a terrorist attack against a nuclear reactor and Amsterdam's Schipol Airport. On January 26, 2005, a pretrial hearing was held. Prosecutors said he dreamed of putting into place in the Netherlands an Islamic theocracy; he was supported in this view by a network of Islamic fanatics. Bouyeri skipped the hearing. On April 19, 2005, Amsterdam authorities arrested a Chechen, identified as Marad J., age 22, in the case. He was believed to be tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which Bouyeri belonged.

On May 3, 2005, prosecutors accused Bouyeri of leading a terrorist organization of 12 men, hosting the meetings in his home. The group aimed to destabilize society and establish an Islamic state through violence. On July 11, 2005, Bouyeri refused to answer questions about his motivation and said he did not plan to fight the charges. He quoted Arabic prayers and walked out of court holding a Koran above his head. The next day, he said that he was driven by religious conviction, saying, "If I were released and would have the chance to do it again . . . I would do exactly the same thing." On July 26, 2005, Bouyeri was sentenced to life with no possibility of parole.

On December 5, 2005, 14 men, including Bouyeri, were tried for plotting attacks and membership in a terrorist network. Most of the other defendants are descendants of Moroccan immigrants. On March 10, 2006, the court convicted nine of the Muslims to membership in a terrorist group for inciting hatred of non-Muslims. The court ruled that Bouyeri could not be punished further.

Anastasia Boyiatzidhou: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group had planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and to sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group had received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Hikmet Bozat: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio all lived in north London. The resident of Junction Road, Upper Holloway, received 15 years for an arson attack on November 4, 1993.

Bozic: associate of Stanko Nizic, a night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, who was killed on August 26, 1981, by a revolver fired at point-blank range. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police searching his home found two kilograms of plastic explosive, a ma-

chine gun, and two bazookas. Police said he was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia. Bozic was seen in the hotel hours before the murder and then vanished.

Amir Mansour Bozorgian: variant Amir Mansur Bozorgyan. One of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Amir Mansur Bozorgyan: variant of Amir Mansour Bozorgian.

Jekoslav Brajkovic: one of six Croatian immigrants who were found guilty of terrorism charges in Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to 15 years for conspiring to make bombs and 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Andjelko Brajkowic: one of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslav Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. On July 14, the London *Times* reported that the group planned to form a terrorist group that would attack people in Sweden suspected of working for Yugoslavia against the Croatians.

On September 15, 1972, three Croatian émigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines plane and obtained the release of six Croatian terrorists held in Swedish jails. The plane was flown to Spain, where authorities apprehended all nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested the extradition of three of them for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for their arrest, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

In May 1980, one of the Croatians accused in the assassination was extradited to Sweden by the United States. He had been turned over to the United States for prosecution on charges of fraudulently applying for a visa to enter the United States in December 1979 but was acquitted.

Joco Brekalo: one of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslav United Nations Mission on June 14, 1977, and wounded Radomir Medich, a guard. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric and hold him for publicity. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Brekalo received five years.

Christian Buchholz: one of four right-wing youths charged on December 30, 1993, with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder, and aggravated arson in connection with the May 29, 1993, arson by right-wing skinheads of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, killing 5 people and injuring 10 other Turks, including a six-month-old infant. On October 13, 1995, Buchholz was sentenced by

Duesseldorf Presiding Judge Wolfgang Steffen to 10 years in prison for the killings.

Marijam Buconjic: one of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslav United Nations Mission on June 14, 1977, and wounded Radomir Medich, a guard. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric and hold him for publicity. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Buconjic received seven years.

Ugur Bulbul: suicide bomber, age 25, who on September 10, 2001, set off a device near a police post in a shopping and tourist area in central Istanbul's Taksim Square, killing himself and 2 police officers and injuring 20 others. A police officer confronted Bulbul as he attempted to walk further into a group of police; Bulbul then detonated the bomb. The terrorist from Bartin, a small town near the Black Sea, had been released from prison six months earlier after serving time for membership in the banned Marxist Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front. The group was holding a prison hunger strike; 33 inmates and sympathizers had starved themselves to death since October 2000.

Ahmad Najib Burji: Cypriot police asked Interpol's aid in finding Burji, who resided in Beirut, Lebanon, and held a Lebanese passport, following the assassination of two Palestine Liberation Organization officials in Cyprus on December 15, 1979.

Julienne Eden Busic: U.S.-born wife of Zvonko Busic who joined him as one of the Croatian nationalists who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355 on September 10, 1976. She was sentenced to life in prison on May 5, 1977. U.S. District Court Judge John R. Bartels said she could be paroled after eight years.

On September 16, 1976, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cyril and Methodius and St. Raphael at 502 West 41st Street in New York City was bombed, causing no injuries. While the hijacked plane was parked in Paris, she phoned the Reverend Martin Cuvalo, the church pastor, to determine if the hijackers' manifesto had been published by several major newspapers.

Zvonko Busic: Yugoslavia-born New Yorker who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago, Illinois, on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 which dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived, and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn, New York. The U.S. court of appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, who were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. On May 5, 1977, Busic and his wife were sentenced to life. U.S. District Court Judge John R. Bartels said Busic could be paroled after 10 years.

On September 16, 1976, the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cyril and Methodius and St. Raphael at 502 West 41st Street in New York City was bombed, causing no injuries. Busic attended the church.

On April 17, 1987, Busic was missing at the Otisville Correctional Facility; a dummy was found in his cell. He was arrested the next day on the back porch of the Village News Stand in Milford, Pennsylvania.

C

Asim C.: unemployed Bosnian man, age 42, who lived in the provinces of lower Austria and was arrested on October 1, 2007, in Vienna while carrying a maroon backpack with two hand grenades, other explosives, nails, and Islamic literature. He tried to enter the U.S. Embassy in Vienna's Ninth District, but the backpack triggered metal detectors. He dropped the backpack on the street and ran away but was captured shortly thereafter. The grenades were not fitted with detonators. On October 2, police arrested a possible accomplice.

Mesut Cabuk: on November 15, 2003, Cabuk, age 29, drove the truck at the Beth Israel synagogue in Sisli, Turkey, and set off explosives. He and a fellow al Qaeda suicide bomber killed 25 and injured 303. Cabuk was detained and released by Turkish authorities in 1995 in connection with investigations of the Islamic Great East Raiders Front. He had gone to Pakistan and Iran and was a member of the Islamic Movement.

Irfan Cagirici: arrested in March 1996 by the Turkish government as being a member of an Iranian hit squad. He was to kill a prominent Jew in Turkey but was rebuffed when he demanded $13,000 from the Iranians. The Iranian Consulate in Istanbul nonetheless provided two handguns, an Ingram submachine gun, an Uzi submachine gun, and hand grenades.

Hulusi Caglar: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and two hand radio receivers.

Nazli Caglayan: alias the Scorpion. Female Turkish terrorist arrested on February 13, 1980, on suspicion of masterminding the murders of four Americans on December 14, 1979, in an ambush near their suburban Istanbul homes near Cakmakli military base.

Jini Calasek: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Necla Can: alias Ceyda. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Christos Cassimis: leftist terrorist killed on October 20, 1977, in a shootout with police when he was caught placing a bomb at a factory in Athens. On October 20, 1986, the Revolutionary

People's Struggle marked his ninth anniversary by setting off a bomb outside a basement window at the 14th Police Precinct in Athens.

Mahir Cayan: wounded in a police shootout on June 1, 1971, as police were rescuing Sibel Erkan, age 14. Erkan, the daughter of an army major, was kidnapped by Cayan and fellow Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) terrorist Huseyin Cevahir, who died after being hit by 23 bullets. The two were wanted in the kidnapping and murder by the TPLA (or perhaps Dev Genc, the Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation) of Ephraim Elrom, Israel's consul general in Istanbul, Turkey, on May 17, 1971. Cayan tried to flee but surrendered to police when surrounded by an angry mob. On March 27, 1972, five members of the TPLA kidnapped three North Atlantic Treaty Organization radar technicians and demanded the release of three terrorists who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of four Americans on March 4, 1971. On March 30, 1972, police raided the terrorists' hideout in Kizildere, Turkey. The terrorists shot their hostages in the head. Police rockets and small arms fire killed the 10 terrorists, including Cayan, who had escaped from prison in November 1971 with two of the other terrorists.

On March 10, 1975, the Mahir Cayan Suicide Group threw a packet of explosives into the garden of the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul.

Yavuz Caylan: convicted accomplice of Mehmut Ali Agca in the murder of Turkish journalist Ipekci in February 1979. On March 16, 1983, the Istanbul military prosecutor questioned him in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. Caylan was serving 10 years at Canakkale prison for driving Agca to the scene of the Ipekci shooting.

Musar Serdar Celebi: variant Musa. Arrested on November 2, 1982, by police in Kriftel outside Frankfurt, West Germany, on an international arrest warrant in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was the founder of the Turkish Federation, an extreme right-wing group officials believed was a cover for the terrorist Grey Wolves. He was extradited to Italy on January 14, 1983. He was acquitted on March 29, 1986.

Bekir Celenk: Turk linked by Italian police to arms and drug smuggling and who had contact with Mehmut Ali Agca, the would-be assassin of the pope on May 13, 1981. On December 9, 1981, he was detained by Bulgarian authorities. On November 27, 1982, he was charged by Judge Ilario Martella with complicity. Turkey requested his extradition from Bulgaria on December 13 and 23, 1982, and on January 19, 1983, claiming he was wanted for smuggling and currency irregularities. On July 8, 1985, a Rome court said it would ask Turkey to extradite Celenk, who had returned to Turkey the previous day after three days in Bulgaria, where authorities had turned down five Italian extradition requests. Agca had claimed that Celenk offered him $1.2 million for the attack on behalf of the Bulgarians. Turkey said that it had ratified a convention that did not permit extradition of its citizens. On September 18, 1985, a Turkish martial court began his trial on charges of smuggling drugs and arms, for which he faced a possible death penalty. He died of a heart attack in a Turkish prison on October 14, 1985.

Oral Celik: on November 27, 1982, he was charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He was acquitted on March 29, 1986. He was arrested in France for drug smuggling in 1988. He used the name Bedri Ates in France. He was also involved in the killing of a prominent journalist in Istanbul in 1979. On June 17, 1992, Turkey asked France to extradite the Turkish terrorist. On January 9, 1995, Philippine police announced that they were searching for him in connection with a newly discovered plan to murder the pope during his visit to the Philippines. He allegedly was one of four Turks who had entered the country disguised as priests.

Helmut Cermiak: one of four hijackers of the Prague–Brno Czechoslovakian National Airlines Flight C47 that was hijacked on March 23, 1953, and diverted to Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Political asylum was granted.

Hana Cermiakova: one of four hijackers of the Prague–Brno Czechoslovakian National Airlines Flight C47 that was hijacked on March 23, 1953, and diverted to Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Political asylum was granted.

J. Cerny: sentenced on August 23, 1978, for planning a hijacking of a Karlovy Vary–Prague flight in mid-1978. The Czech Supreme Court raised to nine years a Prague city court sentence for preparing to jeopardize the security of a means of air transport and to leave Czechoslovakia by force of arms.

Abdelkader Cesur: Turk who was arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen, Denmark, after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest on Polygonska Street in Sarajevo. He was wrestled to the floor after pulling a pistol with a silencer at detectives. In January 2007, a Bosnian court sentenced him to 13 years.

Isik Cetinli: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and two hand radio receivers.

Huseyin Cevahir: killed when hit by 23 bullets during a police shootout on June 1, 1971, as police were rescuing Sibel Erkan, age 14. Erkan, the daughter of an army major, was kidnapped by Cevahir and fellow Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) terrorist Mahir Cayan, who was wounded. The two were wanted in the kidnapping and murder by the TPLA (or perhaps Dev Genc, the Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation) of Ephraim Elrom, Israel's consul general in Istanbul, Turkey, on May 17, 1971.

Abdul Rahman Chaderchi: chief spokesperson of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in late 2007.

Altsek Chakurov: one of three alleged terrorists reported on October 12, 1990, by Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Justice Angel Dzhambazov to have been executed during the "regenerative process" on September 6, 1988. The trio was found guilty of terrorist acts involving explosive devices in 1985 at Varna Airport, on the train from Burgas to Sofia, Bulgaria, and at a hotel in the town of Sliven. Eleven people died and 20 were injured. The trio also planned to plant bombs on the beaches of two major seaside resorts in the summers of 1986 and 1987.

Said Chedadi: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell were arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar

Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Yasser Cheraidi: variant of Yusir Chraydi.

Winter Cherkovisian: bomber of the Turkish Consulate General in Los Angeles, California. On April 11, 1983, the Egyptian National Security Organization said that the Greek-Cypriot administration had issued 225 unused and sealed passports to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Cherkovisian used one of the passports.

Mr. Chernyavskiy: on August 10, 1990, would-be hijacker Chernyavskiy, age 43, was subdued by the copilot of a light AN2 approaching Livny, Russia. Chernyavskiy had a criminal record.

Teymiraz Chikhladze: one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983. In August, the priest was sentenced to 14 years.

Hussein Abad al-Chir: see entry for Hussein Bashir.

Sergei Chochiyev: convicted in October 2003 in Russia and sentenced to 15 years for kidnapping a United Nations aid worker on behalf of Chechen insurgents in 1998.

Yasser Chraidi: variants Yusir Chraydi, Chreidi, Cheraidi, Yasir Shuraydah, Yusuf al-Sharidi. Libyan believed to have orchestrated the bombing of La Belle Discotheque on April 5, 1986, in West Berlin. He was arrested in 1991 in connection with a string of murders, attempted murder, and burglaries. Germany demanded his extradition from Lebanon. On June 21, 1994, the Lebanese criminal court pronounced him not guilty in the 1984 murder of Mustafa al-'Ashiq, a Libyan dissident, in Germany. He came from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp on the eastern outskirts of the port city of Sidon. He had worked as a driver at the Libyan Embassy in East Berlin. He was charged as the planner of the bombing. He was a suspected member of the Abu Nidal group and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command.

On November 15, 1994, the criminal court sentenced Chraidi to 18 months for forging his passport. In June 1995, Lebanon cleared him of suspicion in the 1986 murder of a Libyan dissident in Germany. On May 23, 1996, Lebanon extradited him to Germany after receiving assurances that Germany would not send him for trial to the United States or Turkey, where he faced

the death penalty. On June 17, 1996, East German Stasi Lt. Col. Rainer Wiegand, the star witness against him, died in a collision with a truck in Portugal; police suspected foul play.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Abulghasem Eter, Chraidi, Ali Chanaa, Verena Chanaa, and her sister Andrea Hausler for the bombing on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Chraidi and the Chanaas were charged with three counts of murder, nine counts of attempted murder, and causing a fatal blast. All faced life sentences. On November 13, 2001, Chraidi was convicted of multiple counts of attempted murder and sentenced to 14 years.

Yusir Chraydi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Yasser Chreidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Irene Christakou: Greek American woman who was moving to Greece from Chicago and was detained on September 27, 1980, by Athens customs officials when they found in her suitcases 2 rifles, 4 revolvers, 10 pistols, 8,300 cartridges, a large stock of powder, 2 boxes of caps, 4 hunting rifles, and a book on how to assemble weapons.

Hagop Chulfayan: variant Djulfayan. Lebanese and one of the four Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try the terrorists in absentia under Section 125 of the Turkish penal code. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. On July 26, 1986, Chulfayan was jailed for 10 days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, Lebanon, saying that his safety was not guaranteed.

Maksim Ciciku: Albanian arrested by Albanian authorities on January 8, 1998, for carrying out espionage for Osama bin Laden. He owned a private security company in Tirana. He had been following movements of the U.S. ambassador and other embassy personnel. He was released without charge on January 11. He told a television reporter that police had confiscated a weapon and radio equipment that he used in his work. He said that he was educated in Saudi Arabia and had provided bodyguards for Arabs in Albania.

Rudol Cihak: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

S. Cihakova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Stanislava Cihakova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Dusan Cirin: one of three Slavs who planned to hijack an American Trans-International Airways charter DC10 flying from Cleveland to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and divert it to South Africa or Rhodesia, where they intended to demand $1 million for the safe release of 340 Slovenian and northwest Croatian emigrants and 10 crew members on the plane on August 20, 1973. The plan fell apart at Brnik Airport two hours before the plane

was due to land, when a local citizen noticed the machine gun–carrying trio acting suspiciously and warned local officials. A fourth hijacker was supposed to join them, but the group could not locate him. On the night before their attempt, the group broke into an arms depot and stole four machine guns, a revolver, and ammunition. After being spotted, two escaped into the woods but were captured two hours later. Cirin, age 24, was a cadet at the Secondary Vocational School at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia in Ljubljana.

The Colonel: one of the leaders of the Chechen terrorists who, on September 1, 2004, took hundreds of hostages at an elementary school in Beslan, Russia. He was believed to be a Russian. He was killed in the gun battle that ended the siege.

Selim Curukkaya: identified on August 12, 1993, by Istanbul's *Hurriyet* as a Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) deputy and accountant in Cologne, Germany.

Jerry Jan Czerwinski: one of two Polish Army pilots who, on April 1, 1982, ended their paratroopers training at Krakow by forcing a mechanic to aid them in taking their plane to the West. The AN2 biplane landed in Poland to pick up the pilots' families, flew at treetop level to avoid detection, and landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. The pilots requested political asylum. They were arrested and taken to Vienna Landesgericht Prison. The others were taken to Traiskirchen refugee camp. They faced maximum sentences of 10 years. On July 20, 1982, Czerwinski was sentenced to a year.

D

Hasan Dag: Athens spokesperson for the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in 1993.

Yevgeny Dagayev: would-be Russian hijacker, age 32, who claimed to have a bomb on an Aeroflot Airbus A320 flying from Moscow to Geneva on December 28, 2006. He tried to break into the cockpit to demand to fly to Africa but was overpowered by crew and other passengers and then detained during an emergency landing in Prague. No explosives were found. He was traveling with eight family members, including three children.

Abu Dahdah: alias of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas.

Mehmet Dal: Turk, age 31, who, on February 24, 1998, tried to hijack a Turkish plane with a teddy bear which he claimed concealed a bomb. The plane, carrying 73 passengers and 5 crew members, was hijacked shortly after it took off from Adana on a flight to Ankara and was diverted to Diyarbakir, Turkey. Dal released 20 on board, including 8 who were ill. He demanded another plane to take him to Tehran with several hostages. The passengers grabbed him just as Special Forces entered the RJ-100 from the front and back doors. He was driven away in a military ambulance.

Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni: variant of Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni.

Hajj Hafiz Qasim al-Dalqamuni: variants Hafiz Qasim Husayn Dalkamuni, Haj Hafiz Kassem Kalkamoni; alias Hafez Mohamad Hussein. Believed to be the leader of a Palestinian terrorist group active in Europe in the 1980s. He was born in Nazareth, Israel. He was one of 13 people suspected of membership in the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on October 27, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany. On November 23, 1988, the Karlsruhe Federal Prosecutor's Office said there was no evidence that he was a security chief of PFLP-GC. Frankfurt police found several automatic pistols, numerous hand grenades, and explosives in his apartment. Police also seized a radio filled with explosives in a car used by Dalqamuni and left in Neuss.

Dalqamuni was born in Jordan and had received a life sentence in Israel in the late 1960s. He allegedly had been sent to Israel in 1968 on a terrorist mission. Following the premature detonation of an explosive in his possession, he was arrested. However, he was released by Israel in 1979 in a prisoner exchange. *Die Welt* reported on January 7, 1989, that he had entered the Federal Republic of Germany with a false passport under the alias Hafez Mohamad Hussein. A portable radio in his car contained plastic explosives and a barometrical ignition. The bombs were similar to those used on December 21, 1988, in the Pan American World Airways Flight 103 bombing over Lockerbie that killed 270. On November 9, 1989, Chief Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann preferred charges of joint double murder and other crimes against him in the Frankfurt-Main court of appeal.

His trial opened on October 4, 1990, in the Frankfurt High Land Court State Security Senate. He was accused of arranging attacks on U.S. military trains in August 1987 and April 26, 1988.

The Federal State Prosecutor's Office said he had set up a weapons and explosives depot in Frankfurt and organized the two attacks between Kassel and Goettingen. The August 1987 attack with 150 aboard led to no casualties because the train was delayed, and the bomb exploded too early. However, it hurt a woman driving by the scene. On June 3, 1991, the PFLP-GC terrorist was sentenced to 15 years after being found guilty of attempted murder and violations of the war arms control and explosives laws. He had been staying in Germany since 1987, having been instructed to set up a branch organization of the PFLP-GC on German soil.

Some believed that he was involved in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing. He was linked to Abu Talib, who also was a suspect. On October 19, 1988, he phoned a suspected conspirator in Cyprus, someone Talib might have contacted. One U.S. press report said Abu Talib met him in Malta in October 1988, but other reports said he was under surveillance in West Germany during that period.

Jozo Damjanovic: Croatian who shot to death Uruguayan ambassador Carlos Abdala in Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 7, 1976. Damjanovic thought he was shooting at the Yugoslav ambassador.

Fitsen Bettine Daniel: West German nurse arrested on October 2, 1986, when Turkish police at Kayseri Airport found a detonator in a bag she and a doctor were about to take onto a Turkish Airlines flight to Istanbul.

Abu Daoud: alias in general use of Uchmed Daoud Mechamed Auda; aliases Youssef Raji Hanna, Madhi Tarik, Saad ad-Din Wali. Daoud traveled on an Iraqi passport under the name Youssef Raji Hanna. Black September leader credited with planning the September 1972 Munich Olympics massacre. He was arrested in February 1973 in Amman, Jordan. In 1972, he traveled to Sofia to buy arms for Fatah, carrying a forged Iraqi passport for Saad ad-Din Wali. He was arrested on February 15, 1973, with 16 other terrorists who were planning to assassinate King Hussein in Amman and overthrow his government. He had been a member of Fatah's Revolutionary Council since 1970. His release was demanded by five Palestinians who seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris on September 5, 1973.

He figured prominently in a 1977 extradition squabble between Israel, West Germany, and France. French Directorate of Territorial Security officials arrested him at a Paris hotel on January 7, 1977. He was staying with the Palestinian delegation attending the funeral of Mahmoud Saleh, who had been assassinated earlier in the month. Daoud claimed that he had met with a French official before the arrest and that he had been promised immunity while in Beirut, Lebanon, before traveling to Europe. He was arrested on an international warrant issued shortly after the Olympics. Israel asked the French to hold him for 60 days under provisional arrest and the West Germans requested extradition. France released him on legal technicalities on January 11, 1977, and gave him a first-class seat on an Air Algeria flight to Algiers. On August 1, 1981, he was hit by five bullets fired in the evening in the Opera coffeehouse of Warsaw's Victoria International Hotel. He had arrived in Poland on an Iraqi passport for Madhi Tarik.

On May 3, 1999, he was turned away at Paris's Orly Airport when he tried to enter France to promote his new autobiography. The Interior Ministry had issued a decree in 1977 banning him from the country. He was now a member of the Palestine National Council and a Ramallah, Palestine, attorney. He acknowledged in the book his role in the Munich attack.

On June 13, 1999, Israel banned him from entering the West Bank. The German government had issued a warrant for his arrest the previous week. He said he would contest in Israeli courts the decision to prevent him from returning to Ramallah.

Tariq al-Daour: Al-Daour, age 19, was arrested in the United Kingdom on October 21, 2005, and

may have been plotting to bomb the U.S. Capitol and White House. He was charged with Younis Tsouli with conspiracy to commit credit card fraud and with involvement in financial activity "for the purposes of terrorism." In January, he had been accused of attacking a Jewish man, age 24, outside a North London parochial school in late 2004; the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled "The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course" that included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli had been asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book titled *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* They also stole data for hundreds of credit cards which they used to purchase supplies for operatives and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the law student was sentenced to six and a half years after pleading guilty.

Daphne: alias of Isabella Bertrand.

Kazem Darabi: Iranian intelligence officer alleged by Munich's *Focus* as having provided money, a car, arms, and Berlin apartments to a Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who, on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Kurdish politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On June 14, 1993, *Der Spiegel* reported that the First Criminal Division of the Berlin Regional Court had indicted the former engineering student who lived in Berlin, worked as a greengrocer, exporter-importer at Ayad GmbH, and Kreuzberg mosque operator. His trial dragged on for four years. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced the Iranian grocer and former Revolutionary Guard to life in prison.

He was believed to be a leader and financier of the German branch of Hizballah. In 1982, he was sentenced to probationary custody for a breach of the public peace in Mainz, when he took part in an attack on students opposed to Tehran, Iran.

Hayri Darban: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militant whom the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Osama Darra: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell were arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members

held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Ian Davison: carpenter from South Shields, County Durham, in northeast England and one of three armed terrorists who took over the *First,* an Israeli-owned yacht. They took two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit. The trio was held by Cypriot authorities, who rejected Israel's extradition request. On December 2, 1985, the trio went on trial in Nicosia, Cyprus, saying, "I admit the killing," although the court entered a not guilty plea for the defendants. They were found guilty in February 1986 and sentenced to life.

Davison's release was demanded on September 5, 1986, by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at the Karachi airport. On September 26, 1986, he was one of three pro-Palestinian gunmen to sign a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release.

Adam Dekkushev: extradited in July 2002 by Georgia to Russia for his suspected involvement in the September 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk that killed nearly 300. He had taken refuge in the Pankisi Gorge in Georgia, near Chechnya. He was accused of accompanying shipments of explosives used in the attacks. On January 12, 2004, Moscow City Court Judge Marina Komarova sentenced him to life in prison on charges of terrorism, murder, illegal possession of and trafficking in explosives, and other crimes in relation to the bombings. He was also fined $156,000 in compensation to the victims. He said he would appeal. He made the explosives, packed them in sugar sacks, and drove them to Moscow and Volgodonsk. He drove a truckload of explosives to the wall of the Golgodonsk apartment building.

Bertrand Delafosse: alias used by the purchaser of a car whose Soviet-made grenades and mortar bombs blew up outside the U.S. Tempelhof Air Force Base on October 30, 1986.

Bozo Delava: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

Kartal Demirag: after escaping six months earlier from Mugla Prison in western Turkey at the start of a decadelong sentence for attempting murder,

on June 18, 1988, he opened fire at a crowd during a noontime speech to the governing Motherland Party by prime minister Turgut Ozal, hitting him in the right hand. The crowd stampeded, injuring 21, including Demirag. The Kurdish Labor Party and the Revolutionary Officers Association claimed credit. Demirag said he was a Grey Wolf who conducted the attack for the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sympathized with the ultra right-wing National Movement Party. He had worked as a teacher in southeast Anatolia. He stabbed and wounded his friend Abdullah Sengul during an argument and was imprisoned.

On October 13, 1988, he was sentenced by a court in Fethiye to one year, three months, and five days on charges of escaping from prison. He had seven years and seven months to go on his original prison term. On January 26, 1989, the Supreme Court of Appeals unanimously approved the Ankara Security Court's sentence of 20 years for Demirag, who had no defense lawyer. On April 16, 1992, he was conditionally released from prison after serving a fifth of his sentence. As part of the original verdict, he was deprived of all public rights.

Elias Dergarabetian: terrorist held by the Greek government for a November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. His release was demanded by the hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut to Athens on July 22, 1970. The hijackers agreed to let his trial go ahead as scheduled on July 24, 1970. After the trial, the hostages would go free. He was sentenced to 18 years. He was released into the custody of the International Committee of the Red Cross and flown to Cairo, Egypt. The prosecutor who had tried him on charges of murder and had succeeded in convicting him of premeditated manslaughter told him that he hoped to see him again in his country as a tourist.

Peritan Derseem: spokesperson in May 2008 for PEJAK (or PJAK, Party of Free Life of Kurdistan), the Iranian wing of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

Hatip Dicle: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Rumen Cankov Dimitrov: auto mechanic who hijacked a domestic Bulgarian flight from Vidin to Sofia, Bulgaria, on June 18, 1977, and told the pilot to "fly me to the West," by which he meant London or Munich. The pilot landed in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where the hijacker was disarmed by a Yugoslav security policeman. Dimitrov claimed that the hijacking had no connection with the Belgrade conference on the Helsinki agreement. On June 19, the Bulgarian Embassy said that it would not seek extradition and would leave the decision whether to try or expel him to the Yugoslavians. However, on June 23, Reuters reported that Bulgaria requested extradition, mentioning their antihijacking pact.

Mahri Muhyi-al-Din: variant Mehri Medieddin. On February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged the Lebanese with murder and attempted murder. Police in Dresden, Germany, arrested him on November 13, 1992. Greece said on November 19 it would request extradition; France planned a similar request. Dresden prosecution authorities said that he might have been staying in the capital of Saxony since the end of October 1988 when the area was still East Germany.

Mansur Seif Ed Din: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front or, according to some reports,

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens, Greece, on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the two November 27, 1968, terrorists on July 24 and sentenced one terrorist to 11 years, one terrorist to 18 years, and then let them both go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo, Egypt.

Vladimir Dizdar: one of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslav United Nations Mission on June 14, 1977, and wounded Radomir Medich, a guard. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric and hold him for publicity. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Dizdar received four years.

The Doctor: alias of Vassos Pavlides.

Ibrahim Dogan: member of a Turkish terrorist organization that planned to kill U.S. president George Bush during a visit to Ataturk's mausoleum in Ankara. He was killed in a police raid on July 16, 1991. He had escaped from the penitentiary in Bayrampasa and was responsible for workers' activities.

Orhan Dogan: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before the announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party outlawed by the government in June 1994. Dogan was sentenced to 15 years.

Seyhan Dogan: alias Perihan-Ayse. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Dogan was carrying a forged ID card for Hacer Karabulut. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Ksenija Dokmanovic: one of five individuals who were charged with the September 27, 1981, hijacking by German-speaking Croatians of a Yugoslav Airlines B737 flying from Dubrovnik to Belgrade. The group demanded to be flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. The plane refueled at Ellinikon International Airport, then landed at Larnaca after the Israelis refused landing privileges. The hijackers surrendered to police and were quickly extradited to Yugoslavia. The group was tried on February 9, 1982, in the Belgrade District Court.

Karel Doleal: one of 10 hijackers of a Slov-Air L410 flying from Marianske Lazne (Marienbad) to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on June 8, 1972. The group killed the pilot when he refused to change course. The copilot was shot in the chest but survived, as did a wounded passenger. The group landed in a small airfield inside West Germany after demanding to be flown to Nuremburg. All offenders were charged with air piracy. Czechoslovakia sought extradition. In January 1973, one of the group committed suicide in prison. On December 14, 1973, nine of the group were convicted by the Nuremburg State Court and sentenced to terms ranging from three to seven years. On December 9, 1976, the court in Ansbach, West Germany, granted political asylum to Karel Doleal and Antonin Lerch. Other reports claimed that the hijackers landed in Weiden, West Germany. On August 8, 1977, the other nine were denied

asylum. (See also Karel Dolezal and Karel Dolezel with similar material from other reports.)

Karel Dolezal: one of two miners who hijacked a Slov-Air L410 flying from Prague to Marianske and Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, on April 18, 1972, and diverted the plane to Nuremburg, West Germany. The two hijackers shot and slightly wounded the copilot. They were arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison on July 31, 1972. Their request for political asylum was denied in April 1973. Czechoslovakia requested extradition. Asylum was granted by West Germany on December 9, 1976. (See also Karel Doleal and Karel Dolezel with similar material from other reports.)

Oldrich Dolezal: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Karel Dolezel: One of two miners convicted of the July 14, 1971, hijacking of the Prague-to-Carlsbad flight to West Germany. Czechoslovakia demanded extradition but was refused. After pleading guilty, the pair was sentenced to seven years under Germany's new hijacking law. (See also Karel Doleal and Karel Dolezal with similar material from other reports.)

Ivan Dontchev: on February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to the Bulgarian in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome.

Savas Dortyol: alias Yavuz. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Dortyol was carrying a forged ID card for Bekir. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Issam Doumidi: Coumidi, age 18, joined two other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and attempted to hijack a Trans World Airlines B707 in Athens, Greece, on December 21, 1969. The trio carried luggage that contained two guns, three hand grenades, and mimeographed announcements that the plane was being hijacked to Tunis, Tunisia, by the PFLP. He made a full confession, saying that the trio planned to evacuate the passengers after landing in Tunis and then blow up the plane to "warn the Americans to stop providing air communications with Israel." He and the other two were released after the July 22, 1970, hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo, Egypt.

Dubovtsev: Soviet man born in 1959 who, on March 4, 1991, hijacked an AN24 en route from Kotlas to Leningrad and demanded to fly to Stockholm, Sweden. The plane landed at Leningrad's Pulkovo Airport. He let the hostages go, but when police attempted to arrest him, he set off a homemade bomb and died on the way to the hospital. He was a resident of Kotlas in the Arkhangelsk Region. The KGB reported that until 1987 he was registered as a multiple-drug addict and had shunned treatment after that.

Dzhokar Dudayev: Chechen rebel leader in 1995. On April 9, 1995, he went to Bamut, Chechnya, to congratulate the kidnappers of Fred Cuny, a Texas businessman and disaster relief expert grabbed five days earlier. He was also involved in the negotiations for the release of 2,000 civilians who were taken hostage by 200 heavily armed Chechen separatists in Kizlyar, Russia, on January 9, 1996. On April 21, 1996, Russian authorities announced the death of the separatist, age 52, during a Russian missile attack in Gekhi-Chu, 18 miles southwest of Grozny.

Idriz Dule: one of two individuals who, on January 9, 1991, fired on the guard of the border post in Tropoje, Albania, killing two border guards.

On January 23, 1991, Yugoslav border authorities handed the duo over to Albanian authorities at the Hani Hotit border checkpoint.

Lionel Dumont: Frenchman who converted to Islam in 1991 and who escaped during a March 29, 1996, raid by police in Roubaix, France, on a hideout of Algerians and Moroccan terrorists. The terrorists had committed a series of bank, armored car, service station, and convenience store robberies during which bystanders were shot down. More than 1,000 shots were fired in the gun battle, which ended with four Algerians burning alive. The gang members were associated with a mosque in Lille known for preaching radical theology to disaffected North African immigrants.

Dumont married travel agent Celia dos Santos, age 37, in Malaysia; she brought him home to meet relatives in Portugal. In 1997, he was arrested in Zenica, Bosnia, for armed robberies and sentenced to 20 years for fatally shooting a Bosnian police officer at a gas station. France convicted Dumont in absentia in connection to the Roubaix raid, but he escaped shortly before extradition while his guards were watching the European Cup soccer game. He used fake passports to travel to Italy, Croatia, Slovenia, and Hungary. In 2002, he moved on to Asia, traveling to Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, and Indonesia. He sold used cars in Japan and Southeast Asia.

While Dumont was in Frankfurt, Germany, with his new German wife in August 2003, police believed he joined up with Andrew Rowe to plan a major attack in Europe. Rowe was British, of Jamaican descent, and also a veteran of the Bosnian War. The duo met again in Frankfurt, but Rowe was under U.K. and German surveillance. Police raided his London home during Rowe's travels and found instructions on how to fire mortar shells and a code book. Rowe was arrested while boarding a Chunnel train on the French coast. The socks in his luggage bore traces of explosives, including TNT.

Dumont had trained with the Islamic rebels in Afghanistan, fought alongside Bosnian Muslims in the Bosnian War, and later joined the gang in Roubaix.

On May 26, 2004, Japanese police raided homes and businesses linked to Lionel Dumont, who was suspected of al Qaeda connections. The 10 locations around Japan included Tokyo and Niigata City. Dumont worked as a car salesman in Niigata. Two months after Rowe's arrest, U.K. and German investigators arrested Dumont in Munich while he was taking a shower.

In September 2005, in London, Dumont, age 34, was tried for terrorism. Dumont said he went to Frankfurt to receive instructions for delivering explosives and weapons from Eastern Europe sources to Muslim fighters in Chechnya. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. On December 16, 2005, the London jury convicted him for his role in the armed robberies in France in 1996 and sentenced him to 30 years in prison.

During his trial in Douai, France, in December 2005, witnesses testified that he met with Islamic radicals in at least 10 countries. He used women as cover and as unwitting accomplices to duck arrest.

Firdavs Dustbobyev: Tajik antigovernment activist, age 21, arrested on April 30, 1997, after he threw a hand grenade at president Imam ali Rakhmonov as he was getting out of his car in Khudjand, Tajikstan. The president was wounded in the legs. Two people were killed and another 60 injured. The country was in the midst of a civil war by Islamic militants, although the armed Islamic opposition denied involvement.

E. Dvorak: sentenced on August 23, 1978, for planning a hijacking of a Karlovy Vary–Prague flight in mid-1978. The Czech Supreme Court upheld a Prague city court sentence of 14 years for preparing to jeopardize the security of a means of air transport and to leave Czechoslovakia by force of arms.

Jerzy Dygas: variant Dygat. Hijacker of Polish Airline Flight LOT 762, an AN24 flying 39 pas-

sengers, including 2 Americans and 4 crew, from Wroclaw to Warsaw. The hijacker, carrying a dummy hand grenade, forced the pilot to land at Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin, Germany. Dygas surrendered to U.S. authorities, who turned him over to the West Berlin police. Dygas claimed he was forbidden by the government from leaving the country after an abortive attempt to reach the West via third countries in 1971. He was a Solidarity messenger and had acted as a steward at demonstrations, where he had been photographed by the security police. Despite his claims of political persecution, on January 19, 1982, he was sentenced to five and a half years by a West Berlin court.

Jerzy Dygat: variant of Jerzy Dygas.

Mark Dymshits: former U.S.S.R. air force pilot who was one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and then on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24. Dymshits was alleged to be one of the two leaders of the group and was sentenced to death before a military firing squad. The sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp on December 31, 1970.

Farid Dzhabbarov: on November 9, 2007, Azerbaijan authorities arrested Dzhabbarov for plotting a "larger-scale, horrifying terror attack" on the U.S. Embassy and government buildings in Baku. He was detained 10 days after robbing a gas station of several thousand dollars. The United States and United Kingdom temporarily closed their embassies, and several international oil firms briefly shut down their offices.

Tofii Dzhafarovich Dzhafarov: one of four men who, on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited the hijackers. Dzhafarov's trial began on February 28, 1989, in Moscow. He was born in 1960, was a high school graduate, and worked as a driver. On March 17, 1989, three of the hijackers received 14 years each, part to be served in a labor camp. Another gang member who helped plot the hijacking but backed out at the last minute got three years.

Akram Dzhalolov: leading activist in the Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), banned in February 2003 for terrorist connections. On June 10, 2003, Dzhalolov was arrested by Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB) with 54 others for plotting against the government. The FSB found plastic explosives, hand grenades, dynamite, and detonator cords in raids. FSB spokesperson Sergei Ignatchenko said, "They were preparing fighters to send to Chechnya" and planning attacks in Moscow. Ignatchenko said they were "Muslim brothers" of al Qaeda. Most of those arrested were from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Satsita Dzhebirkhanova: one of two Chechen women believed to be the suicide bombers who set off their bombs on August 24, 2004, on two Russian passenger jets that left the same Moscow airport within 30 minutes of each other, killing all 90 on board. The women had initially been stopped by police but were inexplicably let go. Some Russian newspapers said that the passports were faked.

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George Economeas: journalist who was arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group had planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group had received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Mesut Edipsoy: Iranian-born Turkish citizen for whom French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant on September 8, 1992, for aiding and abetting murderers and association with an illegal paramilitary group. Edipsoy was connected with the August 6, 1991, assassination of former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He allegedly passed two forged Turkish passports to Ali Rad Vakili and Mohamad Azadi, the presumed killers.

A. Eisenhamerova: sentenced on August 23, 1978, for planning a hijacking of a Karlovy Vary–Prague flight in mid-1978. The Czech Supreme Court raised a Prague city court sentence to six years for preparing to jeopardize the security of a means of air transport and to leave Czechoslovakia by force of arms.

Zeki Ejder: Turkish migrant worker who entered France illegally in 1974. He hijacked a Turkish Airlines DC10 flying from Paris, France, to Istanbul, Turkey, on April 30, 1976, and demanded to go to Marseille or Lyons. Landing permission was refused, and the plane returned to Orly, where he surrendered. He told a policeman that he was attempting to avoid expulsion and "to rejoin a woman he loves and who is under arrest in France." On May 1, he flew on the same plane with 55 of the original passengers and 2 French plainclothesmen to Istanbul, where he was taken into custody.

Aykut Ekinci: among 22 Turks extradited to Turkey by Syria on November 30, 2003, in connection with a series of al Qaeda truck bombings that month in Turkey.

Azad Ekinci: suspected accomplice of two suicide truck bombers who attacked two Turkish synagogues on November 15, 2003, killing 25 and injuring 303. He had gone to Pakistan and Iran with suicide truck bomber Mesut Cabuk. Police believed Ekinci used the ID card of his brother Metin to purchase one of the trucks. Police said Ekinci had been to Iran six times and was training in bomb making. He also had been detained for questioning regarding the Islamic Great East Raiders Front.

He was later tentatively identified as one of the two al Qaeda suicide bombers who, on November 20, 2003, set off truck bombs at the British Consulate and HSBC bank headquarters, a British bank, killing at least 30 people and wounding 450.

Hakan Ekinci: Turkish man, age 28, who, on October 3, 2006, hijacked a Turkish Airlines B737-400 jetliner carrying 113 people from Tirana, Albania, to Istanbul, Turkey, and diverted it to Brindisi in southern Italy's Adriatic coastal area. In Brindisi he surrendered and released all the passengers unharmed. Turkish officials said he was seeking political asylum. Turkish Transport Minister Binali Yildirim said the hijacker was trying to avoid military service. An Italian official said the hijacker also had an undisclosed message for Pope Benedict XVI. He sent a letter to the pope on August 30 asking for help in avoiding military service. "I am Hakan Ekinci, I am a Christian and I never want to serve in a Muslim army. I am begging you for help as the spiritual leader of us, Christians' world."

Initial reports indicated that two Turks hijacked the plane to protest the pope's scheduled November visit to Turkey. The hijacker yelled inside the cockpit, "There's two of us."

Ekinci was a convert to Christianity. Authorities said he was an army deserter and antimilitarist who had fled to Albania in 2006.

Levon Ekmekgian: variant of Levan Ekmekjian.

Levan Ekmekjian: variant Levon Ekmekgian. Carried a French passport and was one of the three members of the Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia who fired submachine guns and set off a bomb in a crowded international flight terminal passenger lounge at Ankara's Esemboga Airport on August 7, 1982. He was wounded by police in a gun battle. He was executed in January 1983.

Gokhan Elaltuntas: variant Alaltuntas. Elaltuntas, age 22, had recently moved to Istanbul. On November 15, 2003, he drove the truck to the Neve Shalom synagogue in Turkey and set off explosives. He and a fellow al Qaeda suicide bomber killed 25 and injured 303. A family member owns an Internet café in Bingol, Turkey, in which the two suicide bombers and colleague Azad Ekinci often met. Elaltuntas, who managed the Bingol Internet Merkezi Café, was engaged to be married later that month to a woman he met on the Internet. Members of his extended family were tied to Turkish Hizballah.

Raffi Elbakian: one of two members of the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide who seriously wounded Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia Galip Balkar and his driver on March 9, 1983, in downtown Belgrade, Serbia. He escaped but was captured eight hours later. On March 9, 1984, the two attackers, Lebanese citizens of Armenian extraction, were found guilty and sentenced to 20 years each.

Zalikhan Elikhadzhiyeva: woman from Kurchaloi, age 20, who, on July 5, 2003, was one of two Chechen suicide bombers who killed 16 and hospitalized at least 60 at an afternoon outdoor rock concert at Moscow's Tushino Airfield. Authorities said the casualty figures would have been higher if the terrorists had gotten past guards and into the festival, where 40,000 were in attendance. Elikhadzhiyeva's passport was found at the scene. She had left home six months earlier. Her brother is a Wahhabist leader, and her husband is an American. The duo had worn belts with TNT and metal fragments.

Dervis Elmadjoglu: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army hijackers of a Turkish Airlines B707 flying from Istanbul to Ankara on October 22, 1972, and diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. They threatened to blow up the plane if the Turkish government did not release 13 political prisoners, abolish the strike ban in martial law areas, reorganize the universities by giving them greater freedom, engage in land reform, and abolish antidemocratic articles in the constitution. The Turks refused to talk to the hijackers, who surrendered to the Bulgarians the next day. The pilot and a passenger were wounded. Bulgaria granted the hijackers political asylum but sentenced them to two-plus years in prison on February 2, 1973.

Patrick Emers: variant of Patrick Haemers.

Sahim Engisek: senior member of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) who was arrested in Paris, France, on August 25, 1994, following a demonstration in support of the outlawed party. He was deported to Germany on August 31, 1994, because his papers were not in order.

Bahoz Erdal: Kurdistan Workers' Party commander, age 39, interviewed for a *Washington Post* article that ran on March 8, 2008. He studied medicine in Damascus, Syria, two decades earlier.

Sedat-Erdal: alias of Kenan Gunyel.

Omer Faruk Erdem: variant of Omer Faruk Erden.

Omer Faruk Erden: variant Erdem. Owner of an Istanbul farm who was arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and 2 hand radio receivers. On February 17, 1983, he was sentenced to 21 years in prison for assisting the attackers.

Adnan Ersoz: leader of the al Qaeda cell responsible for the November 15, 2003, suicide truck bombings of two Turkish synagogues that killed 25 and injured 303. On December 20, Ersoz, charged with helping to organize the series of bombings, said al Qaeda provided $150,000 for the attacks. He was believed to be a senior member of al Qaeda in Turkey. He was charged on December 19 with treason. He said an Iranian sent him $50,000 by courier. He later contacted Habip Aktas, al Qaeda's chief in Turkey, for another $100,000. Ersoz denied advance knowledge of the attacks or that he had received orders from bin Laden. He received military training in Afghanistan.

Mete Ertekin: Middle East Technical University student, age 24, who was detained by Ankara police on March 4, 1971, on suspicion of involvement in the Turkish People's Liberation Army kidnapping of four U.S. airmen stationed near Ankara. The kidnappers immediately demanded his release. During interrogation, Ertekin yielded the names of his accomplices.

Jacqueline Esbar: variant of Jacqueline Esber.

Jacqueline Esber: variants Esbar, Asbir. Girlfriend in 1984 of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, who was believed to be the leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF). In November 1983, Yugoslav police found a map pinpointing the March 26, 1984, attack in Strasbourg, France, against U.S. consul general Robert Onan Homme, who was slightly injured by a lone gunman. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the explosives smuggling charges against the at-large LARF member for insufficient evidence. Esber was accused of participating in the kidnapping of Jean Pirot and the killing of Israeli diplomat Yacov Barsimantov in Paris. On September 19, 1986, French police stations were given wanted bulletins for the 'Abdallah brothers and other LARF members, including Esber, following the drive-by bombing on September 17, 1986, of the Tati clothing store on the Rue de Rennes in the Montparnasse section of Paris. The bombing killed 7 and injured 61, including 15 foreigners.

Gocha Esebua: key figure, age 30, in the February 9, 1998, assault of the motorcade of Georgian president Eduard Shevardnadze. He led a group of rebels who, on February 19, 1998, kidnapped four United Nations (UN) military observers of the Abkhazia mission and four members of a family. The hostages included two Uruguayans, a Czech, and a Swede. The rebel group demanded

the release of suspects held in the February 9 assassination attempt on Shevardnadze. UN and Georgian officials negotiated with the gunmen who were surrounded in a remote farmhouse with the hostages. On February 22, one of the Uruguayan military observers was released. The other hostages were released after President Shevardnadze met with the Gamsakhurdia opposition on February 25. Eight of the kidnappers were captured. On February 26, 20 gunmen loyal to the late Georgian leader Zviad Gamsakhurdia surrendered. The last hostage snuck away from his captors while they were having a party in a nearby room. Czech Lieutenant Colonel Jaroslav Kulisek was found in the woods near the western village of Dzhikhaskari after he radioed for help, saying he was lost. Esebua escaped with two comrades. He was tracked to western Georgia and killed in a police shootout on March 31. On April 5, five mourners were killed and eight wounded when gunmen fired on Esebua's funeral procession.

Andreas Evthimiou: charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Astrid Eyzaguirre: dual-citizen German American fiancée, age 23, of Osman Petmezci, a Turkish al Qaeda sympathizer. The couple was arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, as they were planning to bomb the U.S. Army's European headquarters and other targets in Heidelberg on September 11. Police found 290 pounds of chemicals, 5 pipe bombs, gunpowder, and marijuana plants in their apartment in Walldorf, six miles south of Heidelberg. Police also found a picture of bin Laden, Islamic literature, and a book about bomb making. The chief law enforcement officer for Baden-Wuerttemberg state said the man is a Muslim "who hates Americans and Jews." The man worked at a chemical warehouse in Karlsruhe.

Eyzaguirre was an assistant manager at the post exchange store at the U.S. military facility in Heidelberg, which gave her access to many post facilities. The facility hosts the army headquarters (called Campbell Barracks), the army's Fifth Corps headquarters, a small North Atlantic Treaty Organization facility, and hundreds of U.S. service members and their families. She had worked at the base for several years. She was initially identified as of Turkish origin, but her neighbors said she was Hispanic, with a Peruvian father and a Dominican Republic mother. Her father, Marcos Eyzaguirre, age 55, is a retired army officer who had worked for the U.S. military in Germany and returned to the U.S. five years earlier. He then worked as a civilian for the navy in Newport News, Virginia. He said his daughter was born and raised in Germany, where he was stationed for 23 years.

A Turkish man living below the duo had complained about a strange liquid leaking into his apartment from theirs. He had broken into a red rash on one side of his face. The neighbors also said Petmezci hated Jews.

Police received a tip on the couple in mid-July, but the arrest was delayed for two months. A judge put off questioning a witness, originally scheduled for August 13, because a summons could not be delivered on time. Prosecutors obtained a search warrant on August 30.

Prosecutors said on September 18 that they had not found a link to international terrorists.

As the trial opened on April 11, 2003, Petmezci denied plotting an attack and said the chemicals were intended for making firecrackers. On May 6, he was convicted of illegal possession of explosives, drug violations, stealing gunpowder and chemicals to make liquid potassium nitrate, and other lesser charges. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Prosecutors withdrew the terrorism counts, saying there was not "sufficient specificity" to prove the plot against the base. Eyzaguirre was acquitted of the explosives charge but convicted of a drug offense and sentenced to six months. The eight months she had already served counted against the sentence.

F

Isaac Faari: Israeli citizen arrested at Athens's Ellinikon Airport on April 28, 1988, as he was trying to leave on an El Al flight. He was released by police after no incriminating evidence was found. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) accused him of intending to murder PLO first secretary 'Ismat Sabri in Athens. Faari said he had gone to Athens for two days to see an English friend and that he accidentally found himself with a young woman outside Sabri's house in Ayia Paraskevi.

Sarhane Ben Abdelmajid Fakhet: alias The Tunisian. Leader and coordinator, age 35, of the March 11, 2004, al Qaeda bombings of several commuter trains in Madrid, Spain, that killed 200 and injured 2,000. An international arrest warrant, issued on March 31, 2004, said he had rented a house 25 miles southeast of Madrid, where the explosives were prepared. He died on April 3 when Madrid police in the Leganes suburb cornered him and six other terrorist suspects in their safe house. After a two-hour gun battle, the terrorists set off bombs in their apartment. Police said on April 7 that the dead terrorists had planned another major attack in Madrid, possibly during Easter, and possibly against Jewish sites. Police found 200 copper detonators, 22 pounds of Goma 2 Eco explosives, money, and other evidence of plans in the apartment debris. One document mentioned a Jewish cemetery and cultural center in a mountain town 20 miles northwest of Madrid. The body of one terrorist was found near a swimming pool with two kilograms of explosives strapped around his mutilated body. The next day, police cordoned off the area and evacuated a nearby building after finding a backpack filled with explosives and a detonator.

By April 11, investigators believed the cell leader, Fakhet, sought out al Qaeda for assistance, but the group did not directly participate. He traveled to Turkey in late 2002 or early 2003 to meet with senior al Qaeda European operative Amer Azizi, to whom he outlined plans for the attack. He asked for manpower and other support to carry it out. Azizi fought in Bosnia and Afghanistan. He said al Qaeda could not offer direct aid but supported the plan and said Fakhet could use al Qaeda's name in claiming credit. Azizi also suggested contacting Jamal Zougam, a follower of Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, imprisoned since November 2001 on suspicion of being al Qaeda's Spanish cell leader.

Yusef Fakhi: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front or, according to some reports, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens, Greece, on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the two November 27, 1968, terrorists on July 24 and sentenced one terrorist to 11 years, one terrorist to 18 years, and then let them both go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo, Egypt.

Fantomas: bodyguard of Chechen terrorist leader Shamil Basayev in the early 2000s. He also was one of the leaders of the Chechens who took over an elementary school in Beslan, Russia, on September 1, 2004. He was killed in the gun battle that ended the siege.

'Umar Sadat al-Salam 'Abd al-Fatah: Jordanian arrested on November 28, 1985, in Verona, Italy, on arms smuggling charges. His apartment contained 20 kilograms of explosives, 2 Polish machine pistols, other arms, and a radio transmitter and receiver. He said that the weapons would have been used against Syrian targets in the Netherlands. The Palestine Liberation Organization denied that he was a member. Phone taps indicated that he planned to free the four Achille Lauro hijackers held in Italy. On December 11, 1985, he was found guilty of arms smuggling and sentenced to 14 years in prison. As of 1988, he faced charges for conspiracy to carry out armed attacks. On March 7, 1996, Italian newspapers reported that the judiciary had released him the previous fall, four years early. He had been involved in several terrorist attacks in Italy.

Mohammad Faytz: auto mechanic from Madaba, Jordan, who was arrested by police in Komotini, Greece, for smuggling 60 kilograms of explosives, timing devices, detonators, and fuses beneath a Mercedes with a Bari, Italy, license plate. He and Abd-al Usamah az-Zumar said the explosives were not intended for use in Greece. The duo had crossed the Greece–Turkey border by posing as tourists. They were jailed pending trial for smuggling.

Sabahudin Fijuljanin: Bosnian Muslim, age 41, arrested on October 26, 2002, by U.S. troops from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization–led Stabilization Force peacekeeping force based in Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on suspicion of spying on a U.S. base. Police found an antitank weapon and several passports in his home. He was linked to al Qaeda on December 3. He was turned over to Bosnian Federation authorities in late January 2003; they released him on bail. The federation government charged him with illegal weapons possession in February 2003.

Ulrike Fildberg: passport name used by Sigrid Sternbeck.

Hidir Filiz: smuggler arrested in connection with the arrests of members of the Islamic Jihad Organization on April 10, 1987, who had planned to kidnap Americans and Israelis living in Turkey and to attack U.S. consulates. The group had smuggled 91 kilograms of explosives into the country, intending to obtain the release of 200 colleagues imprisoned in Israel.

Giorgios Flamourides: construction worker who hijacked an Olympic DC6B flying from Crete to Athens, Greece, on January 2, 1969, and diverted it to Cairo, where he requested political asylum. He was imprisoned for eight months in Egypt until the Swedish diplomatic service took him to Sweden on the initiative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He was tried for hijacking in Sweden and sentenced to 22 months in June 1970. A Greek request for extradition was denied in September 1970. He was arrested earlier in Greece for antijunta activities and had joined the clandestine Communist resistance organization Patriotic Front.

Petros Floros: name on stolen Greek passport used by Abd al-Rahim Khalid.

Maurizio Foligni: accused by Rome magistrates of arms trafficking between the Red Brigades, Palestinian terrorists, and Libya. Greece refused to extradite him in the summer of 1988.

Foris: alias of Onisiforos Kharalambous Kolossiatis.

Waldemar Frey: would-be hijacker of a LOT AN24 flying from Szcregin to Katowice, Poland, on August 7, 1970. He wanted to go to Hamburg, Germany, but was denied entry into the cockpit and the pilot returned to East Berlin. Frey was extradited to Poland and sentenced on September 19, 1970, to eight years for aircraft hijacking and five years for rape and blackmail.

'Imad Furaij: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to four and a half years.

Yuri Fyodorov: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

G

Magomed Gakayeve: convicted in 2003 of banditry and possession of illegal weapons in connection with his participation in the January 2001 terrorist attacks on a Doctors Without Borders convoy in Chechnya, Russia. He was also charged with kidnapping U.S. citizen Kenneth Gluck, the head of Doctors Without Borders, but was later acquitted.

Nodsio I. Gakof: Bulgarian hijacker of a Balkan Airlines (Bulgarian) Antonov-24 flying from Varna to Sofia on June 28, 1975, and diverted to Thessaloniki (or Salonica), Greece, where he requested political asylum. Gakof, who apparently had mental problems, was extradited to Bulgaria. He later committed suicide.

Eva Galaskova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Christian Ganczarski: Polish-born German convert to Islam, age 35, with ties to al Qaeda figures. On April 22, 2002, Tunisia blamed an April 11, 2002, truck bomb attack on a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia, on Tunisian citizen Nizar Nawar and a relative living in the country. Police discovered that Nawar phoned Ganczarski in Germany shortly before the blast that killed 17 people. Nawar was asked if he needed anything and replied, "I only need the command." Ganczarski, active in radical Muslim circles in Duisburg, was released without charge after questioning.

Ganczarski said he met Nawar in August 2001 in Pakistan. He also admitted knowing Mouhamedou Ould Slahi, who was extradited by Mauritania to the United States on suspicion of involvement in the December 1999 plot to bomb the Los Angeles airport. The duo apparently attended the same Duisburg mosque. Police also found in Ganczarski's apartment the bank account number of the wife of a Mounir Motassadeq, who had witnessed the will of 9/11 hijacker Muhammad Atta. A witness at Motassadeq's terrorism trial, Jordanian citizen Shadi Abdallah (variant Abdellah), age 27, said Ganczarski had trained in Afghan camps. Ganczarski and his family quietly left Germany for Saudi Arabia via Frankfurt and Amsterdam in November; police learned of his departure post facto. On June 2, 2003, police at Charles de Gaulle Airport arrested Ganczarski.

Mohammad Gandour: variants Gandura, Mowefaq Said Gandour. Palestinian arrested in Rome in early September 1985 for possession of fake documents. He was an alleged courier and financier for the Palestine Liberation Front hijackers of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* on October 7–9, 1985. Other reports said he was a Palestine Liberation Organization colonel arrested in Italy on October 15, 1985, while traveling from Tunis, Tunisia, to Beirut, Lebanon, and carrying a false passport. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa, Italy, trial began for being an accomplice to murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to eight

months and freed because he had already served the time while awaiting trial. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction. He was deprived of his passport and threatened with extradition.

On April 20, 1987, a caller to a Western press agency in Nicosia, Cyprus, said the Eagles for the Liberation of Palestine would attack Italian interests throughout the world if "Gandura" was expelled to a country not of his liking. The caller said that in September 1985 he had helped free three Soviet diplomats kidnapped in Beirut. On July 25, 1987, Gandour jumped to his death from his fifth-floor Rome apartment while trying to avoid arrest and extradition to Syria on fraud charges.

Gennadi Yurievich Gannemets: variant Gennadiy Yuryevich Gan. Novorossiysk resident and hijacker of an Aeroflot TU-154 flying from Tashkent to Odessa on January 21, 1991, who wanted to go to Ankara, Turkey. Turkey refused landing permission, so the plane landed in Burgas, Bulgaria, where he was overpowered by police, who believed he was mentally ill. Russian authorities said he was a repeat offender who was released from jail on November 16, 1990. He was born in 1955. On March 1, 1991, he was extradited from Varna to Moscow. *Tass* reported he would be tried soon.

Kaddour Gaonajm: Lebanese driver of a Mitsubishi Pajero car loaded with 300 pounds of dynamite that exploded on May 11, 1988, 200 yards from the Israeli Embassy after police prevented him from parking there. He had come to Cyprus on March 26, 1988, left on April 13, and returned on April 23.

Varadjian Garabidjian: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Sean Garland: leader of a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) splinter group who was indicted in 2004. In the 1990s, Garland allegedly couriered more than $1 million in counterfeit supernotes to Europe from the North Korean Embassy in Moscow. On October 12, 2005, the U.S. Department of Justice indicted the Irish Worker's Party (political arm of the banned Official IRA splinter group) leader, age 71, and six accomplices on charges of conspiring with North Korea to put millions of dollars of counterfeit U.S. $100 bills into circulation in the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe. Garland was arrested in a Belfast hotel lobby on October 7, 2005. His attorney entered a plea of not guilty. As of January 2008, he was in Ireland. Ireland said the United States had not requested extradition.

Ihsan Garnaoui: Tunisian, age 33, arrested after he left the apartment of Abdel-Karim Jahha on May 4, 2004. He was charged in Berlin with planning to bomb Jewish and U.S. targets in Germany during the March 2003 U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. He trained at Afghanistan al Qaeda camps in July 2001 and in January 2003 illegally entered Germany. According to the charge sheet, in Afghanistan "the accused first learned battle training and how to produce and handle explosives and weapons. After that he was active as a trainer for al Qaeda. During this time he made the personal acquaintance of Osama bin Laden." He was represented by attorneys Michael Rosenthal and Margarete von Galen in what was known as the Berlin al Qaeda trial. Six other plotters were not charged.

Garnaoui's indictment was based on statements from two confidential informants. As of May 30, 2004, security officials refused to permit the two informants to testify and a key police report was missing. The prosecution was unable to specify what attacks Garnaoui was planning. On April 6, 2005, he was acquitted of terrorism charges in Berlin but found guilty of tax evasion and illegal possession of weapons. He was sentenced to three years and nine months.

Varadjian Garbidjan: Syrian arrested on July 18, 1983, by French police on suspicion of ties to Armenian militants. He was believed to head the

military wing of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in France. He was deported to Turkey and held for trial on terrorist activities. Shortly after his arrest, he admitted to planting a bomb at Orly Airport's south terminal that killed 8 and wounded 53 on July 15, 1983. On July 29, 1983, he renounced his confession before a Paris judge, saying that his confession was motivated to protect those who were arrested. On March 3, 1985, a Paris court sentenced him to life for the Orly bombing. On February 3, 1986, the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners bombed the Claridge shopping arcade off the Champs-Elysees in Paris and demanded his release.

Markus Gartmann: one of four right-wing youths charged on December 30, 1993, with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder, and aggravated arson in connection with the May 29, 1993, arson by right-wing skinheads of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, killing 5 people and injuring 10 other Turks, including a six-month-old infant. Gartmann was a former member of the extremist German People's Union. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf presiding judge Wolfgang Steffen to 15 years in prison for the killings.

Milan Gasparini: one of three Slavs who planned to hijack an August 20, 1973, American Trans-International Airways charter DC10 flying from Cleveland, Ohio, to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and divert it to South Africa or Rhodesia, where they would then demand $1 million for the safe release of 340 Slovenian and northwest Croatian emigrants and 10 crew members. The plan fell apart at Brnik Airport in Slovenia two hours before the plane was due to land when a local citizen noticed the machine gun-carrying trio acting suspiciously and warned local officials. A fourth hijacker was supposed to join them, but the group could not locate him. On the night before their attempt, the group broke into an arms depot and stole four machine guns, a revolver, and ammunition. After being spotted, two of them escaped into the woods but were captured two hours later. Gasparini, age 19, was a machinist at the ROB bicycle factory.

Fritz Martin Gelowicz: aliases Abdullah, Abdul Malik. Ringleader, age 28, of two Germans and one Turkish citizen who were arrested on September 4, 2007, at their rented house on Oak Lane in Oberschledorn, Germany. They were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and the Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of the terrorists had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were white Germans, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization.

Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing and tourist locale where they began their bomb making

on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Gelowicz came from an upper-middle-class background and converted to Islam in 2005. He was from Bavaria State and was born in Munich. His mother was a doctor and his father owned a successful business. His parents were separated. He was married in January 2007, attended a technical college in Ulm, and studied industrial engineering at the Neu-Ulm University of Applied Science. He was active in Islamist circles in Ulm and a regular at the Multi-Kultur-Haus, a Wahhabi center in the Ulm scene. He was also active in Islamic circles in Stuttgart. Gelowicz was seen with Yehia Yousif in Neu-Ulm. Yousif was a key figure in the Multicultural House which catered to Islamists.

Gelowicz was arrested on December 11, 2004, at 1:00 A.M. with Atilla Selek (alias Muaz), age 22, for setting a book on fire in front of an Ulm store. In his car was a CD that praised the jihad, Osama bin Laden, and one of the 9/11 attackers.

Gelowicz and Selek, along with Ayhan T. of Langen and Dana Boluri, an Iranian-born Kurd with German citizenship from Frankfurt, were detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau. Boluri admitted to taking part in the Hanau surveillance. Gelowicz was on welfare. He had traveled through Saudi Arabia and Syria and attended a terrorist training camp in Pakistan.

He appeared in a Karlsruhe court in closed session.

German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble announced on September 25 that the plotters had smuggled Syrian-origin detonators through Turkey and received orders from Pakistani-based operatives. They were to attack Americans in Europe within days.

Ozgur Gencarslan: on March 28, 2003, Gencarslan, age 20, hijacked a Turkish Airlines Airbus A310 that took off from Istanbul en route to Ankara and diverted it to Athens, Greece, where he surrendered after a three-hour standoff. The hijacker was apparently sitting in business class upset about family problems when he made his decision. He rushed into the cockpit when the cabin door opened 25 minutes after takeoff. He claimed to have explosives and wanted refueling in Athens before departing for Berlin, Germany. Several Turkish legislators and government officials were among the 194 passengers and crew of 9 on the flight. On March 31, he was arraigned and ordered to undergo a psychiatric evaluation. He faced three charges. He said he was emotionally distraught because of family problems. Prosecutors said he used razor blades and candles disguised as dynamite in the hijacking.

Dionissis Georgiadis: member of the November 17 group in Greece who was arrested in late 2002 and confessed to robberies and bombings in which no one was injured.

Johannes Gerdus: Dutch terrorist who died during the hijacking by the Organization of Struggle Against World Imperialism of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977. The gunmen demanded the release of the same 11 terrorists in West German jails as mentioned in the Schleyer kidnapping of September 5, 1977, and the release of 2 Palestinian terrorists held in Turkish jails for the August 11, 1976, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine machine-gun attack on passengers awaiting an El Al flight in Istanbul, Turkey. They demanded $15 million for themselves and 100,000 DM for each released prisoner. The prisoners were to be flown to Vietnam, Somalia, or People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which all indicated their unwillingness to receive the prisoners. After the plane hopscotched to various countries, the terrorists shot the pilot in Aden. A West German GSG9 team ran a successful rescue operation in Somalia on October 18, initially killing two of the

hijackers. A third in the first-class compartment opened fire and threw a grenade after being hit. A female hijacker opened fire and was quickly subdued. Gerdus was believed to have been the group's leader, identifying himself as Captain Mahmoud and Walter Mahmoud.

Deniz Gezmis: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) kidnappers of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. Their release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972. On May 3, 1972, the Turkish tourist office in Sweden was bombed in response to Ankara's parliament ratifying the death sentences. The trio was hanged on May 6, 1972.

Emile Allen Adib Ghazalah: variant Emile Ghazali. Lebanese arrested on May 26, 1989, in Cyprus in connection with the discovery by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca. He was held for aiding the illegal detention of Joe Emilie Karam, a sailor from Beirut. He was placed under an eight-day detention order. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition.

On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

'Ali Akbar Ghorbani: member of the Iranian People's Mojahedin who was kidnapped in Istanbul in late 1992. His body was found near Yalova, Turkey, on January 28, 1993. Two Turks who worked for Iran were implicated.

Nikolai Gilev: alias F. Ginlov. One of two hijackers of an Aeroflot IL14 flying the Kerchi–Krasmodar–Sevastopol domestic route on October 27, 1970. He and fellow student and cousin Vitaly M. Pozdeyev requested asylum when the plane landed at Akliman, Sinop, Turkey. They were extradited to the Soviet Union. In September 1972, one was sentenced to 10 years, the other to 13 years.

I. Gimatov: Armenian pilot who, on April 24, 1991, hijacked a helicopter from a military airport in the Soviet Republic of Armenia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and diverted it to Erzurum, Turkey, where he requested political asylum. The Union of Soviet Social Republics requested his return.

F. Ginlov: alias of Nikolai Gilev.

Sava Giorgiev: one of three alleged terrorists reported on October 12, 1990, by Bulgarian deputy minister of justice Angel Dzhambazov to have been executed during the "regenerative process" on September 6, 1988. The trio was found guilty of terrorist acts involving explosive devices in 1985 at Varna Airport, on the train from Burgas to Sofia, Bulgaria, and at a hotel in the town of Sliven. Eleven people died, and 20 were injured. The trio

also planned to plant bombs on the beaches of two major seaside resorts in the summers of 1986 and 1987.

Dimitriu Giorgiu: name on a false Cypriot passport carried by an Armenian who was arrested at Orly Airport as he was about to board a plane for Beirut on November 11, 1981. His release was demanded by the Orly Group, an Armenian organization, after it bombed the Air France office and French Cultural Center in Beirut on November 12, 1981. The group also bombed an auto parked near the Eiffel Tower on November 14 to demand his release.

On November 14, 1981, senior French political authorities ordered the release of the suspected Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) militant for "reasons of expediency." He later showed up at a December 10, 1981, ASALA press conference in Lebanon, during which the group threatened to "attack all French institutions if the government does not respect its undertaking and grant political asylum" to four ASALA members who took over the Turkish Embassy in September 1981.

Alexandros Giotopoulos: alias Michael Oikonomous. French-born academic, age 58, who was arrested on July 17, 2002, at his island home in Lipsoi, 160 miles of Athens. Police believed he was the ideological leader and possibly a founder of November 17 in Greece. He was questioned in Athens about items seized from his Athens residence, including a typewriter that might have been used for November 17 propaganda statements. Police set a fire as a ruse, permitting the helicopter team to swoop in. On July 19, police charged Giotopoulos with the premeditated murder of 13 people, including 2 U.S. military officials and a U.K. military attaché, back to 1984.

On December 8, 2003, Giotopoulos was convicted for killings and attacks that began with the assassination on December 23, 1975, of CIA chief of station at Athens Richard Welch and left 23 people dead. He had lived under an alias in Greece for decades. On December 17, 2003, he was sentenced to 21 life terms and 25 years.

Umberto Giovine: one of two Italian hijackers of an Olympic Airlines B707 flying from Paris, France, to Athens, Greece, who forced the plane back to Paris on November 8, 1968. They gave the passengers leaflets saying that they were being punished for flying to Greece, whose junta they opposed. He was sentenced to eight months.

Raki Gisba: Abkhazian pirate and associate of a group of pro-Chechen gunmen who, on January 16, 1996, hijacked the 3,800 ton Panama-registered *Avrasya,* a Sochi, Russia-bound ferry carrying 200 passengers and crew in Trabzon, threatening to sink it in the Bosporus Strait unless Russian troops stopped their attacks on the Chechen hostage takers in Pervomayskoye, Dagestan, Russia. The pirates surrendered on January 19 in Riva Bay. Moscow's *Trud* claimed that Gisba had purchased 10 pump-action shotguns.

Achimez Gochiyayev: alleged by Alexander Litvinenko, a former Russian security agent, to have been paid $500,000 by a rebel leader to organize two of the September 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk that killed nearly 300 people. He said he rented office space in the two buildings at the request of a child's friend he thought was a Russian security agent.

Husnu Gol: fired a .22-caliber revolver to kill Dursun Aksoy, an administrative attaché in the Turkish Embassy in Brussels on July 14, 1983. He dropped the gun while fleeing the scene. He was arrested on July 22, 1983, in the Netherlands and was extradited to Belgium to face trial. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the Justice Commandoes of Armenian Genocide, and the Armenian Revolutionary Army claimed credit.

V. Gubanov: warrant officer who helped Vadif Kurbanov, an Azeri pilot, who, on April 8, 1992,

hijacked a supersonic SU-25 ground-attack aircraft from the Sitelchay Air Force Base and handed it to Azeri militants at Sangachaliy Air Base, 42 kilometers southwest of Baku. He was one of three people who tied up the flight line duty officer and stole the keys to the antihijack device.

Hasan Hayri Guler: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militant who the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, as wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Ibrahim Gumrukcuoglu: militant Muslim gunman, age 48, who, on May 18, 1996, failed to assassinate Turkish president Suleyman Demirel but wounded presidential bodyguard Sukru Cukurlu and *Milleyet* newspaper reporter Ihsan Yilmaz after President Demirel opened a shopping mall in Izmit. The Izmit pharmacist was angry about a recent military agreement with Israel.

Bedrettin Gunduz: Turkish member of the Islamic Jihad Organization arrested by Turkish officials on April 10, 1987, with three others who planned to kidnap Americans and Israelis living in Turkey and to attack U.S. consulates. The group smuggled 91 kilograms of explosives into the country, intending to obtain the release of 200 colleagues imprisoned in Israel. The explosives were hidden in three bags buried in the garden of Gunduz's home.

Hasan Guneser: one of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines Flight TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich, Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. The gunman was injured during the Turkish Army's rescue of the hostages. On October 26, 1980, the Diyarbakir Martial Law Military Court charged him with conspiracy to rearrange the basic social, economic, and legal system of the state in accordance with religious principles and beliefs against secularism; engaging in propaganda with this aim; hijacking an airplane at gunpoint; violating Law 6136; and instigating robbery, murder, and injury.

Kenan Gunyel: alias Sedat-Erdal. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Gunyel carried a forged ID card for Suat Karabulut. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Surat Gusynov: believed to be the leader of a group of armed men who, on June 22, 1993, entered the Nakhichevan Hotel in Baku, Azerbaijan, fired into the air, and shouted, "Elchibey's servants, we will kill you all." At least 40 Turks were staying in the hotel, which is managed by a Turk.

Mohammed Hassan Guzel: one of two Turks, age 18, who hijacked a Turkish Airlines B727 flying from Diyarbakir to Ankara, Turkey, on March 19, 1977, and diverted it to Beirut, Lebanon. They demanded $300,000 in Turkish currency and a visit to the nearest Palestinian refugee camp. They surrendered to Lebanese authorities.

Kevork Guzelian: Lebanese and one of the four Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try the terrorists in absentia under Section 125 of the Turkish penal code. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. On July 26, 1986, Guzelian was jailed for 10 days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, saying that his safety was not guaranteed.

Cen Guylsai: one of four armed Del Sol hijackers of the Halic, a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport on May 24, 1981. Two hijackers were arrested when they left a plane to hold a news conference. The other two were overpowered and injured by the passengers. Turkey requested extradition. Guylsai was born in 1962.

H

I.H.: Dutch woman, age 19, arrested on July 18, 1990, by Dutch police in connection with the May 27, 1990, murders by four gunmen at an Italian restaurant in Roermond, the Netherlands. The gunmen believed two vacationing Australian lawyers, age 24, to be British soldiers and killed them. I.H. was believed to have helped with the murder. She lived in Amstelveen, near Amsterdam, and was arrested at the frontier with Germany, near Venlo, on returning from holiday in Yugoslavia. Police searched her flat and found documents indicating that she had rented the Provisional Irish Republican Army hideout. She was believed to be friendly with Edward Thornton, one of three individuals held for the murders.

Samir Mohammed Hadar: variants Samir Khadir, Samir Kadar. Jordanian and one of two gunmen who shot to death Yusuf el Sebai, editor of the Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram,* at the Nicosia Hilton Hotel on February 18, 1978. Sebai was a former minister of culture and a close friend of President Sadat. The duo then took 30 hostages into a restaurant and demanded to fly out of the country. A Cypriot DC8 flew them to Djibouti. After bouncing around the area, the plane returned to Larnaca Airport. Later that day, 100 Egyptian commandos landed in a C130 and attacked the hijackers. Cypriot forces fired at the commandos, killing 15 and wounding 16. The terrorists immediately surrendered. Cyprus rejected Egypt's extradition request, and Egypt suspended diplomatic relations on February 21. On April 15, 1978, the gunmen were sentenced to death. A July 31, 1978, appeal was rejected, but on October 23, 1978, the Cypriot president commuted their sentences.

In June 1980, extra security precautions were taken at Prague Castle and the Niederschoenhausen Palace in Berlin after threats were made against Cypriot president Spyros Kyprianou. Iraqi terrorists were reportedly demanding Hadar's release. He was released in 1982. He was believed to have been involved in the attacks on Rome's main synagogue in 1982 and on the Rome airport in 1985. He was believed to have been involved with the three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. He used dozens of aliases as a senior Abu Nidal operative. On December 20, 1988, *Washington Post* reported that he worked out of Rome and had set up an export-import company that traded in Italian marble but was a front for logistics, arms, and finances for terrorists. He met Aija Saloranta, a Finnish woman, at an Italian café and later married her in Sweden. He had met his first wife in Lebanon.

Patrick Haemers: variant Patrick Emers. Alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. On May 29, 1989, Brazilian federal police arrested him in Rio de Janeiro. He was detained along with Lizzie Shack, his wife, and Diane lnu, both Belgians. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force

Hercules C130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Andrea Haeusler: variant of Andrea Hausler.

Isam al-Din Hafiz: senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who was deported from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Egypt in September 1998.

Hagop Hagopian: Hagop Hagopian may not be actual name; variants Hagop Hagorian, Agop Agopyan, Agop Agopian; aliases Arutyun Takosyan, Henri Titizian, Henri Tutuzan, Abdul Mohammed Kasim, Bedros Hovanissian, Minas Ohabessian. Hooded spokesperson for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. On July 31, 1982, he and his bodyguard died from injuries suffered in an Israeli bombing of the group's Beirut headquarters the previous day. Other reports said that he was assassinated by ASALA members on April 28, 1988, in front of his Athens home. He was carrying a South Yemeni passport in the name of Lebanese Henri Tutuzan.

Hagop Hagorian: variant of Hagopian.

Mohammed Haidar: Tajik who was one of two organizers of the bombing that killed a dozen people, including four Americans working for DynCorp in Afghanistan on August 29, 2004.

Mustafa Haji: alleged by the Mojahedin-e Khalq as being the leader of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Therese Halaseh: one of four Black September hijackers on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines Flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh Prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. Halaseh was wounded when Israeli forces stormed the plane and rescued the hostages. The two male hijackers died in the rescue.

Halaseh was born near Nazareth to a middle-class Arab family. She completed high school and became a nursing student. She was recruited into Fatah by a fellow student and in 1971 went across the border to a Fatah camp. She trained in pistol shooting and explosives handling in Fatah's camp at Sidon, Lebanon.

The two female hijackers were tried in a military court in the theater of the old British Army camp at Sarafand. They were charged for terrorist crimes in violation of Point 58.d of the 1945 British Mandatory Government's Defence (Emergency) Regulations and for being members of the unlawful El Fatah association, contrary to Point 85.1.a. The two women claimed constraint according to Section 17 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936 and said that they were forced to carry the arms and were not willing members of Fatah. The tribunal rejected that defense, noting that the law allowed that defense only if there was an immediate threat of death or grievous harm, which did not appear to be the case. One of the judges demanded the death sentence for the women after they were found guilty of the three charges. His colleagues disagreed. On August 14, 1972, the two were sentenced to life in prison. Halaseh's release was demanded by the four Black September terrorists who took over the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok on December 28, 1972.

Dr. Halatyan: member of the Majlis in Iran. On October 27, 1983, Halatyan was reportedly designated to head the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia after it moved its headquarters to Tehran. It was to reorganize under the name Armed Propaganda Union for the Liberation of Turkish Armenia.

Ahmed el-Amiani Hallal: stateless individual arrested in Perpignan, France, on July 28, 1994. He

had ties to Quamrraddine Kherbanne, a founder of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front. Hallal was a member of a charity organization operating in Croatia, where Kherbanne then resided.

Muhammad Abdu Hallum: arrested by Turkish police in January 27, 1987, in connection with the discovery of 30 kilograms of explosives and timed detonators in Hatay's Reyhanli District. Hallum told the Ankara State Security Court in Ankara that he was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and had agreed to cooperate with Iraqi intelligence to attack Syrian interests.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Halqum: Syrian carrying an Iraqi tourist passport who was arrested by Turkish police on December 31, 1986, for smuggling explosives into the country. He was indicted on January 27, 1987, by the Turkish State Court for working for the illegal Muslim Brotherhood by smuggling 13 kilograms of explosives and aiming to overthrow the regime. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Salih 'Ali Hamad: one of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987, in a Limassol, Cyprus, district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder, carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986, of the Akrotiri military airport. On January 29, 1988, the Kuwaiti was jailed for seven years. On June 28, 1989, the Supreme Court overturned the sentence by the Limassol Assize Court, acquitting him on the ground that his complicity was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Hamoud Hamid: alias of an unknown Lebanese man who rented a car in Athens in July 1988. He was part of a group that was going to carry out a car bomb attack on a U.S. military base in Greece. A premature explosion wrecked the car and killed two terrorists in the Athens harbor.

Poison Hand: alias of Dimitris Koufodinas.

Faruk Hapinyan: member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) who fell down an elevator shaft in Ankara while trying to escape arrest on March 8, 1985. Police found material on his body that indicated he was planning a terrorist attack with four other ASALA members.

Mahdi Su'du Hasan: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens, Greece, to Tripoli, Libya, on June 23, 1983. The hijackers demanded to be flown to Beirut, Lebanon. The plane landed in Rome to refuel; the pilot was denied landing permission in Beirut. After hopscotching, the plane landed at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus. The hijackers demanded to go to Tehran. The hijackers surrendered. The hijackers were members of a Shi'ite Moslem militia group who wanted an independent investigation to look into the 1978 disappearance in Libya of Musa as-Sadr, the group's spiritual leader. On August 2, 1983, the hijackers were sentenced to seven years in jail after pleading guilty in a Nicosia, Cyprus, court.

Fatih Hasanein: leader of the Third World Relief Agency from 1992 to 1995. Hasanein received money from Osama bin Laden to buy weapons for Bosnian fighters.

Ahmad Hashahit: aliases Ahmad al-Shaqiq Dusuqi Ahmad, Ahmad Hashaykah, Ahmad Hasayqah. Palestinian Islamic Jihad member with a Jordanian passport believed responsible for setting off a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991. The bomb killed 7 and injured 10 others at the Air Courier Service office in the town center of Patras, Greece. His body was blown apart in the explosion. He had posed as a student at the Polytechnic School of Patrai University and was a resident of the Stasikhena Patron

student dormitory. Police believed the bomb went off accidentally as he was carrying it out of the apartment of his Greek girlfriend, who lived in the building.

Lahoussine el-Haski: most-wanted suspect in Saudi Arabia, who was arrested in July 2004 in Maaseik, Belgium. He had returned from a trip to Syria and Turkey. On February 16, 2006, a Belgian court sentenced him to seven years for belonging to the Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, which was involved in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004 and the 2003 bombing in Casablanca, Morocco, that killed 32 people. He was indicted on April 11, 2006, by Spanish Judge Juan del Olmo for membership in a terrorist group, murder, and attempted murder.

Hasmamat: Chechen rebel spokesperson for the scores of Chechen terrorists who on October 23, 2002, seized 900 hostages at a Moscow theater.

Mohammad Shaban Hassan: Libyan Embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the two Libyans, Ali Ecefli Ramadan and Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni. Ramadan and Tarhuni were stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey; threw away a bag containing six grenades; and ran. Hassan's trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

Andrea Hausler: variants Haeusler, Haeussler. The extradition of Hausler, age 31, from Greece to Germany was announced on January 8, 1997, in connection with the April 5, 1986, bombing of La Belle Discotheque that killed 4 and injured 229 people. She was arrested in October 1996 at the request of German authorities while vacationing in the Chalkidiki resort near the northern port city of Thessaloniki.

On November 18, 1997, the trial began of Abulghasem Eter, Yasser Chraidi, Ali Chanaa, Verena Chanaa, and her sister Andrea Hausler for the bombing on charges of murder, attempted murder, and being an accessory to a crime. Eter and Hausler were charged as accessories. All faced life sentences. On November 13, 2001, Hausler was acquitted for lack of proof that she knew there was a bomb in her sister Verena's bag.

Bedros Havanassian: alias of Hagop Hagopian.

'Umar Ahmad Hawillu: variant of Omar Ahmad Hawillo.

Yasin Hayal: convicted of bombing a McDonald's in 2004. He confessed on January 22, 2007, to inciting the murder of Turkish Armenian journalist Hrant Dink the previous week.

David William Hedges: Briton named as one of five white Communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122 mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. The U.K. government said it could not send him to South Africa in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Volker Heidel: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Rolf Heissler: student, age 26, serving eight years for armed robbery. He was freed during the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. He and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Libya; Beirut, Lebanon; Damascus, Syria; and Amman, Jordan. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum.

Heissler was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and of the Confederation of Industry, and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On August 1, 1995, Heissler was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer.

Jaballa Hejab: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. Greece authorities said he entered Greece on June 1, 1988, on a Libyan passport and was probably the group's leader. He stayed in several hotels in the Attiki area and in an apartment on 6 Grigorios Lambrakis Street in Glifadha, the terrorists' base of operations. Fingerprints indicated that he had participated in the February 18, 1978, assassination in Cyprus of Egyptian journalist Yusuf al-Siba'i.

Monika Helbing: alias Elke Winter. Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorist arrested in East Germany on June 14, 1990. She was married to Horst Winter, a fellow RAF terrorist, with whom she had a one-year-old son. The Berlin City Court issued an arrest warrant on June 17, 1990, following an earlier complaint from the German Democratic Republic general state prosecutor about the refusal of the Central Municipal Court to arrest three RAF members. The couple was picked up in Frankfurt (Oder). They were wanted for several kidnappings and assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977. The Federal Republic of Germany intended to request extradition. Helbing was handed over to West German authorities on September 26, 1990.

Ahmed Mohd Ali Hersh: Jordanian who shot to death 'Azmi al-Mufti, the second highest ranking official at the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest, Romania, on December 4, 1984. Hersh was a student at the Bucharest Institute of Construction. Black September claimed credit, although the Abu Nidal Group was suspected. Hersh was arrested.

Karl-Heinz Hoffman: leader of the neo-Nazi paramilitary Hoffman Military Sports Group. He and five of his followers were arrested on September 27, 1980, in West Germany in connection with the detonation of a hand grenade the previous day near the exit from the Munich Oktoberfest beer festival that killed 13 and injured 215. On September 29, 1980, five of the suspects were released for insufficient evidence of connection to the blast.

Sieglinde Hoffmann: member of the West German Red Army Faction (RAF) who was arrested with four other women in the Latin Quarter of Paris on May 6, 1980. Police found gasoline bombs, guns, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and false identity papers. On August 1, 1995, she was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer.

Barbara Perau-Hofmeier: Red Army Faction member who was serving eight years in prison for a bomb attack on a federal border guard barracks. She was freed early from custody on March 13, 1993.

Josef Norbert Hofmeier: Red Army Faction member arrested on June 22, 1987, and charged with setting off three bombs on August 11, 1986, at a barracks of the Federal Frontier Force in

Swistal-Heimerzheim near Bonn, West Germany. On January 20, 1989, the Fifth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found the Duisburg resident guilty of bombing the Frontier barracks and the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen, Germany, in 1986. He was sentenced to 10 years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that he was involved with the RAF.

Birgit Hogefeld: on January 4, 1985, the Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, issued a warrant for six new members of the Red Army Faction (RAF), including Hogefeld. On September 20, 1988, the Khalid Akbar Commando of the RAF and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer. The government issued a warrant for Hogefeld's arrest in the case. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members.

On June 27, 1993, Hogefeld was arrested following a gun battle with officers of the GSG-9 antiterrorist unit of the Federal Frontier Protection Force in Bad Kleinen near Schwerin, Germany. Police were investigating whether she was involved in the March 1993 bombing of the prison in Weiterstadt, in Hesse, Germany. She was also wanted for questioning in the early 1985 assassination of Maschinen-Turbinen Union board member Zimmerman, the July 1985 killing of Siemens board member Beckurts and his driver Groppler, the October 1985 attack on diplomat van Braunmuehl, and the November 1989 attack on Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Herrhausen. She had been a RAF member since 1974.

Hogefeld was born in Wiesbaden in 1956. She passed her final university exam in 1975. She broke off law studies and taught the organ.

On November 5, 1996, she was sentenced to life in prison by a five-judge court for the bombing of a U.S. Army base in Frankfurt in which Airman First Class Frank Scarton and civilian Becky Jo Bristol were killed. Soldier Edward Pimental was killed before the bombing so that his identity card could be used. She was also convicted for taking part in the 1988 attack on Tietmeyer, who had since become president of the Bundesbank. The court was silent on the charge of murder linked to her June 1993 arrest. Hogefeld said the RAF was part of a "bygone era" and should disband and that the armed struggle was wrong.

Cleven Holt: aliases Clevin Raphael Holt, Kevin Holt, Isa Abdullah Ali. On January 22, 1996, the U.S. media reported that he was a U.S.-born suspected Hizballah terrorist who was in Bosnia working with local Islamic terrorists. The press said he was arrested earlier for posing as a U.S. serviceman. He once worked as a groundskeeper and janitor at Howard University. Holt claimed to have been a gunman with Hizballah in Beirut, Lebanon, in the early 1980s. He claimed he was a member of Amal, the Lebanese Shi'ite militia, when he was interviewed by a *Washington Post* reporter in 1982. He was the subject of a U.S. manhunt in Bosnia in 1996 when he tried to enter a NATO compound.

Clevin Raphael Holt: alias of Cleven Holt.

Kevin Holt: alias of Cleven Holt.

Josef Homolov: Czech-born Canadian who hijacked an Air India B747 flying the Bombay–Beirut–Rome–New York run on December 25, 1974. He demanded a gun and passage to a place of his choice. During the two-hour siege, he attempted to force the pilot to put the plane into a sharp dive over the center of Rome. He was overpowered by the crew. Homolov received a minor head injury. He was arrested by Italian authorities upon landing in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hornik: two of three people who brandished a broken pistol on June 2, 1958, and forced the pilot of a domestic Czechoslovakian general aviation charter plane to fly to Vienna, Austria. The trio was arrested for extortion

under threats, but the charges were dropped on June 6, 1958.

Muhamet Houda: variant Mohamed Huda. Houda, age 39, was one of two Egyptians arrested by Albanian police on June 29, 1998, and accused of attempting to organize an Islamic fundamentalist network throughout the country. They led the Renaissance of the Islamic Heritage, which had been active in charitable work for a year. Another report listed the organization as the Tirana branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the Revival of the Islamic Heritage. Such groups were also suspected of being covers for terrorist groups. The duo rented an apartment in the Tirana suburbs in which police found forged documents, two automatic pistols, two rifles, and ammunition.

On July 4, the Albanian newspaper *Tirana Koha Jone* claimed that the duo was arrested in Elbasan in central Albania, escorted to Rians Airport, and put onto a military plane. The paper claimed that the duo was wanted for two murders committed in France and Algiers and were thought to belong to a Saudi terrorist group. Another report said "Huda" was an Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al Qaeda member. A judge had allegedly freed them, but the police helped to spirit them out of the country after they were declared persona non grata.

The *Tirana Gazeta Shqiptare* on July 14 claimed that the duo would set up a training camp in Elbasan for young Muslims who, on graduation, would infiltrate the Kosovo Liberation Army. They were alleged to be members of the Selephist sect. Another report said the duo was sent to Egypt.

Mohammad Rashid Husayn: claimed to be innocent and merely fighting for the liberation of Palestine when Husayn and Mahdi Mohammad Zubeyde's trial began at the Fourth High Criminal Court in Istanbul on November 4, 1977. Husayn and Zubeyde were accused of attacking the Istanbul airport in August 1976 and causing the deaths of 4 and injuries to 20 others. The duo was sentenced to life in prison for murder and causing injuries, but the Supreme Court of Appeals reversed the sentences. The prosecutor asked instead for 5 to 10 years for infiltrating arms into Turkey.

Rashid Kurshid Husayn: Kurd whom *Ha'aretz* claimed on November 13, 1986, of being one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey, synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front–'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North.

I

I.I.: Turk, age 41, arrested in a café on June 27, 1988, following the fatal shooting of Nihat Karaman, founder of the Association of Turkish Workers in the Netherlands, outside his Amsterdam home during the night. He had opposed the extreme right Turkish terrorist Grey Wolves and was active in the Dutch pacifist movement.

Bislan I.: Chechen, age 25, arrested in Tours, France, on May 18, 2005, in connection with the November 2, 2004, murder of filmmaker Theo van Gogh. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which assassin Mohammed Bouyeri belonged.

Mauro Iacone: Italian Defense Ministry employee arrested by Rome police on June 25, 1987, in connection with the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, a Red Brigades splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Ahmed Mohammed Ibrahim: Ethiopian student and suspected Eritrean Liberation Front member, age 24, who was arrested on December 10, 1969, in the Madrid airport while carrying a suitcase containing explosives. He said that he and another planned to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines flight on the Madrid–Romeo–Athens–Addis Ababa run on December 12, 1969, fly the plane over Paris and London, distribute leaflets, and then destroy the plane on the ground in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mohammad Ibrahim: Lebanese-born Palestinian who threw a grenade into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices of the Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees. He was a Black June member.

Sukur Mohamed Ibrahim: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of "conspiracy to commit a felony" and released him from custody. He was accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli Consulate and its personnel and faced a 10-year prison term.

Sultan Said Idiyev: alias Aslan. Chechen armed with a grenade, two pounds of TNT, a submachine gun, and explosives taped to his body, who, on July 31, 2001, hijacked a bus in southern Russia and held more than 25 passengers hostage. The bus was going from Nevinnomyssk to Stavropol at 7:00 A.M. when the hijacker ordered it to an airport outside Mineralnyye Vody, a resort town less than 100 miles from Chechnya. Authorities initially believed two hijackers were involved. He demanded the release of five Chechens who were imprisoned for a May 1994 bus hijacking. After a 12-hour siege in 100 degree heat, members of the Alpha unit of the Federal Security Service rushed the bus with gunfire and smoke grenades. As a smoke bomb went off, the gunman peeked through a window and a sniper killed him.

Bajro Ikanovic: after conducting several criminal activities in France, he returned to his native

Bosnia-Herzegovina and converted to Islam. He was arrested on October 19, 2005, in Copenhagen, Denmark, after providing 40 pounds of explosives to Mirsad Bektasevic, a Bosnian who used it to fabricate an explosives vest on Polygonska Street in Sarajevo. He was arrested after Sarajevo police raided an apartment occupied by an underground group that was planning to bomb the U.K. Embassy. Police confiscated explosives, rifles, other arms, and a video hailing "brothers" who were killed in Afghanistan and Iraq. They were hiding explosives inside lemons and tennis balls and trying to set up terrorist training camps in the hills outside Sarajevo.

Ahmet Ikaz: listed by Interpol as a Pakistani criminal, age 24, he was one of seven men killed on March 2, 2002, by Macedonian police who initially said they were plotting terrorist attacks at the U.S., German, and U.K. embassies in Skopje. Five of the dead were Pakistani or Middle Eastern; the others may have been ethnic Albanians. Police had been following them since detaining two Jordanians and two Bosnians in February and seizing computer disks with information on embassies and government installations. The police fired warning shots when attempting to detain the terrorists, who fired back. Police suffered no casualties in the shootout on a dirt road leading to Ljuboten. Police said they had seized eight Chinese-designed hand grenades (probably from Albania), a rocket-propelled grenade launcher with ammunition, an antitank weapon, four automatic weapons, two pistols, a bazooka, flares, and more than a dozen new uniforms of the Albanian National Liberation Army. The terrorists were in civilian clothing. Some carried Turkish bank notes and two plastic cards with Arabic writing.

On April 30, 2004, Macedonian police spokesperson Mirjana Konteska told the media that police had ambushed and killed seven innocent South Asian (six Pakistanis and one Indian) illegal immigrants to show that police were participating in the war on terrorism. Three former police commanders, two special police officers, and a businessman were charged with murder and faced life sentences. The immigrants were smuggled into Macedonia from Bulgaria by a special Macedonian police group who told the victims that they would be transferred to Western Europe. The next day, police accused former Interior Minister Ljube Boskovski of ordering the killings. He reportedly skipped to Croatia, where, police said, they could not arrest and extradite him because of his Croatian citizenship.

Adnan Ilhan: awakened the four suicide bombers in a series of al Qaeda attacks in November 2003 that killed 58 people and wounded 750 in Istanbul. He was captured in southwestern Turkey.

Huseyin Inan: one of three Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) kidnappers of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. Their release was demanded by four TPLA hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 on May 3, 1972. On May 3, 1972, the Turkish tourist office in Sweden was bombed in response to Ankara's parliament ratifying the death sentences. The trio was hanged on May 6, 1972.

Vilim Inkret: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum. Inkret broke into the cockpit with an ax, took over the controls, and flew to Foligno, while the other two pointed guns at the passengers.

Ali Aslan Isik: one of the top leaders of Turkish Hizballah, a Kurdish Islamic (Sunni) extremist group unrelated to Lebanese Hizballah, who was arrested by Turkish authorities in December 2002.

Itskhakov: one of two prisoners whose release was obtained by 15 prisoners who, on August 19, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot Tupolev 154 flying them between Neryungri and Yakutsk in Russia. The hijacking prisoners demanded to be flown abroad. The plane landed in New Delhi, India, and later

Karachi, Pakistan, where the hijackers surrendered to local authorities and requested political asylum. The Pakistanis initially granted asylum to 11 Soviet hijackers but then took them into custody. They were to be charged with hijacking, which carries a penalty of death or 25 years in jail. On August 21, the deputy chairman of Uzbekistan's KGB said the 11 would be extradited. *Tass* said one of the two released prisoners was the hijacking ringleader. On September 2, a special Pakistani court handling antiterrorist cases sent to prison the 11 hijackers after finding them guilty of charges of hijacking and possessing unlicensed weapons. On September 4, *Tass* said that the Karachi court had decided to remand the hijackers in custody until September 23. By November 20, all the hijackers had been sentenced to various terms in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and were awaiting trial by Pakistani courts.

Dakha Iverieli: one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983. In August, Iverieli was sentenced to 14 years.

Paata Iverieli: one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983. In August, Iverieli was sentenced to 14 years.

Franjo Ivi: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for *resistance*) who were arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, Ivi was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot, for planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency, and for planning to assassinate a political opponent.

Stipe Ivkosic: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for *resistance*) who were arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, Ivkosic was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot, for planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency, and for planning to assassinate a political opponent.

Franciszek Izdebski: would-be hijacker of a Polish Lot flying from Katowice to Gdansk on August 5, 1981. He was arrested by the Citizens' Militia in Gdansk, Poland.

J

K.J.: received an eight-year unsuspended sentence on July 28, 1978, by the Bratislava Regional Court for planning to hijack a plane in April 1978 on the Bratislava–Prague route. He was assigned to the Third Correctional-Educational Group.

L.J.: on October 11, 1989, Czechoslovakia's *Rude Pravo* announced that the government was initiating criminal proceedings against the unemployed individual who was born in 1971 and resided in Prievidza District for preparing to hijack a plane to a foreign country. He had made imitation incendiary devices and a fake revolver.

Marad J.: Chechen, age 22, arrested in Amsterdam on April 19, 2005, in connection with the November 2, 2004, murder of filmmaker Theo van Gogh. He was believed tied to the Hofstad network of Islamic fundamentalists to which assassin Mohammed Bouyeri belonged.

Hijab Jaballah: alias Khadir Samir Muhammad. Jaballah was reportedly involved with the three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. His fingerprints were found in a hired car and in the Glifadha apartment in which he lived. Abu Nidal's group had claimed that he died in 1985.

Idris Jamal Jabir: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca, Morocco. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition.

On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

Isabell Jacob: Red Army Faction member who was released early on March 13, 1993. She had

been serving a four-and-a-half-year sentence for a bombing of the Hannover Fair, inter alia.

Husayn Abu Ja'far: Hizballah member claimed by *Ha'aretz* on November 13, 1986, as being one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey, synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front–'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North. The newspaper said Ja'far was the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine representative in Iran and a trainer at the Mansuriyat base. He left Istanbul and returned to Tehran three days before the attack, leaving the operation to the two remaining terrorists.

Joseph Jakaby: one of seven anti-Communist Hungarian students who, on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Abdulfettah Jalhan: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of "conspiracy to commit a felony" and released him from custody. He was accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli Consulate and its personnel and faced a 10-year prison term.

Janko Janjic: Serbian war crimes suspect, age 43, who, on October 12, 2000, set off a hand grenade as North Atlantic Treaty Organization peacekeeping troops tried to arrest him in Foca, Bosnia, 25 miles southeast of Sarajevo. The blast killed him and wounded four German soldiers, none critically. He was the third suspected war criminal to die while resisting arrest. Janjic was a car mechanic before the war. He was one of four Bosnian Serb subcommanders indicted for the torture, rape, and enslavement of women and girls in Foca in summer 1992.

Frazek Jarda: engineer of a Czech four-car passenger train who with accomplices on September 11, 1951, hijacked the train to Selb-Ploeszberg in the U.S. zone of Germany when a confederate switched a track at Asch station and crossed the border. The United States granted him asylum.

Roman Jasinski: one of two armed male Poles who tried to hijack a LOT AN24 flying from Katowice to Warsaw, Poland, on June 9, 1970. The crew foiled them.

Muhammad Brazim Jayyusi: alias 'Ali Shawqi. Lebanese whose eight-day detention was ordered by Limassol's district court in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices of the Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Aiden Jelal: one of four armed Del Sol hijackers of the Halic, a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport on May 24, 1981. Two hijackers were arrested when they left a plane to hold a news conference. The other two were overpowered and injured by the passengers. Turkey requested extradition. Jelal was born on March 2, 1960.

Borivoje Jelic: one of five individuals who were charged with the September 27, 1981, hijacking by German-speaking Croatians of a Yugoslavian National Airlines B737 flying from Dubrovnik to Belgrade, Serbia. The group demanded to be flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. The plane refueled at Ellinikon International Airport, then landed at

Larnaca after the Israelis refused landing privileges. The hijackers surrendered to police and were quickly extradited to Yugoslavia. The group was tried on February 9, 1982, in the Belgrade District Court. Jelic claimed to have led the hijacking after his release from a punitive correction center and subsequent inability to find a job or passport.

Jhosepian: identified on August 13, 1983, by the Commando for the Defense of Western Civilization as the sixth member of a group of Armenian Revolutionary Army terrorists who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983. It was never confirmed that there was a sixth terrorist.

Bashir Ibrahim Jibril: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) member assassinated in Athens, Greece, on August 19, 1978. The PFLP blamed the Greek government.

Abu Jihad: leader of three terrorists, who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Al-Zir Jihad: one of two Palestinian students who threw a hand grenade at two other Palestinian students at a Thessaloniki, Greece, student hotel on November 8, 1985. They were arrested while attempting to leave the country on a flight from Mikra Airport. Police found an automatic weapon, 2 grenades, and 420 grams of dynamite in the al Fatah members' apartment.

K

Czeslaw K.: Polish pilot who diverted his Polish LOT on its Warsaw–Wroclaw run on February 12, 1982, and landed at the U.S. Air Force base at Tempelhof in West Berlin, where he requested political asylum. It was granted. On July 19, 1982, he was acquitted of hijacking.

Ekrem K.: alias Usame. Leader of al Qaeda in Turkey who was captured in Konya on January 29, 2007. He was believed to have communicated with al Qaeda in code and trained new recruiters.

F.K.: received a nine-and-a-half years unsuspended sentence on July 28, 1978, by the Bratislava Regional Court for planning to hijack a plane in April 1978 on the Bratislava–Prague route. He was assigned to the Third Correctional-Educational Group.

J.K.: foiled in a hijack plan during a check of security installations at Prague's Ruzyne Airport on June 5, 1978. J.K. was sentenced by the Prague City Court to nine years for planning a hijacking.

Slawomir K.: overpowered by crewmen when he tried to hijack a hydrofoil en route from Szczecin to Swinoujscie, Poland, and divert it to Sweden. He was arrested.

Muhammad Kabous: variant Kabbus; alias Taliban. Kabous lived in Tharodant or Tharudant, Hungary, and was born in 1982. He joined al Qaeda in Iraq as a martyr in 2007, contributing 150 euro, 15 in Turkish currency, and his passport, ID, and driver's license. His recruitment coordinator was Mua'awia al Maghribi, who he met through Al Bashieer (variant al-Bashir). Kabous flew from Morocco to Turkey and on to Syria, where he met Abd Al Rahman, Omar, and Walied. He brought 150 euros. He had experience as a mechanic and had worked as a driver. His mobile phone number was 0021268771451; his cousin's was 0021268735144.

Tallal Khaled Kaddourah: Lebanese, age 21, and one of two Black Septembrists who opened their suitcases at an Athens airport inspection on August 5, 1973, pulled out machine guns and grenades, and killed 3 and wounded 55 passengers. They had been ordered to attack the Trans World Airlines flight to Tel Aviv, Israel, but the passengers had already boarded. The dead included two Americans and an Indian. The terrorists claimed that they were avenging the Mossad execution of Abu Youssef in Beirut, Lebanon, on April 10, 1973. They seized 35 hostages but soon surrendered to Athens police. On August 7, 1973, the two told a court that they had "orders to hit at immigrants to Israel because they kill our wives and children." The Seventh Suicide Squad claimed credit, although the duo was later identified as belonging to Ahmad abd-al Ghaffur's group of Fatah dissidents. After a one-day trial, a Greek court sentenced them to death on January 23, 1974. The sentences were commuted to life in prison on April 23, 1974. Their release was demanded in the armed attack and hijacking on December 17, 1973, in Italy and the

February 2, 1974, takeover of a Greek ship in Karachi, Pakistan. The duo was released and expelled to Libya on May 5, 1974. It appears they were freed in Libya; one of them was with Abd-al Ghaffur when he was killed in Beirut on September 13, 1974.

Rabah Kadre: Kadre, age 35, with al Qaeda ties, was arrested in November 2002 in the United Kingdom on terrorism-related charges. Kadre was accused of possessing materials for the "preparation, instigation or commission of terrorism." He had been to terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. He was linked to three Algerians and a Moroccan arrested in a Paris suburb on December 16, 2002, who had two vials of an unidentified liquid and an anticontamination suit that could protect "against biological, chemical, and nuclear risks." Police believed they were planning a terrorist attack on the Russian Embassy in Paris.

Kafarov: vocational school student and one of two men who attempted on September 2, 1990, to hijack a Soviet airliner in Kirghizia in central Asia as it was flying from Przhevalsk to Frunze, the capital of Kirghizia, but were overpowered. They demanded to go to South Africa but were arrested. They came from Tokmak, Kirghizia.

Ramazani Kahlo: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988, who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan and who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahedeen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of the diplomats were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Stojilko Kajevic: leader of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland, an anti-Communist Serbian émigré group, arrested in New York City by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges.

Moussafer Kakar: Turk arrested on April 24, 1985, at the Gare du Nord by Paris police for smuggling four sticks of dynamite and four detonators. He had just arrived on a Brussels, Belgium, train. He also had eight forged identity cards and eight forged Belgian driver's licenses. The dynamite was traced to a theft in June 1984 at Ecossine of 800 kilograms of explosives by Direct Action.

Kiriakos Kakis: Greek Cypriot subject of a 1977 U.K. extradition hearing sought by Cyprus. In April 1977, two individuals arrested in November 1977 sent an EOKA-B letter to the British High Commission in Cyprus threatening that diplomats and servicemen would be kidnapped and killed if Kakis was surrendered. The EOKA-B bombing of three British military bases in Cyprus on December 1, 1977, was believed related to the hearing.

Ivan Kale: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for *resistance*) arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, Kale was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot, planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency, and planning to assassinate a political opponent.

Mahmut Kalkan: hijacker of a Turkish B727 that left Istanbul for Izmir, Turkey, on April 15, 1983. He diverted the plane to Ellinikon Airport near Athens. Police stormed the plane after he released the 106 passengers. He apparently wanted to go

to Australia or Iceland. He said that his actions were motivated to gain freedom from the Turkish regime. Greek law forbade the extradition request of Turkey because his actions were politically motivated. He claimed membership in Del Sol, a leftist extremist group in Turkey, but he recanted under interrogation. On February 5, 1984, he was sentenced by an Athens court to 13 years and 5 months in prison for hijacking.

Kany: spokesperson for the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) who, on October 2, 1991, said that his group would exchange 7 Turkish soldiers kidnapped on August 4, 1991, for 500 KWP (variant of PKK) prisoners.

Yuriy Yuryevick Kapirushov: student, age 17, at the Krasnoyarsk vocational and technical college and would-be hijacker. On June 28, 1990, Kapirushov attempted to hijack Aeroflot Flight 3594, a TU154 flying from Krasnodar to Orenburg and Krasnoyarsk, Russia. He wanted to go to Turkey but was seized. The KGB directorate for Orenburg Oblast filed criminal charges.

Muhammed Metin Kaplan: alias the Caliph of Cologne. Leader of the Islamic State, a Cologne-based extremist group that planned a failed suicide plane attack on the tomb of Turkey's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, during 1998 celebrations. In October 2001, the Turk was serving a four-year term in Germany for calling for the killing of a rival Berlin-based religious leader who claimed Islamic supremacy in Germany. The individual was killed in 1997 by unknown attackers. He was convicted of public incitement to criminal acts in November 2000. He is the brother-in-law of Harun Aydin, a Turkish militant arrested October 17, 2001, by Frankfurt airport authorities while he was attempting to board a flight to Iran with detonators, combat clothing, a mask, a biochem protective suit, a CD-ROM advocating jihad and suicide attacks, his will, and a farewell note to his wife. The group's 1,100 members had links to al Qaeda and called for the overthrow of Turkey's secular government. Turkey had requested his extradition on charges of high treason for several years. His father, Cemaleddin Kaplan, set up the group in 1983.

On June 20, 2005, a court in Istanbul convicted Kaplan on charges of planning to crash a plane into the hillside where Ataturk is buried. He was sentenced to life in prison for attempting to "overturn the constitutional order," a charge of treason.

Elie Karabetian: Jordanian member, age 23, of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front who joined Mansur Seifeddin Mourad in throwing two hand grenades into the Athens office of El Al on November 27, 1969, killing a two-year-old Greek child and wounding 15 others, including 3 Americans, a Briton, 10 Greeks, and a three-year-old Greek child. He was sentenced to eight years but was released on July 22, 1970, after the hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Hacer Karabulut: alias of Seyhan Dogan.

Suat Karabulut: alias of Kenan Gunyel.

Geza Karaczony: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 flying from Bucharest, Romania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich, Germany. The hijackers were disarmed by West German police and requested political asylum. Karaczony was sentenced to two and a half years by a West German court on January 20, 1971.

Nihat Karadeniz: one of three people arrested after Turkish border police at the Cilvegozu gate from Jordan arrested the driver of a Mercedes carrying 30 kilograms of high explosives. The driver said he had received $400 to drive the car to Turkey. Two Iraqis with Jordanian passports were arrested; police also were searching for a holder of a Jordanian passport. The car's documents were forged. The car was registered to Karadeniz, who had worked in Kuwait.

Joe Emilie Karam: sailor from Beirut arrested on May 26, 1989, in Cyprus in connection with the discovery by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca, Morocco.

Andrzej Jaroslaw Karasinski: hijacker of a Polish TU134 flying from Copenhagen to Warsaw on November 4, 1976. He diverted the plane to Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where he surrendered. What the crew thought were a grenade and pistol was actually partly chewed rye bread colored with shoe polish. Karasinski was being deported to Poland after serving a four-month term in Denmark for burglary, theft, and forgery. Poland requested extradition. On February 15, 1977, Karasinski was sentenced to four years by Judge Kurt Wachsmann, who said Karasinski would not be expelled from Austria provided that no other criminal acts committed by him were brought to the court's attention.

Mehmet Karasungur: identified on November 11, 1993, by the Turkish *Daily News* as a leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in 1980 whose group infiltrated Turkey over the Syrian border.

Durmus Karatas: leader of a Turkish terrorist organization that planned to kill U.S. president George Bush during a visit to Ataturk's mausoleum in Ankara. Karatas was killed in a police raid on July 16, 1991.

Dursun Karatas: leader of the Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left of Turkey) arrested on September 10, 1994, by French police when he was attempting to enter the country in Madon via Italy under a false ID card. Turkey requested extradition. He was wanted by Interpol and was arrested on an international arrest warrant issued by Turkey. After nine years in prison, he escaped from an Istanbul prison on October 25, 1989, along with Dev Sol's deputy, Bedri Yagan, who was killed in a 1993 police raid. In 1991, a military tribunal sentenced Karatas to death in absentia. The sentence was commuted to life for "good behavior" while he was in prison. While he was hiding in France in April 1995, he called for his group to reorganize under the name Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Costas Karatsolis: charged on July 21, 2002, with carrying out three armed robberies and participating in the theft of dozens of antitank rockets from an army base in central Greece in 1989. He was arrested that weekend with his friend Iraklis Kostaris.

Murat Karayilan: leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in late 2007. He graduated from a Turkish college and went to work for the Turkish government in 1980. That lasted for three months, when he claimed he was discriminated against for his Kurdish heritage.

Huseyin Karbulut: brother of Metin Karbulut, both Kurds. He was arrested on August 6, 1990, for the attempted murder the previous day of Hamut Yerli, a Turk, reportedly the leader in Austria of the Turkish right-wing Grey Wolves group, who was shot in Vienna, Austria. Yerli survived two shots to the stomach. Karbulut's trial for attempted murder began on June 7, 1994, in Wiesbaden.

Metin Karbulut: brother of Huseyin Karbulut, both Kurds. He escaped arrest on August 6, 1990, for the attempted murder the previous day of Hamut Yerli, a Turk, reportedly the leader in Austria of the Turkish right-wing Grey Wolves group, who was shot in Vienna, Austria. Yerli survived two shots to the stomach. Metin Karbulut was later arrested in Wiesbaden.

Hamid Reza Karimi: alias Hamid Gezo Mehran Beheiri. One of five Iranian diplomats arrested

in Turkey on October 25, 1988, who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan and who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahedeen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of the diplomats were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team. On October 28, 1988, Karimi was expelled and flown out of Turkey.

Azizbek Karimov: alias Medetbek Taliyev. On December 26, 2002, Karimov, age 24, failed to get close enough to the U.S. Embassy, so on December 27, 2002, he walked to a market in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and left his explosives-laden briefcase. When the bomb went off, 7 people died and 20 were injured.

After being berated by his Islamic mentors for not bombing the U.S. Embassy, on May 8, 2003, he brought a perfume box with a grenade and timer to a Bakai Bank wire transfer outlet in Osh. The grenade killed cashier, Dilshat Aliyev, age 27, who Karimov had met. The police tracked him down by his alias, and he fled to Uzbekistan.

He was captured later in May 2003 in a shootout with Uzbekistan police in his basement hideout in Andijan. Before capture, he unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide with a spoonful of rat poison and by slicing his arm.

After his capture, he told authorities that he was given explosives and thousands of dollars to kill Americans. If he could not attack the U.S. Embassy because it was too well protected, he was to bomb the Pinara-Bishkek Hotel, which attracts foreigners. He said his Islamic radical commanders told him in September 2002 in Istanbul that "Americans came to Afghanistan and killed our brothers. We have to pay them back."

Karimov was born in Andjian, Uzbekistan, 175 miles east of Tashkent. He underwent six months of training in guns and explosives at a Chechen camp near Khasavyurt, Dagestan. He linked up with the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan terrorist group led by former Soviet paratrooper Juma Namangani. He claimed he met bin Laden and went to Afghanistan for more training.

On February 16, 2004, the Uzbekistan Supreme Court convicted and sentenced him to death.

Ara Hovsel Karvikian: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

'Abd al-'Aziz Farhat al-Kashab: variant al-Kashat. One of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987, in a Limassol, Cyprus, district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder, carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986, of the Akrotiri military airport. The merchant with a Saudi passport was arrested on April 29, 1987, by Limassol police.

Vladimir Kashpuk: deputy chairman of the Kuril, U.S.S.R., local council who, on August 31, 1990, led the passengers who hijacked an Aeroflot AN24 in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk airport and demanded to be taken home to Iturup part of the Kuril Islands. They were exhausted by numerous earlier flight delays. On approach, the plane could not land because of bad weather and returned to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The passengers refused to deplane.

Arslan Kasimov: ex-convict, age 48, arrested on December 27, 1993, in connection with the December 23, 1993, attack by four masked gunmen on a classroom at School No. 25 in Rostov-on-Don, Russia. They took a dozen students and

their teacher hostage, forced them into a bus, and were given an MI-8 helicopter. He was an ethnic Kyrgyz from Azerbaijan.

Monzer al-Kassar: variant Munsir al-Qaysar. Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas (alias Abu Abbas), who was behind the *Achille Lauro* attack, and to Saddam Hussein's older son Uday. On July 24, 1987, he and his brother Haytham were expelled from Spain. He was accused of being connected with two attacks on Arab citizens in Madrid.

On November 1, 1989, subpoenas issued in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., in connection with a suit against Pan American World Airways pending in federal court in Brooklyn, New York, asked for all documents pertaining to al-Kassar's activities. The suit arose from the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie that killed 270 people.

On June 4, 1992, Marbella, Spain, police arrested him. He was believed to have financed the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 people.

On February 24, 1993, the Spanish National Hearings Court granted his extradition to Argentina, where he was wanted for forgery. He was accused of having illegally obtained Argentine nationality.

He was acquitted in Spain in 1995 of supplying assault rifles used by the Palestinians who shipjacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in 1985, killing an American.

He was arrested by Spanish authorities in Madrid on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of "conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possible surface-to-air missiles" to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." He was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, on the Costa del Sol, where on February 6, 2007, he met with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile. Romanian authorities arrested his codefendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy. The U.S. requested extradition.

The Spanish National Hearings Court approved his extradition in October 2007. The court said that since the 1970s, he had provided weapons to armed groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Bosnia, Iran, and Iraq, inter alia. The Spanish government gave its final approval in early June 2008.

On June 13, 2008, he was extradited by Spain to the United States, accompanied on the Madrid–New York City flight by U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration officers. He was held on charges of supplying millions of dollars of weapons to FARC rebels to attack U.S. forces in Colombia. The indictment charged him with conspiracy to support terrorists, conspiracy to kill U.S. soldiers, conspiracy to acquire and use antiaircraft missiles, and money laundering. The United States agreed not to seek the death penalty or life without parole, punishments that are not available in Spanish law.

Ayyub Katayev: convicted in 2003 of banditry and possession of illegal weapons in connection with his participation in the January 2001 terrorist attacks on a Doctors Without Borders convoy in Chechnya, Russia. He was also charged with and later acquitted of kidnapping U.S. citizen Kenneth Gluck, the head of Doctors Without Borders.

Josef Katrincak: taxi driver and one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 airliner flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhine-Main Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978. Police believed that the hijackers' explosives were carried on board by his children. Two of the hijackers were sentenced to three years by a Frankfurt court.

Anna Katrincakova: one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 airliner flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhein-Mein Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978. Two of the hijackers were sentenced to three years by a Frankfurt court.

Nikola Kavaja: one of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO or SEPO), an anti-Communist Serbian émigré group, arrested in New York City by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. Kavaja had been freed on $350,000 bond and was on his way to Chicago on June 20, 1979, to be sentenced for his part in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago, for which the group had been convicted on May 24, 1979. Instead, the mechanic from Paterson, New Jersey, hijacked American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago. He demanded the release of Reverend Stojilko Kavejic, a Serbian Orthodox priest, who, together with the hijacker and four other Serbs, were arrested in November 1978 on charges of bombing and conspiracy to murder. He initially demanded to go to Peru but later changed to Johannesburg, South Africa. The plane eventually landed at Ireland's Shannon Airport, where Kavaja surrendered. He was deported from Ireland on June 22 and sentenced to 20 years for the 1975 incident. On November 9, 1979, he was convicted of air piracy and bail-jumping.

Reverend Stojilko Kavejic: Serbian Orthodox priest whose release was demanded on June 20, 1979, by Nikola Kavaja, the Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293.

Ali Kaya: name used in a false Turkish passport by an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas.

Ali Haydar Kaytan: on January 24, 1989, the chief West German federal prosecutor preferred charges against the suspected Kurdish terrorist before the Fifth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court for a double murder by a Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) execution squad on June 10, 1987. The PKK "revolutionary court" had conducted a show trial in Lebanon in which Kaytan helped sentence the two rebel party members to death. Kaytan had been in custody since March 25, 1988.

Benjamin Kechichian: member of the Armenian Revolutionary Movement arrested in Paris on November 28, 1985.

K. Kejmar: sentenced on August 23, 1978, to four years for planning a hijacking of a Karlovy Vary to Prague flight in mid-1978. The Czech Supreme Court upheld a Prague city court sentence for preparing to jeopardize the security of a means of air transport and leave Czechoslovakia by force of arms.

Bozo Kelava: one of two armed Croatians who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on August 17, 1978, and demanded that the

government prevent the extradition of Stjepan Bilandzic to Yugoslavia. In a phone conversation, he urged the duo to surrender, which they did. They were held in a federal prison in lieu of a $1 million cash bond each. On December 1, 1978, the two were acquitted of kidnapping and conspiracy charges but convicted of imprisoning a West German diplomat with a deadly weapon. They faced a maximum sentence of 10 years.

Khaled Kelkal: petty criminal from a depressed Lyon suburb whose fingerprints were found on a gas canister used in a failed bomb attack on a high speed train in Lyon, France. French police initiated a manhunt for him on September 9, 1995. He escaped a September 11 series of raids in Paris and Grenoble and a September 27 raid of his forest hideout near Lyon. He was killed by police on September 29, 1995, during a nighttime shootout at a bus stop near Vaugneray outside Lyon. He refused to surrender and shot at arresting officers. The gun he carried had been used in the assassination of a senior Islamic leader in Paris. The next day, French police said they had discovered detonators, cartridges, guns, and other equipment in his hideout. They were similar to those used in an ongoing bombing campaign. He was believed involved in six bombings that killed 7 and injured more than 130 people.

'Ali Kent: Iranian-born director of a Turkish travel agency who was arrested on November 10, 1986, by Turkish authorities for involvement in the July 24, 1985, assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. He was believed to be a member of Abu Nidal. On July 8, 1987, he was acquitted.

Sbiec Kezlik: one of three people arrested after Turkish border police at the Cilvegozu gate from Jordan arrested the driver of a Mercedes carrying 30 kilograms of high explosives. The driver said he had received $400 to drive the car to Turkey. Two Iraqis with Jordanian passports were arrested; police also were searching for a holder of a Jordanian passport. The car's documents were forged. The Syrian had driven the car to Turkey.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khadir: variant of Samir Mohammed Hadar. Organized the attack by three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. On August 11, 1988, Swedish police raided a northern Stockholm apartment believed to belong to the Palestinian Force 17 mastermind. Police found a weapons cache of four Kalashnikov riles a few kilometers away, near Arlanda Airport. He had been living in Stockholm from 1986 until early June 1988, when he left Stockholm for Athens via Copenhagen, Denmark. Stockholm Domestic Service credited him with planning the 1986 hijacking of the Pan American World Airways plane in Karachi, Pakistan, a bomb attack in a Rome café that injured 38 people, and the terrorist attack at Rome's airport in December 1985. Sweden, France, Denmark, and Italy were conducting investigations of Khadir; Bolivian, Sudanese, and Indian authorities were also interested in his status.

Imas Salman al-Khafarsi: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court in Cyprus issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca, Morocco. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition.

On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the pre-

liminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

Bashir Abu Khair: see entry for Hussein Bashir.

Suleiman Khairulla: Chechen rebel leader killed on November 8, 2004, in a raid by security forces in the Vedeno Region, 30 miles southeast of Grozny. He was believed responsible for the May 9, 2004, bombing in the Dynamo Stadium in Grozny, the Chechen capital. The bombing killed Chechnya's pro-Russian president Akhmad Kadyrov and 7 others and seriously injured Col. Gen. Valery Baranov, the top field commander of Russian forces in the area, and 56 others, including 5 children.

Mahmoud Youssef Sheik Khaldi: variant and most likely Khalid. One of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution or possibly al-Saiqa terrorists who took five hostages on board diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and entered Marchegg, Austria, on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria, and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 attack on the ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Lidiya Khaldykhoroyeva: on June 5, 2003, after the Samara resident failed to stop a bus carrying Russian soldiers to an air base near Chechnya, she set off a belt bomb, killing herself and 18 other people and wounding 15 more, 8 critically. Many of the dead and wounded were Russian Air Force technicians. The bombing took place near Mozdok in North Ossetia, 80 miles northwest of Grozny. Witnesses said she had cased the area several times, asking about the bus schedule. She appeared to be in her late 20s. A man who had been seen with her drove off shortly before the attack.

Abd al-Rahim Khalid: variants Abdul Rahim Khalid, Abdul Rahim Khaled; alias Mohammed Nouami. Senior aide to Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas. On November 3, 1985, *ANSA* reported that he had traveled under a stolen Greek passport bearing the name Petros Floros and was on the *Achille Lauro* twice to plan the October 7, 1985, hijacking of the Italian cruise ship. A court in Genoa, Italy, convicted Khalid in absentia in 1986 and sentenced him to seven and a half years in prison. In May 1987, a Genoa appeals court increased the sentence to life in prison. On March 5, 1991, Athens police arrested him and three Greeks in the Athens home of Floros while they were making bombs. Police said that they had been planning to bomb a Barclays Bank branch. They found drugs in Khalid's home. Rome requested extradition. On March 20, 1991, Athens police said that Khalid had admitted to planning the attack. He left the ship in Alexandria, Egypt, giving the shipjackers their final orders. Greece announced that it first would try him for arms

possession. On May 6, 1991, Khalid, using the name Mohammed Nouami, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for drug dealing. He tried to escape from Kordhallos Maximum Security Prison near Piraeus with 31 others on May 12, 1991, but was arrested. A May 20, 1991, jailbreak trial was postponed because key prosecution witnesses were absent. On May 29, 1991, a three-member Athens appeals court decided to extradite him to Italy. The appeals council rejected his claim that he was an Iraqi garage owner with the name Yusuf hu Khalid. On July 16, 1991, a five-member panel of the Greek Supreme Court postponed the extradition hearing until September 24 because Khalid's attorney was absent. They again postponed the hearing until October 8 at the request of Khalid's new lawyer, Takis Pappas. On October 25, 1991, the Greek Supreme Court ruled in favor of extradition. Khalid was serving a 33-month sentence for trying to escape. It was left to the justice minister to decide whether to extradite.

Rahman Khalid: Iraqi that witnesses said on October 31, 1985, placed a time bomb on a bus en route from the Athens city center to Argiroupolis, Greece. The blast injured 35 people, including Khalid. The Revolutionary Militant Wing claimed credit.

Abdel Hakkis Saado Khalifa: variant 'Abd al-Hakim Sa'du al-Khalifah. Jordanian laborer and one of three armed Palestinian terrorists who took over the *First,* an Israeli-owned yacht, taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit. The trio was held by Cypriot authorities, who rejected Israel's extradition request. On December 2, 1985, the trio went on trial in Nicosia, saying, "I admit the killing," although the court entered a not guilty plea for the defendants. They were found guilty in February 1986 and sentenced to life. Khalifa's release was demanded on September 5, 1986, by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi airport. On September 26, 1986, he was one of three pro-Palestinian gunmen to sign a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release.

Maha Abu-Khalil: teacher, age 21, who led a group of three members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who attempted to hijack a Trans World Airlines B707 in Athens, Greece, on December 21, 1969. He and two others were carrying luggage that contained two guns, three hand grenades, and mimeographed announcements that the plane was being hijacked to Tunis, Tunisia, by the PFLP. He and the other two were released after the July 22, 1970, hijacking of an Olympic Airways jet to Cairo.

Khamzat: Chechen leader of the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment after the death on October 26, 2002, of Movzar Barayev.

Sidique Khan: variant Mohammed Sidique Khan. Teaching assistant, age 30, at a Leeds public school. On July 7, 2005, at 9:17 A.M., a bomb he placed on the floor of the second carriage of the London underground Circle Line Train 216 leaving Edgeware Road Station for Paddington Station exploded, killing seven people. The explosion ripped through a wall and damaged two other trains.

Khan was born in the United Kingdom to Pakistani parents. He was married and the father of an eight-month-old girl. He had recently moved to Dewsbury. He earned a degree in education from Leeds University. He traveled to Karachi, Pakistan, with Shehzad Tanweer on November 16, 2004, on a Turkish Airlines flight and flew home with him on February 7, 2005. They had stayed at separate addresses near Lahore. Khan was in Israel for a day in spring 2003. *Sunday Telegraph* said that Khan, the leader of the team who set off

four bombs that day, met in Pakistan in fall 2004 with Mohammed Yasin (alias Ustad Osama), in his 30s, an explosives expert who manufactured "suicide jackets" for Harkat-e-Jihad.

On April 24, 2008, the prosecution in the case of terrorists involved in the attack played a video Khan made in November 2004, in which Khan bounced his baby girl on his knee and said, "Sweetheart, not long to go now. And I'm going to really, really miss you a lot. I'm thinking about it already. Look, I absolutely love you to bits and you have been the happiest thing in my life." He said he was "doing what I'm doing for the sake of Islam. I just wish I could have been part of your life. I just so much wanted to be with you. But I have to do this thing for our future and it will be best . . . in the long run. That's the most important thing." In another video made in October 2004, Khan introduced her to her "uncles," including Waheed Ali, one of the defendants.

Thomas Kharalambous: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group had planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Khaled 'Abd al-Qadir al-Khatib: Syrian student and one of three armed Palestinian terrorists who took over an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First,* taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit. The trio was held by Cypriot authorities, who rejected Israel's extradition request. On December 2, 1985, the trio went on trial in Nicosia, saying, "I admit the killing," although the court entered a not guilty plea for the defendants. They were found guilty in February 1986 and sentenced to life. Al-Khatib's release was demanded on September 5, 1986, by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at Karachi airport. On September 26, 1986, he was one of three pro-Palestinian gunmen to sign a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release.

Yousef Khatib: variant Yusaf al Khatib. One of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an El Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv, Israel's Lod Airport on July 22, 1968. The plane was diverted to Algiers, where the hijackers demanded the release of 1,200 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. The Algerians held the trio at a military camp for the balance of the negotiations.

Khatib led five Palestinian skyjackers in a February 22, 1972, incident in which Lufthansa Flight 594, a B747 flying from New Delhi, India, to Athens, Greece, was hijacked by guerrillas armed with hand grenades, dynamite, and pistols. They initially told the pilot to go to the desert along the Red Sea, but they landed at Aden, South Yemen. They demanded the release of the killers of Wasfi Tell in Cairo, Egypt, and the Black September murderers of five Jordanian workers in Cologne, West Germany, on February 6, 1972. The group called themselves the Organization for Victims of Zionist Occupation, the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Conquest of Palestine, and the Organization for Resistance to Zionist Occupation. In a letter, terrorists threatened to blow up the plane and the passengers if $5 million was not sent to a secret location outside Beirut, Lebanon. The West Germans announced the ransom payment on February 25. The group freed the passengers and surrendered to South Yemeni authorities, who released them on February 27.

Zahir al-Khatib: named by the *Voice of Lebanon* in September 1981 as the deputy of the Workers' League (Rabitat ash-Shaghghilah) group that was training the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in the Bar Ilyas area of western al-Biqa' in Lebanon.

Ibn al-Khattab: leader of Chechen and Arab Afghan terrorists who attacked a Russian military convoy on April 16, 1996, killing 273 Russian soldiers. He had led the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade, which was established in 1998. Authorities believed he was responsible for the March 29, 2000, Chechen guerrilla ambush of an OMON (Otdel Milicii Osobogo Naznacheniya, or Special Operations Police Unit, the Russian special-purpose police) convoy that killed 32 members of the 41-man unit. The other nine were kidnapped and later executed.

Russia's Federal Security Service announced on April 25, 2002, the late March 2002 death in Chechnya of Arab guerrilla leader al-Khattab, who had ties to bin Laden. Al-Khattab claimed in November that he and the Taliban were fighting "infidels" on Muslim territory. He had fought against Russian troops in Chechnya since 1991, having fought in the 1980s against the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. He was blamed for a 1996 attack that killed 53 soldiers and wounded 52 others. He was believed to be from either Saudi Arabia or Jordan. A Chechen Web site and Moscow newspapers suggested that he was killed by a fast-acting poison hidden in a letter.

Georguia Khatzakou: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group had planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Abu Khavs: Jordanian commander of foreign mercenaries in Chechnya who was reportedly al Qaeda's top emissary in the North Caucasus. Khavs was killed in a shootout with Russian police on November 26, 2006.

'Imad Salman al-Khawaz: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989, at Larnaca, Cyprus, for conspiring to murder Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

Quamrraddine Kherbanne: founder of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). He was expelled from France in 1992 and moved to Croatia. He was a former MIG fighter pilot for the Algerian Air Force. Police suspected that in mid-1994, he masterminded an arms smuggling ring operating between central Europe and Algeria. He represented Salafist former guerrillas active before the 1989 founding of FIS.

Arye Khnokh: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

Vladimir Khodov: variant of Vladimir Khodoyev.

Vladimir Khodoyev: variant Khodov; alias Abdullah. One of the leaders of the Chechen terrorists who, on September 1, 2004, took hundreds of hostages at an elementary school in Beslan, Russia. He upbraided the other gunmen when they permitted hostages to take a drink of water late in the takeover. He earlier fought alongside Chechen terrorist leader Shamil Basayev. He was killed in the gun battle that ended the siege.

Andreas Rodhotheou Khristofi: charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Kiriakos Khristofis: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Nirvan Kibanu: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Damascus, Syria, in 1955. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979, by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed at damaging relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing, and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Palestinians to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's supreme military court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four Palestinian terrorists to death.

Ekrem Kilic: one of four armed Del Sol hijackers of the Halic, a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Bulgaria's Burgas Airport on May 24, 1981. Two hijackers were arrested when they left a plane to hold a news conference. The other two were overpowered and injured by the passengers. Turkey requested extradition. On July 6, 1983, Bulgaria extradited Kilic; the other three hijackers remained in Bulgaria.

Samir Kishk: alias Hamada. Kishk, age 46, was arrested on November 30, 2001, by Italian police at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport as he arrived from Cairo, Egypt, en route to his Paris home. He was believed to be a major figure in a Milan-based Islamic extremist group with bin Laden ties. The arrest warrant was issued in October. The Milan cell provided false documents, cell phones, and other logistical support for Muslims trying to reach al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan or trying to fight the Russians in Chechnya. Kishk was charged with criminal association with the intent of trafficking in arms, explosives, chemicals, and false ID documents, and aiding and abetting clandestine immigration. He was believed to have close ties with the Milan cell's leader, Essid Sami Ben Khemais, a Tunisian arrested in April. Kishk could be a leader in France of the extremist Tunisia-based Salafite Group for Preaching and Combat, to which Khemais belongs.

Ivan Vasilievich Kislov: major from a military unit in Khabarovsk in the Far Eastern Military District of Russia who was arrested on January 27, 1993, on suspicion of intent to assassinate president Boris Yeltsin. On January 30, he told an examining bureau, "I came to Moscow on 1 January 1993 for the purpose of assassinating Boris Yeltsin." He believed that the results of the

presidential elections were rigged and that Yeltsin's policies were hostile to the people. He was charged under three articles of the criminal code—preparing a killing, committing a terrorist act, and being willfully absent from his military unit for over a month. He was detained for vagrancy. On January 31, 1993, the case was handed over to the Russian General Procurator's Office. He was scheduled for a psychiatric exam. He was born in 1959 and was a senior assistant to the chief of a section of the Military Construction Unit N 1571 in Khabarovsk.

Gabor Kiss: one of seven anti-Communist Hungarian students, who on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Cumali Kizilgoca: Turk who, on June 11, 2003, threw two grenades at a U.S. consulate garden in Turkey, shattering windows but causing no injuries. One of the grenades did not explode and was later detonated by police. Kizilgoca was arrested. He said he was retaliating for the recent assassination attempt by Israel on a Hamas leader.

Vera Klementova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody, and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Peter Klemt: East German automobile mechanic, age 24, who was one of two hijackers of a Polish Lot Ilyushin 18 flying the Warsaw–East Berlin–Brussels run on October 19, 1969, which was diverted to West Berlin's Tegel Airport in the French sector. The duo was taken away by French authorities. They said they were in trouble with East German authorities for opposing the invasion of Czechoslovakia. On November 20, 1969, a French military tribunal found them guilty of having endangered air safety and hindering air traffic and sentenced them to two years in prison. The prosecutor had demanded three years for "exemplary punishment."

German Kobakhidze: son of a prominent movie director and one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot Flight 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983. Kobakhidze was sentenced to 14 years in August 1984.

Musa Kocer: name used in a false Turkish passport by an Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas.

Mike Kodzoman: one of two armed Croatians who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on August 17, 1978, and demanded that the government prevent the extradition of Stjepan Bilandzic to Yugoslavia. In a phone conversation, Bilandzic urged the duo to surrender, which they did. They were held in a federal prison in lieu of a $1 million cash bond each. On December 1, 1978, the two were acquitted of kidnapping and conspiracy charges but convicted of imprisoning a West German diplomat with a deadly weapon. They faced a maximum sentence of 10 years. Kodzoman was a distant relative of Bilandzic.

Felix Koehnen: Koehnen, age 16, was one of four right-wing youths charged on December 30, 1993, with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder, and aggravated arson in connec-

tion with the May 29, 1993, arson by right-wing skinheads of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, Germany, killing 5 people and injuring 10 other Turks, including a six-month-old infant. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf Presiding Judge Wolfgang Steffen to 10 years in prison for the killings.

Ilija Kokotovic: one of two brothers who were among six Croatian immigrants found guilty of terrorism charges in Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to 15 years for conspiring to make bombs and 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Joseph Kokotovic: one of two brothers who were among six Croatian immigrants who were found guilty of terrorism charges in Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to 15 years for conspiring to make bombs and 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Hakki Kolgu: one of three members of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit who shot and killed Master Chief Boatswain's Mate Sam A. Novello, a U.S. citizen, and his Turkish driver, Sabri Bayraktar, on April 16, 1980. The trio escaped on a motorcycle but were arrested following a clash with police during which Kolgu was killed.

Onisiforos Kharalambous Kolossiatis: alias Foris. One of the EOKA-B bombers of three British military bases in Cyprus on December 1, 1977. On December 4, Cypriot police arrested eight former EOKA-B members. On December 13, the police obtained an eight-day extension of the detention for three persons, including Kolossiatis. The bombing was believed related to the extradition hearing in the United Kingdom of Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot. Threats had been made against U.K. installations in April 1977 regarding his extradition. Kolossiatis's release from Cypriot prison was demanded by the EOKA-B kidnappers of Second Lt. Achilles Kyprianou, son of president Spiro Kyprianou, on December 14, 1977.

Vaheh Kontaverdian: member of the Armenian Secret Army of the Liberation of Armenia who, on December 8, 1982, was injured when he set off a bomb outside the Kuwait Air offices in Athens. He was from Isfahan, Iran, and temporarily resided in Athens at 28 Renee Piau in Neos Kosmos. He said his collaborator, Sako, had instigated him to throw the bomb from their motorcycle at the offices of Saudi Airlines but that they had made a mistake.

Alexander Koptsev: skinhead from Moscow, age 20, who, on January 11, 2006, stabbed eight people, four of them seriously, at the Bolshaya Bronnaya synagogue in central Moscow during evening services. The rabbi's son tackled him and held him until police arrived. Among those injured were an American, an Israeli, and a Tajik. He yelled, "I will kill Jews."

Robert Korcz: Pole who on October 19, 1993, took over the future Polish Consulate General in the Hamburg District of Steilshoop, Germany. He was overpowered by police 14 hours later

and died of gunshot injuries. He had been fined $150 (3 million zloty) in April 1993 for threatening employees of the municipal welfare office in Gorzow Wielkopolski, Poland. He attacked the consulate building to protest the court verdict. He had also served a prison term at Rawicz in the 1980s, where, in protest against maltreatment, he climbed a high-voltage tower.

Nikolai Korenkov: Russian airline employee charged on September 24, 2004, with complicity in terrorism in connection with the suicide bombings on August 24, 2004, against two Russian passenger jets that left the same Moscow airport within 30 minutes of each other, killing all 90 on board. On April 12, 2005, a Moscow regional court charged Armen Arutyunian, a ticket scalper, and Korenkov with charges of aiding and abetting terrorism and commercial bribery in the bombings. Korenkov accepted a $36 bribe to let one of the women on a flight.

Pranas Fransizkas Koreyevo: Lithuanian truck driver who joined his son Algedas in hijacking an Aeroflot AN24 flying between Batumi and Sukhermi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on October 15, 1970. Pranas Koreyevo had planned the hijacking for three years but could not persuade his wife and daughters to join him. The duo demanded to be taken to Turkey. The pilot took evasive action but failed, and the duo started firing, killing a stewardess and seriously wounding the pilot and also wounding the radio operator and a passenger. The copilot flew to Trebizond, Turkey, where the hijackers surrendered and requested political asylum. The Soviet government demanded extradition, which was refused. The duo was tried, convicted, and jailed on hijacking charges. Their sentences were reduced due to a Turkish general amnesty decree, and they were released from prison on May 21, 1974. They fled to a Turkish camp for displaced persons in Yozgat, Anatolia.

In June 1976, they left the camp. On June 28, 1976, they showed up at the U.S. Embassy in Turkey to request political asylum, but they were turned over to the Turks. The duo flew from Istanbul to Rome on July 11, 1976. They resurfaced in Venezuela and then in Canada. On August 24, 1976, while changing planes in New York, they disappeared from Kennedy Airport. Nine days later, Algedas Koreyevo married a U.S. citizen of Lithuanian descent in Worcester, Massachusetts. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) arrested him there on September 14. On September 15, his father turned himself in to INS officials in New York. Both requested asylum. They were released on bonds of $5,000 each. As of November 1977, asylum had been denied, and they faced deportation to Venezuela.

Algedas Koreyevo: son of Lithuanian hijacker Pranas Fransizkas Koreyevo. In September 1976, Algedas married a U.S. citizen of Lithuanian descent in Worcester, Massachusetts. The Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested him there on September 14, 1976.

Salim al-Korshani: Egyptian married to a Bosnian Muslim who told a Bosnian journalist on May 9, 1996, that the previously unknown Islamic Group Military Branch would launch suicide missions against North Atlantic Treaty Organization–led Implementation Force troops in Bosnia.

Iraklis Kostaris: Greek real estate agent, age 36, charged on July 21, 2002, with participating in four November 17 murders, including that of U.S. Air Force Sgt. Ronald O. Stewart in March 1991 and U.K. Defense Attaché Brig. Stephen Saunders in June 2000. The defendant's close friend, Costas Karatsolis, was charged with carrying out three armed robberies and participating in the theft of dozens of antitank rockets from an army base in central Greece in 1989. The duo was arrested in the north over the weekend. Police arrested a 10th November 17 suspect later that day, identifying him as Thomas Serifis, age 36, who worked for the Athens public bus company.

The arrests derailed a plot to attack a convoy of North Atlantic Treaty Organization peacekeepers driving from Thessaloniki to Macedonia and Kosovo.

Andreas Kosta Khatzikharalambous Kostouris: charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Dimitris Koufodinas: alias Poison Hand. Beekeeper, age 45, and November 17 group's main hit man who, on September 5, 2002, got out of a taxi at Athens, Greece, police headquarters and surrendered. On December 8, 2003, a special tribunal convicted Koufodinas for killings and attacks that began with the assassination on December 23, 1975, of CIA chief of station in Athens Richard Welch and left 23 people dead. His wife was acquitted. On December 17, 2003, he was sentenced to 13 life terms and 25 years.

Dimitrios Koundanis: Greek American man convicted with nine other people in an Athens court on June 1, 1979, for forming a right-wing terrorist organization and participating in 34 bombings. Koundanis, who worked at a U.S. Navy communications base in Greece, received three and a half years for possessing arms and participating in a terrorist group.

Fuad Kourad: Jordanian arrested on May 22, 1984, for the November 15, 1983, assassination in Athens of U.S. Navy Capt. George Tsantes and his chauffeur and for the April 3, 1984, wounding of U.S. M. Sgt. Robert H. Judd Jr. in Athens, Greece. The November 17 Movement claimed credit. The murder weapon had been linked to the 1975 assassination of CIA chief of station in Athens Richard Welch.

Kovalenko: one of two individuals who, on July 23, 1990, failed to hijack Aeroflot Flight 8305 scheduled to fly from Riga, Latvia, to Murmansk, Russia. They threatened to blow up the TU234 unless it was flown to Stockholm, Sweden, or any foreign military field. The crew landed at Petrozavodsk, Russia, where a rescue squad seized the hijackers.

Cafer Kovaycin: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio all lived in north London. The resident of Lingfield Gardens, Lower Edmonton, received 15 years for an arson attack on November 4, 1993.

Anastasias Andreou Koyiotis: charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Oleg Kozlov: unmarried Russian speaker who, on June 19, 1990, hijacked Aeroflot Flight 8305, a TU134 flying from Riga, Latvia, to Murmansk, Russia, and diverted it to Helsinki's Vanta Airport. He gave himself up to Finnish authorities and requested asylum. He ultimately wanted to fly to Israel or the United States. The Soviets requested extradition under a 1974 bilateral treaty. On June 21, 1990, the Helsinki City Court arrested him. His lawyer admitted guilt only to the illegal seizure of an aircraft, for which Kozlov faced 12 years. The Finnish Union of Airline Pilots called for his extradition. On July 2, the interior minister denied asylum. The next day, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees stated that Kozlov was eligible to apply for asylum and that aircraft hijacking is not such a serious offense that it would automatically prevent the granting of asylum. On July 6, his attorney said he would appeal the decision to the European Commission on Human Rights. Kozlov barricaded himself in his cell in the Helsinki

provincial prison to protest the asylum rejection. He threatened to commit suicide if anyone attempted to enter the cell by force. After four days in which he threatened to kill himself with a knife, police disarmed him and transferred him to a more secure cell. One policeman was wounded in the scuffle. On July 27, 1990, he was handed over to the Soviets at the Vaalimaa border station. He was to be prosecuted in Latvia. On September 28, 1990, staffers of the Latvia KGB investigation department sent him for examination to the V. P. Serbskiy Scientific Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. He received five years in a labor camp.

Hanna Elisa Krabbe: variant Hanna-Elise. Former companion of Hans Joachim Klein, an associate of Venezuela terrorist Carlos. She was one of the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. They initially claimed they were members of the Holger Meins Commando who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, the military attaché, and Heinz Hillegaart, the economic counselor. The Collective members' release demand included Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan-Carl Raspe. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing a terrorist and injuring 13 people, including Krabbe. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Krabbe was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison. Her release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On May 16, 1992, she and three other imprisoned RAF female terrorists said in a televised interview from Luebeck Prison that the RAF had not given up terrorism. On August 1, 1995, she was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer.

Jan Kralovansky: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava, Slovakia, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany; the crewmen were believed to be involved in the plot.

Mullah Krekar: alias of Najumuddin Faraj Ahmad.

Danos Kristallis: arrested on September 14, 1985, by Greek police and charged with membership in a terrorist organization. He was suspected of two Revolutionary Group for International Solidarity–Khristos Kasimis bombings the previous day at Citibank in Athens and under the car of M. Sgt. Joe Brady, a U.S. serviceman at Ellinikon base. On September 16, 1985, he was charged with terrorist activities dating back to 1981. A search of his apartment turned up various bomb-making substances.

Jorgo Kristo: Albanian who was one of seven people arrested on March 19, 1995, by Greek police while preparing to conduct a terrorist attack against a barracks in Longos Gjirokaster. The group was charged with illegally possessing and transporting weapons. They were members of the Northern Epirus Liberation Front, which had been blamed for an April 1994 attack on an Albanian barracks. The group's leader said they were on vacation and accidentally discovered the weapons in a hollow in Dhelvinakion.

Kritonis: alias of Erotokritos Mattheou.

Marko Krizic: one of five individuals charged with the September 27, 1981, hijacking by German-speaking Croatians of a Yugoslavian National Airlines B737 flying from Dubrovnik to Belgrade. The group demanded to be flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. The plane refueled at Ellinikon International Airport, then landed at Larnaca after the Israelis refused landing privileges. The hijackers surrendered to police and were quickly extradited to Yugoslavia. The group was tried on February 9, 1982, in the Belgrade District Court.

Marko Krpan: fired four shots at Yugoslav vice consul in Duesseldorf Vladimir Topic as he was entering his office building on June 28, 1976. None of the shots hit Topic. Krpan escaped in a car driven by Pavle Perovic, but both were later arrested.

Florian Kruszyk: alias Commander Wysocki. Leader of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. He claimed to be descended from Piotr Wysocki, a Polish national hero who led a rebellion of Polish cadets against Russian occupiers in 1930. He also claimed he was a former Polish Army officer who resigned after martial law was declared in December 1981. Police revealed that he was a member of Polish intelligence from 1962 to 1965 and was convicted of spying in Vienna in 1968. He was rearrested in Vienna in 1969 for robbing a jewelry store and holding a family hostage. He served a nine-year sentence for the robbery. He then moved to the Netherlands, where he married a Dutch citizen and made threats against the Polish Embassy in the Hague. On September 30, 1982, Poland requested extradition, which Switzerland denied. The trial began on October 3, 1983. On October 10, 1983, he received 6 years in prison and 15 years banishment from Switzerland.

Yusef Krymshamkhalov: Russian citizen extradited by Georgia to Russia in December 2002 in connection with the September 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk that killed nearly 300. He made the bombs, packed them in sugar sacks, accompanied the explosives, and positioned the truck against the Golgodonsk apartments before taking refuge in the Pankisi Gorge in Georgia, near Chechnya. On January 12, 2004, Moscow City Court judge Marina Komarova sentenced him to life in prison on charges of terrorism, murder, illegal possession of and trafficking in explosives, and other crimes in relation to the bombings. He was also fined $156,000 in compensation to the victims. He said he would appeal.

Krbystov Krynski: one of five hijackers of a LOT IL14 flying between Gdansk and Warsaw, Poland, on August 19, 1970, and diverted to the Danish island of Bornholm, where the hijackers surrendered to police and requested political asylum.

Ioannis Ktimatis: EOKA-B member and former policeman serving a prison term for illegal possession of firearms, who was arrested on February 4, 1977, and charged with killing U.S. ambassador to Cyprus Rodger P. Davies and a Greek Cypriot Embassy secretary on August 19, 1974, during a riot in Nicosia. EOKA-B terrorists attacked the U.S. Embassy and official residence, and threw firebombs at official vehicles. Nearly 100 bullets hit the ambassador's office from two angles. Ktimatis, age 39, was charged with homicide. He was arraigned on charges of manslaughter on February 11, 1977. On June 3, a Cypriot court threw out the homicide charges against him, citing lack of evidence. On June 20, 1977, Ktimatis, a Greek Cypriot, was convicted of illegal use and possession of firearms, riot, and property damage. On June 21, 1977, he was sentenced to 7 years out of a possible 15 years.

Michael Kuehnen: chairman and founder in 1977 of the neo-Nazi Action Front of National Socialists–National Activists. Kuehnen was arrested

on the Westautobahn near Ybbs, Austria, on November 22, 1983, for possession of an automatic pistol and a gas pistol.

Anton Kujundzic: warrant was issued for his arrest in connection with the September 1979 incident in which four Yugoslav émigrés fired on diners at the Balkan Grill in Frankfurt, West Germany. One person was killed.

Farid Kuku: Lebanese identified by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) in Nicosia in 1990 as a member of ASALA.

Nur-Pashi Kulayev: Chechen terrorist who was captured following his participation in the September 1, 2004, takeover of an elementary school in Beslan, Russia. He was put on Russian state television on September 6. He was injured and had trouble talking. His trial began on May 17, 2005, on charges of murder and terrorism. On May 16, 2006, chief justice of the Supreme Court in North Ossetia Tamerlan Aguzarov ruled that Kulayev, age 25, the sole surviving Chechen terrorist, had taken part in murder and terrorism. It did not technically constitute a verdict in the yearlong case, but it made it likely that he would be found guilty on all eight counts. Kulayev's brother was among the terrorists killed in the attack. On May 26, 2006, Kulayev was sentenced to life in prison for his role, although the judge said he deserved the death penalty. Russia had declared a moratorium on executions when it joined the Council of Europe.

Asif Kuliyev: hijacker on October 25, 1994, of a Russian YAK-40 plane in Makhachkala who demanded to fly to Iran. Azerbaijan officials refused landing permission. He was originally from Agdam, Azerbaijan. He had stolen the passport of Elton Mekhtizade. On October 27, he killed himself with an explosive device when a special team from the counter-intelligence service attempted a rescue operation.

Ilyas Kuncak: Kuncak, age 47, of Ankara was one of the two al Qaeda suicide bombers who, on November 20, 2003, set off truck bombs at the British Consulate and HSBC bank headquarters, a British bank, killing at least 30 people and wounding 450. The spice merchant drove the HSBC truck.

Yusuf Kupeli: member of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front whose release was demanded by 4 hijackers who diverted a Turkish airliner with 71 passengers aboard to Sofia, Bulgaria, in December 1972.

Vadif Kurbanov: Azeri pilot who, on April 8, 1992, hijacked a supersonic SU-25 ground-attack aircraft from the Sitelchay Air Force Base and handed it to Azeri militants at Sangachaliy Air Base, 42 kilometers southwest of Baku.

Ertugrul Kurkcu: on March 27, 1972, five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army kidnapped three North Atlantic Treaty Organization radar technicians and demanded the release of three terrorists who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of four Americans on March 4, 1971. On March 30, 1972, police raided the terrorists' hideout in Kizildere. The terrorists shot their hostages in the head. Police rockets and small arms fire killed 10 terrorists, but Kurkcu was captured alive.

Semsettin Kurt: Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) demonstrator who died of his wounds following a shootout with Turkish Embassy workers in Bern, Switzerland, on June 24, 1993.

Mehmet Kus: on December 23, 2003, Turkish authorities arrested and charged Kus with "aiding and abetting an illegal organization" after 12 bags of a substance used for making explosives were found at his home. Kus blamed a relative for storing the potassium nitrate, which was used in the November 15, 2003, truck bombings of two Istanbul synagogues that killed 25 and injured 303 people.

Mario Kutulla: Albanian who was one of seven people arrested on March 19, 1995, by Greek police while preparing to conduct a terrorist attack against a barracks in Longos Gjirokaster. The group was charged with illegally possessing and transporting weapons. They were members of the Northern Epirus Liberation Front, which had been blamed for an April 1994 attack on an Albanian barracks. The group's leader said they were on vacation and accidentally discovered the weapons in a hollow in Dhelvinakion.

Kuznetsov: one of two individuals who, on July 23, 1990, failed to hijack Aeroflot Flight 8305 scheduled to fly from Riga, Latvia, to Murmansk, Russia. They threatened to blow up the TU234 unless it was flown to Stockholm, Sweden, or any foreign military field. The crew landed at Petrozavodsk, Russia, where a rescue squad seized the hijackers.

Eduard Kuznetsov: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24. Kuznetsov, the alleged leader or one of two leaders of the group, was sentenced to death before a military firing squad. The death sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp in December 31.

Silva Kuznetsov: Riga dissident and wife of Eduard Kuznetsov, one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24. The term was eventually reduced.

Ole Nicolai Kvisler: member, age 22, of a neo-Nazi group called the Boot Boys who was convicted on January 17, 2002, in Oslo City Court in Norway of the premeditated murder of Benjamin Hermansen, age 15, who was stabbed to death. He was sentenced to 15 years.

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Abu al-Lahd: alias of Walid.

Sabir Lahmar: Algerian suspected of membership in the Armed Islamic Group who was arrested in Bosnia-Herzegovina shortly after the 9/11 attacks. Earlier he made threats against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization–led Stabilization Force and U.S. interests.

Ahmed Laidouni: arrested on January 18, 1999, by French police for ties to Osama bin Laden and charged with criminal association with a terrorist enterprise. He was born in France to Algerian parents. He fought with Bosnian Muslims from 1992 to 1995 and trained in Afghan camps. On March 17, 2004, he went on trial for "criminal association in relation to a terrorist enterprise," which carries a 10-year sentence.

Hemant Lakhani: British arms dealer, age 68, arrested on August 12, 2003, by federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, who charged him with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. Police in New York arrested Muslim and Malaysian resident Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed and Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yaehuda Abraham, age 76, who ran a *hawala* that wired Lakhani, who is of Indian descent, the funds overseas for the Grouse/Igla missiles. Lakhani had approached Russian criminals for an SA-18 as part of what would have been a longer-term deal for 50 more for $5 million and a separate deal for tons of C-4 plastique. The Russian Federal Security Service alerted the United States of the purchase attempt and provided an inert SA-18 for the sting operation. The trio was initially held without bail. Lakhani was charged with providing material support to terrorists and illegal weapons dealing. The Federal Bureau of Investigation taped 150 conversations Lakhani had with their undercover agents, including his praise of bin Laden and the 9/11 attacks. In January 2002, when an FBI informant claiming to be part of a Somali group seeking antiaircraft guns and missiles talked to Lakhani, the arms dealer said bin Laden "straightened them all out" and "did a good thing." In April 2002, when the informant said he represented a buyer who needed missiles for jihad against planes, Lakhani observed, "The Americans are bastards."

On September 4, Lakhani's bail hearing was postponed to September 11 so that prosecutors could present a witness to bolster its case.

On December 18, prosecutors said Lakhani also offered to deliver tanks, antiaircraft guns, and a radioactive dirty bomb. He was represented by attorney Henry E. Klingeman, who said his client was not a terrorist and had no history of illegal arms trafficking.

On April 27, 2005, a federal jury in Newark, New Jersey, convicted Lakhani of five counts of trying to sell shoulder-launched missiles to what he believed was a terrorist group planning to down airliners. He was convicted of attempting to provide material support to terrorists, money laundering, and other charges. On September 12, 2005, he was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

Boumediene Lakhdar: on January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Lakhdar and five other terrorism

suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group had been arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Phelim Lally: one of two Irishmen arrested on February 1, 1979, in Greece after crossing the Turkish border. Lally was from Newry, County Down, lived in Northern Ireland, and held an Irish passport. They were charged with "smuggling, possession and transportation of arms and explosives with the intention of supplying terrorist groups," believed to be the Provisional Irish Republican Army, for which they faced 10 years. The U.K. consul said he could not request extradition because they were not wanted for any offense in the United Kingdom.

Antonin Larch: one of two miners who hijacked a Slov-Air L410 flying from Prague to Marianske and Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, on April 18, 1972, and diverted the plane to Nuremburg, West Germany. The two hijackers shot and slightly wounded the copilot. They were arrested and sentenced to seven years in prison on July 31, 1972. Their request for political asylum was denied in April 1973. Czechoslovakia requested extradition. Asylum was granted by West Germany on December 9, 1976. (See also two entries for Antonin Lerch with similar material from different reports.)

Lebedev: unemployed resident of Leningrad, age 17, who, on July 12, 1990, attempted to hijack a TU-154 of the Leningrad Civil Aviation Directorate. He demanded to fly to Stockholm, Sweden, but was overpowered by the passengers and crew. He was taken into custody at Murmansk's Pulkovo Airport in Russia.

Neoptolemos Leftis: EOKA-B member who was arrested on February 4, 1977, and charged with killing U.S. ambassador to Cyprus Rodger P. Davies and a Greek Cypriot Embassy secretary on August 19, 1974, during a riot in Nicosia. EOKA-B terrorists attacked the U.S. Embassy and official residence and threw firebombs at official vehicles. Nearly 100 bullets hit the ambassador's office from two angles. Leftis was charged with homicide. He was arraigned on charges of manslaughter on February 11, 1977. On June 3, a Cypriot court threw out the homicide charges against him, citing lack of evidence. On June 21, 1977, he was convicted of illegal possession of firearms and riot. On June 21, 1977, he was sentenced to five years out of a possible eight years.

Marinko Lemo: convicted of being an accomplice of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. Lemo was given a two-year term for complicity. On July 14, the London *Times* reported that the group planned to form a terrorist group that would attack people in Sweden suspected of working for Yugoslavia against the Croatians. Lemo was scheduled to be freed on November 1, 1972.

On September 15, 1972, three Croatian émigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines airliner and obtained the release of six Croatian terrorists being held in Swedish jails. Lemo was pressed into negotiating with the hijackers by the minister of justice, then agreed to board the plane in exchange for the passengers. Lemo slept through the rest of the incident. The plane was flown to Spain, where authorities apprehended all nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on June 23, 1974.

Sweden requested the extradition of three of them for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for their arrest, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

In May 1980, one of the Croatians accused in the assassination was extradited to Sweden by the United States. He had been turned over to the United States for prosecution on charges of fraudulently applying for a visa to enter the United States in December 1979 but was acquitted.

Antonin Lerch: one of 10 hijackers of a Slov-Air L410 flying from Marianske Lazne (Marienbad) to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on June 8, 1972. The group killed the pilot when he refused to change course. The copilot was shot in the chest but survived, as did a wounded passenger. The group landed in a small airfield inside West Germany after demanding to be flown to Nuremburg. All offenders were charged with air piracy. Czechoslovakia sought extradition. In January 1973, one of the group committed suicide in prison. On December 14, 1973, nine of the group were convicted by the Nuremburg State Court and sentenced to terms ranging from three to seven years. On December 9, 1976, the court in Ansbach, West Germany, granted political asylum to Karel Doleal and Antonin Lerch. Other reports claimed that the hijackers landed in Weiden, West Germany. On August 8, 1977, the other nine were denied asylum. (See also Antonin Larch and second entry for an Antonin Lerch with similar material from different reports.)

Antonin Lerch: one of two miners convicted of the July 14, 1971, hijacking of the Prague–Carlsbad flight to West Germany. Lerch shot the copilot twice; reports differ as to whether the victim survived. Czechoslovakia demanded extradition but was refused. After pleading guilty, the pair was sentenced to seven years under Germany's new hijacking law. (See also Antonin Larch and first entry for an Antonin Lerch with similar material from different reports.)

Haroutioun Levonian: one of two members of the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide who seriously wounded Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia Galip Balkar and his driver on March 9, 1983, in downtown Belgrade. Levonian was wounded and captured. On March 9, 1984, the two attackers, Lebanese citizens of Armenian extraction, were found guilty and sentenced to 20 years each. On June 4, 1987, Turkey demanded to know why Levonian had been released from prison that year. Yugoslav authorities said he was half paralyzed and suffering from ailments that could not be treated in Yugoslavia.

Orjan Lihe: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988. They were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan and who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahedeen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of the diplomats were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Nikila Lisac: one of three Croatian men who hijacked Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130, a DC9 flying from Göteborg to Stockholm, Sweden, on September 15, 1972. The group forced the plane to Malmo. They demanded the release of seven Croatians in Swedish jails, including the two who had been convicted of the 1971 murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Rolovic. The terrorists demanded $200,000 but settled for $105,000 and six prisoners—a seventh refused release. They flew on to Spain. On December 5, 1974, a Spanish military court sentenced the three hijackers to 12 years in prison, but on February 13, 1975, Gen. Franco granted them a full pardon. Sweden's extradition request initiated Spanish legal proceedings. On June 12, 1974, the Audiencia Provincial dismissed the extradition request.

Magomed Lolokhoyev: on September 20, 2004, the Russian prosecutor's office said that Lolokhoyev,

a traffic policeman, used his position to enable guerrillas, including leader Basayev, to pass through police checkpoints before their June 21, 2004, attack. The Interior Ministry headquarters in Nazran, Ingushetia, was taken over by 200 to 1,000 gunmen, who then attacked police headquarters, border checkpoints, and government offices in the region, killing 22 people, including Acting Interior Minister Abukar Kostoyev and 2 other senior officials, and injuring 47 people. Some of the attackers shouted, "Allahu akbar," a frequent cry of Chechen Islamic separatists. Attackers seized police buildings in Karabulak and Ordzhonikidzevskaya. Lolokhoyev was also accused of transporting weapons for the terrorists.

Maria Lountzas: on September 10, 1988, Lophis village police in Limassol seized a cache of arms in Lountzas's house that included 14 weapons of various types, hand grenades and detonators, 6,000 bullets, and 91 clips hidden in two large earthen containers. Police arrested her two children, Mikhalis and Pola.

Mikhalis Kharalambous Lountzas: brother of Pola Kharalambous Lountzas, both of whom were arrested on September 10, 1988, by Lophis village police in Limassol. Police seized a cache of arms in their mother Maria's house that included 14 weapons of various types, hand grenades and detonators, 6,000 bullets, and 91 clips hidden in two large earthen containers. The duo was released the next day for lack of sufficient evidence.

Pola Kharalambous Lountzas: sister of Mikhalis Kharalambous Lountzas, both of whom were arrested on September 10, 1988, by Lophis village police in Limassol. Police seized a cache of arms in their mother Maria's house that included 14 weapons of various types, hand grenades and detonators, 6,000 bullets, and 91 clips hidden in two large earthen containers. The duo was released the next day for lack of sufficient evidence.

Katerina Loutakidou: Greek member of the Islamic Jihad whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. She was acquitted by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992.

Zvonko Luburic: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

Ivan Lukic: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

M

Z.M.: foiled in a hijack plan during a check of security installations at Prague's Ruzyne Airport on June 5, 1978. Z.M. was sentenced by the Prague City Court to eight years for planning a hijacking.

Habib Maamar: variant Habib Ma'mar. Tunisian member of the May 15 Organization arrested in Paris in May 1986 who confessed to the bombing in Orchard Street in London on December 25, 1983, near Marks and Spencer and Selfridges. He claimed he was paid $3,000 per month by a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Abu Ibrahim to bomb Israeli targets. He also confessed to the February 23, 1985, bombing of Marks and Spencer in Paris that killed 1 and injured 14 and to the August 21, 1985, bombing of the Israeli Bank Leumi office in Paris. A large quantity of penthrite, a plastic explosive, was found in his Paris home. His trial opened on December 13, 1989. He told police he was asked to photograph Jewish establishments in Paris, London, Athens, and Istanbul. He made regular visits to Baghdad, Iraq, to collect money and explosives. He traveled via Madrid, Spain, under various names and used forged Moroccan passports.

'Umar Mabruk: alias 'Abd al-Jalid Khalid Ahmad al-Subbar. Arrested in connection with the attempted assassination on November 29, 1984, in Athens of Jordan's Chargé d'Affaires 'Asim Qutayshat. The gun jammed. Border police arrested him at the Idomeni checkpoint on the Greece–Yugoslavia border. He was traveling under a forged Moroccan passport. Eyewitnesses identified him as the assailant. He had entered Greece on October 28. He was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to 10 and a half years in prison.

Vato Machitidze: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, for attempting to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgia republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan. Five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices; 13 were charged with weapons trafficking.

Stefan Macicko: one of two Czech teen hijackers who, on March 29, 1989, shot their way onto a Hungarian Malev Tupolev-154B on its regular Budapest–Prague–Amsterdam–Barcelona route in Prague and demanded to be flown to the United States. He was born on December 10, 1972. Both

hijackers lived in the Banska Bystrica District. They surrendered in Frankfurt. The Americans took custody of the duo and handed them over to German police. The duo wanted to stay in West Germany. On March 30, 1989, the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested their extradition. They repeated the request on April 13, May 5, and June 8. On August 29, 1989, a Frankfurt am Main court sentenced them to two years to be served in a juvenile detention center, where they were to study German and learn automobile mechanics. On September 13, 1989, Bonn denied extradition, saying that the offenses fell within West German legislation.

Franjo Macukic: alias Bozic. Associate of Stanko Nizic, a night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, who was killed on August 26, 1981, by a revolver fired at point-blank range. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police searching his home found two kilograms of plastic explosive, a machine gun, and two bazookas. Police said he was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia. Macukic was arrested on December 12, 1981, while attempting to cross the Swiss–German border with arms and ammunition.

Salai Madaminov: alias Mukhammed Salikh. Poet and a leader of the Erk (Freedom) Democratic Party of Uzbekistan in February 1999. He was connected with a series of bombings in which 16 people died. He lost the 1991 election to Uzbek president Islam Karimov. He went into exile in 1993 and was sentenced in absentia in 2000 to 15 plus years in prison by a Tashkent court. President Karimov narrowly escaped being killed in the bombings. On November 28, 2001, Prague Airport border police detained the poet when he arrived from Amsterdam.

Ahmed Maden: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army hijackers of a Turkish Airlines B707 flying from Istanbul to Ankara, Turkey, on October 22, 1972, and diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. They threatened to blow up the plane if the Turkish government did not release 13 political prisoners, abolish the strike ban in martial law areas, reorganize the universities by giving them greater freedom, engage in land reform, and abolish antidemocratic articles in the constitution. The Turks refused to talk to the hijackers, who surrendered to the Bulgarians the next day. The pilot and a passenger were wounded. Bulgaria granted the hijackers political asylum but sentenced them to two-plus years in prison on February 2, 1973.

Emil Madzharov: one of three alleged terrorists reported on October 12, 1990, by Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Justice Angel Dzhambazov to have been executed during the "regenerative process" on September 6, 1988. The trio was found guilty of terrorist acts involving explosive devices in 1985 at Varna Airport, on the train from Burgas to Sofia, Bulgaria, and at a hotel in the town of Sliven. Eleven people died, and 20 were injured. The trio also planned to plant bombs on the beaches of two major seaside resorts in the summers of 1986 and 1987.

Magaryan brothers: on July 20, 1988, Geneva police arrested two Armenian terrorists identified as the Margaryan brothers, nephews of Yanikian, who murdered Turkey's Los Angeles Chief Consul Behadir Demir on January 27, 1973. The duo was carrying out foreign currency transfer operations for terrorists. They were caught as part of the La Atilla operation launched by Turkish and Italian police 18 months earlier that had extended into 13 countries. The duo was under investigation for nine months and was believed to have been involved in the murder of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in 1986 and the raid on a synagogue in Turkey.

Magas: alias of Ali Taziyev.

Magas: alias of Magomed Yevloyev.

Jasem Mahboule: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an al Qaeda cell were arraigned. *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Husseini Rad Mahmoud: one of two Black March terrorists who, on April 16, 1979, tried to take over El Al Flight 334, a B707 with a flight plan that included Tel Aviv, Israel, and Vienna, Austria, at Zaventem Airport in Brussels, Belgium. They conducted a gun battle with police in which a dozen people were injured and then shot seven more Belgians. El Al security men and Belgian police shot one of the terrorists and arrested both. On August 16, 1979, the duo was sentenced to eight years for attempted murder and for carrying illegal weapons and false identity papers.

Suzy Mahseredjian: variant Suzy Masseredjian. Alec Yenikomchian's colleague who was with him fabricating a bomb in their Geneva, Switzerland, hotel room on October 3, 1980, when the bomb exploded. Yenikomchian was badly injured. Masseredjian of Canoga Park, California, was arrested and acquitted of the explosives charge. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia had threatened reprisals against the United States for a Federal Bureau of Investigation interrogation. The arrest provoked bombing reprisals in Beirut and four European cities by the October 3 Group.

Uwe Johannes Mainka: one of two neo-Nazi members of the Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group, produced on June 25, 1981, in Lebanon by the

Maronite Christian Phalange Party. He claimed he was recruited for terrorist training by Fatah leader Salah Khalaf (alias Abu Iyad) in B'ir Hasan in Beirut. He referred to a terrorist recruiting network headquartered in Damascus, Syria, and headed by Mahammad Hijaza, 'Atif Bsisu, and Amin Hindi. They claimed they had entered Lebanon in October 1980. They snuck out of the camp on June 14 and were picked up in east Beirut by the Phalange.

Mohammed Majid: alias Mullah Fouad. Iraqi Kurd and key Ansar organizer in Parma, Italy, who fled to Syria a year earlier and who was allegedly behind the November 12, 2003, truck bombing in Nasiriyah, Iraq, that killed 19 Italians and 12 Iraqis.

E. M. Maknayev: attempted to hijack a Soviet airliner flying between Krasnodar and Baku, Azerbaijan, on November 15, 1978. He was killed by a guard.

Al-Majid: one of two Palestinian students who threw a hand grenade at two other Palestinian students at a Thessaloniki, Greece, student hotel on November 8, 1985. They were arrested while attempting to leave the country on a flight from Mikra Airport. Police found an automatic weapon, 2 grenades, and 420 grams of dynamite in the al Fatah members' apartment.

Elevtheria Makridhou: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Khristina Makridhou: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Marco Malaspina: suspected Red Brigades member and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. Malaspina was considered to be the link between the Rome column of the Red Brigades and the Union of Communist Fighters. The six were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Andrzej Malek: one of two Polish Army pilots who, on April 1, 1982, ended their paratrooper training at Krakow by forcing a mechanic to aid them in taking their plane to the West. The AN2 biplane landed in Poland to pick up the pilots' families, flew at treetop level to avoid detection, and landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. The pilots requested political asylum. They were arrested and taken to Vienna Landesgericht Prison. The others were taken to Traiskirchen refugee camp. They faced maximum sentences of 10 years. On July 20, 1982, Malek was sentenced to a year. He claimed that he was coerced into joining the Communist Party.

Nikolay Malenko: Russian who was arrested with two Peruvians on April 25, 1981, by Peruvian authorities on charges of carrying dynamite and participating in terrorist attacks.

Abdul Malik: alias of Fritz Martin Gelowicz.

Sergei Malyschew: alias Amin al-Ansari. Belarussian chemical weapons expert who was one of 15 people arrested by Spanish authorities on December 19, 2005, on charges of setting up a recruiting network for al Qaeda that sent Islamic militants to Iraq. Police said at least two men were preparing to travel to Iraq as fighters. There was no evidence that they were preparing attacks in Spain, but they had materials to make explosives.

F. Mamedov: lieutenant and aircraft technician who helped Vadif Kurbanov, an Azeri pilot, who, on April 8, 1992, hijacked a supersonic SU-25 ground-attack aircraft from the Sitelchay Air Force Base and handed it to Azeri militants at Sangachaliy Air Base, 42 kilometers southwest of Baku. He was one of three people who tied up the flight line duty officer and stole the keys to the antihijack device.

Janos Mamuzsits: one of four Hungarian hijackers of a Romanian TAROM BAC111 flying from Bucharest, Romania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on September 14, 1970, and diverted to Munich, Germany. The hijackers were disarmed by West German police and requested political asylum. He was sentenced to two plus years by a West German court on January 20, 1971.

May Elias Mansur: Lebanese woman initially suspected of setting off a bomb on Trans World Airlines Flight 840 en route from Rome to Athens, Greece, on April 2, 1986. Four people were sucked out of the hole in the side of the B727. Mansur sat in seat 10F and disembarked before the plane left. She allegedly had past connections with a terrorist act involving an Alitalia flight, but it was determined that authorities had confused her with a man believed responsible for placing a bomb on an Alitalia flight in 1983. She was questioned by Lebanon's military prosecutor and an investigating judge on April 10, 1986, but no arrest warrant was ever issued.

Umran Mansur: manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul who met with the two Libyans who were stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, and threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. Mansur allegedly selected the target. His trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

N. R. Mantsev: one of two armed men who on September 20, 1986, seized a TU-134 airliner at Ufa Airport in the Ural Mountains of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shot and killed two passengers before being killed themselves. The plane was en route from Kiev to Nizhnevartovsk.

S. Marketos: young man who entered the cockpit of an Olympic Airways SC7 flying from Athens to Mykonos, Greece, on September 27, 1975. He claimed to be holding nitric acid and threatened to blind the pilot if he did not fly to Albania. He was overpowered by the crew and turned over to authorities at Mykonos.

Hasan Marwan (or Marwan Hasan): alias Ali Yusuf. Egyptian (or Jordanian) who was arrested on August 29, 1981, by Austrian police after he fired a Polish PN-63 machine pistol and threw grenades into a Vienna, Austria, synagogue, killing 2 and injuring 20. He was believed connected to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian–Israeli-Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Marwan was wounded in the synagogue attack. Police later received a phone call from an Arab-accented man who threatened to bomb three movie theaters if the synagogue terrorists were not released. On January 21, 1982, a Vienna court sentenced him to life imprisonment for the Nittel murder. Marwan testified in the case against Bahij Mohammed Younis, who was sentenced to life for masterminding the Nittel murder and the grenade attack.

Aslan Maskhadov: former Soviet Army colonel and Chechen rebel leader, age 53, with a $10 million price on his head, who was linked to the September 1, 2004, Beslan hostage siege and mass murder. He was killed by Russian Special Forces on March 8, 2005. The Federal Security Service announced on March 15 that it had paid $10 million for the information that led to its finding former Chechen President Maskhadov and offered the same reward for Shamil Basayev, who claimed credit for the Beslan attack. The security forces had pinned him down in a bunker in Tolstoy-Yurt, 12 miles north of Grozny, in northern Chechnya. Some reports said Russian gunfire killed him; other sources said one of his bodyguards inadvertently fired a weapon; still others said a grenade killed him.

Khaled el-Masri: German citizen of Lebanese descent, age 43, arrested on May 17, 2007, in Germany on suspicion of arson and sent to a psychiatric ward following a 4:45 A.M. fire in a wholesale market in Neu-Ulm that caused $680,000 in damage. He was represented by attorney Manfred Gnjidic, who claimed his client had experienced a "complete nervous breakdown" because he claimed the CIA had kidnapped him in Macedonia on New Year's Eve 2003 and tortured him in an Afghan prison. In March 2007, the U.S. Federal Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia, refused to reinstate his lawsuit, saying it could jeopardize national security by exposing state secrets.

Izettin Rida Masrojeh: Palestinian guerrilla arrested at Istanbul's Yesilkoy Airport in July 1981. On February 24, 1983, the Martial Law Court of Istanbul acquitted him of "conspiracy to commit a felony" and released him from custody. He had been accused of perpetrating attacks against the Israeli Consulate and its personnel and had faced a 10-year prison term.

Petar Matavick: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan in New York City; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 which dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn, New York. The U.S. court of appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, who were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. Matavick was convicted on May 5, 1977, of air piracy and conspiracy and sentenced to 30 years on July 21.

Erotokritos Mattheou: alias Kritonis. One of the EOKA-B bombers of three British military bases in Cyprus on December 1, 1977. On December 4, Cypriot police arrested eight former EOKA-B members. On December 13, the police obtained an eight-day extension of the detention for three persons, including Mattheou. The bombing was believed related to the extradition hearing in the United Kingdom of Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot. Threats had been made against U.K. installations in April 1977 regarding his extradition. Mattheou's release from Cypriot prison was demanded by the EOKA-B kidnappers of Second Lt. Achilles Kyprianou, son of president Spiro Kyprianou, on December 14, 1977.

Qasim Mu'in Anwar Matti: arrested on December 5, 1988, in Cyprus on charges of counterfeiting U.S. dollars. Three days later, the Palestinian Liberation Movement demanded his release.

Maximus: Internet screen name for Mirsad Bektasevic.

Barbara Mayer: variant Meyer. The Baden-Wuerttemberg land criminal investigation office reported in July 1985 that her fingerprints matched those found during investigations at a gravel pit in Ortenau Kreis where members were suspected of trying to steal explosives. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of Red Army Faction (RAF) members. On May 8, 1999, Mayer, age 42, was detained at the Frankfurt Airport after having turned herself in. She had been hiding out in Lebanon.

Guglielmo Mazzochi: Naples member of the Communist Guerrilla Nucleus arrested in Paris on May 21, 1987. He had been sentenced to five years in prison by a Naples court. Italy requested extradition.

Farid Abdel Meguid: leader of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front or, according to some reports, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens, Greece, on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the two November 27, 1968, terrorists on July 24 and sentenced one terrorist to 11 years, one terrorist to 18 years, and then let them both go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo, Egypt.

Mona Abdel Meguid: sister of the leader and one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front or, according to some reports, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens, Greece, on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the two November 27, 1968, terrorists on July 24 and sentenced one terrorist to 11 years, one terrorist to 18 years, and then let them both go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo, Egypt.

Monte Melkonian: founder of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia who was arrested in Paris on November 28, 1985, for possession of arms and false documents. He was also a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Movement. Police found evidence at his apartment of planned attacks against Turkish diplomats.

Memo: name used by one of the 13 Kurdish gunmen, some of them Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) members, who, on June 24, 1993, took hostage 25 employees of the Turkish Consulate in Munich, Germany. After 14 hours, the hostage takers surrendered. On June 30, 1993, Turkey requested extradition after they were tried in Germany.

Iosif Mendelevich: variant Jozef. One of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24. The government said it was being lenient, noting that his wife, Mary, who was pregnant, received only 15 years. On February 18, 1981, the Soviets released him. He was the last of the group released. He spent 11 years in detention camps and was permitted to immigrate to Israel after years of Western pressure.

Jozef Mendelevich: variant of Iosif Mendelevich.

Mehieddin Merki: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Fabrizio Meroglio: Red Brigades (RB) member captured in Rome on January 22, 1987, following a firefight with the carabinieri. On March 31, 1987, he was indicted by investigating magistrate Domenico Sica as an accessory to the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement. Meroglio was also charged with the attempted murder of Giorgieri on December 15, 1986.

Omer Mersan: individual who allegedly provided a pilfered passport to Mehmut Ali Agca, would-be assassin of the pope on May 13, 1981. Mersan was also linked to Turkish smuggler Abuzer Ugurlu. Mersan surrendered to Italian authorities on March 12, 1984, after being extradited from West Germany. He was wanted in Italy for false testimony in Agca's first trial.

Baghdad Mezaine: at age 38, one of two Algerians arrested on September 26, 2001, in Leicester, United Kingdom, where police found propaganda material encouraging the recruitment of young Muslims for jihad training. They also seized money, faked credit cards, and other counterfeit documents. Police found videotapes, including 19 copies of a film of bin Laden's speeches and films of operations in Chechnya and Afghanistan. On April 1, 2003, the Leicester Crown Court found them guilty of raising money for terrorism and sentenced them to 11 years in prison.

Marek Michalski: member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. On September 30, 1982, Poland requested extradition, which Switzerland denied. The trial began on October 3, 1983. On October 10, 1983, he received two and a half years in prison and five years banishment from Switzerland.

Mihran Mihranian: member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) Orly Group in 1982. He resurfaced on October 17, 1986, as an ASALA spokesperson in interviews with *Le Monde* and Agence France Presse.

David Mikhaberidze: one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot Flight 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983. He committed suicide on learning that the plane was returning to Tbilisi.

Anatoliy Mikhaylenko: student who, on June 30, 1990, hijacked Aeroflot Flight 8678, which was scheduled to fly from Lvov, Ukraine, to Leningrad, Russia, and diverted it to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden, where he surrendered to police. On July 2, the Soviets requested extradition, giving it in writing the next day. On July 5, he requested political asylum. His lawyer cited the hijacker's refusal to perform military service, his political outlook, and humanitarian considerations. On July 11, he was placed under arrest for extradition by the Sollentuna District Court. On July 18, 14 of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies asked the Swedish authorities not to extradite him. On July 28, 16 of the deputies asked the Swedes to prosecute him instead of extraditing him. On July 26, the Swedish Supreme Court ruled that Sweden was guided by its international commitments to fight air piracy and that no laws prevented his extradition. Soviet authorities would prosecute him only for the hijacking and not for violating the border. He was turned over to Soviet representatives on August 3. He said he had conducted a hunger strike to protest being returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He was a former technical college graduate from Lvov who worked as a graphic designer.

Stanislav Milicevic: convicted as an accomplice of two Croatian terrorists who entered the Yugoslav Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. Milicevic was given a two-year term for complicity. On July 14, the London *Times* reported that the duo planned to form a terrorist group that would attack people in Sweden suspected of working for Yugoslavia against the Croatians. Milicevic was due to be freed on November 1, 1972.

On September 15, 1972, three Croatian émigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines airliner and obtained the release of six Croatian terrorists being held in Swedish jails. Milicevic refused to be released. The plane was flown to Spain, where authorities apprehended all nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested the extradition of three of them for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for their arrest, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

In May 1980, one of the Croatians accused in the assassination was extradited to Sweden by the United States. He had been turned over to the United States for prosecution on charges of fraudulently applying for a visa to enter the United States in December 1979 but was acquitted.

Anto Minas: Greek identified by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) in Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1990 as an ASALA member.

Sultan Minas: identified by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) in Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1990 as an ASALA member.

Aslan Mintas: police cadet, age 17, who attempted to hijack a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Istanbul to Izmir, Turkey, on February 13, 1977. He fired his pistol wildly, slightly wounding the pilot and a stewardess, and demanded to go to Yugoslavia. A passenger disarmed him as the plane was approaching its Izmir landing. Police arrested Mintas.

Mirciyan: Armenian who the Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, was wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm.

Goran Mise: one of three Slavs who planned to hijack an American Trans-International Airways charter DC10 flying from Cleveland, Ohio, to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and divert it to South Africa or Rhodesia, where they would demand $1 million for the safe release of 340 Slovenian and northwest Croatian emigrants and 10 crew members on the plane on August 20, 1973. The plan fell apart at Brnik Airport two hours before the plane was due to land, when a local citizen noticed the machine gun–carrying trio acting suspiciously and warned local officials. A fourth hijacker was supposed to join them, but the group could not locate him. On the night before their attempt, the group broke into an arms depot and stole four machine guns, a revolver, and ammunition. After being spotted, two of them escaped into the woods but were captured two hours later.

Grazhina Mitskute: one of two would-be hijackers of an Aeroflot AN2 flying from Vilnius and Palanga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on November 9, 1970. She joined her husband, Vitautas Simokaitis, in demanding to go to Sweden. They were overpowered and tried in Vilnius. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan Moayad: variant Mouyad. One of two Yemenis arrested in Germany on January 10, 2003, and extradited to the United

States, where they were prosecuted in 2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn, New York, to Hamas and al Qaeda. He claimed to have sent millions to the groups. Evidence included documents obtained in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Croatia, sources in the United Kingdom and Israel, and electronic surveillance of their hotel room in Germany where they stayed in 2003. On March 10, 2005, Moayad was convicted of conspiracy, providing material support to Hamas, and attempting to support al Qaeda, but he was acquitted of providing support to al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Moayad was represented by attorney William H. Goodman. Moayad faced 60 years. On July 28, 2005, Moayad was sentenced to 75 years, the maximum allowed. As of 2007, he was held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Hendrik Moebus: convicted neo-Nazi fugitive, age 24, was arrested on August 26, 2000, by U.S. marshals in Lewisburg, West Virginia, 20 miles from the 200-acre property of white separatist William Pierce, author of *The Turner Diaries,* which had inspired Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh. As a minor, he had been convicted in Germany in 1994 with two accomplices for the luring and strangling of a "non-Aryan" teen. He violated the terms of his 1998 parole by giving Nazi salutes, attending right-wing meetings, and suggesting that the kidnapping and murder he was convicted of was not really a crime. He entered the United States through Seattle using his real name in December 1999, while a German arrest warrant was pending. He began using an alias and had assistance from several people. He visited Richmond, Virginia, parts of Ohio, and landed in West Virginia, where he lived in a building on the Pierce compound. Pierce founded the National Alliance white supremacist group. He was arrested after having been driven out of the Pierce compound. No weapons were found in the vehicle.

Mahoud M. Mohammad: one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who threw grenades and fired a machine gun in the Athens, Greece, airport at an El Al plane waiting to take off for New York on its way from Tel Aviv, Israel, on December 26, 1968. Israeli passenger Leon Shirdan was killed, and a stewardess suffered a fractured leg and spinal injuries when she jumped out of the plane. The PFLP duo was immediately arrested by Greek police; they were convicted and sentenced on March 26, 1970. Mohammad received 17 years and five months for interference with air traffic, arson, and illegal use and possession of explosives. A charge of premeditated murder against him for using the machine gun was lessened to a count of manslaughter by negligence. Mohammed, age 25, was a Palestinian refugee. The duo was freed on July 22, 1970, when six Palestinians hijacked an Olympic Airways plane to Beirut.

Binyam Mohamed: variant Binyam Mohammed. Ethiopian detainee and U.K. resident held at Guantánamo who was believed part of a "North American support cell" that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in a global jihad. Mohamed lived in the United States as a teen for a few years before moving to the United Kingdom in 1994. In May 2001, unemployed, he turned up in Afghanistan, hoping that the Taliban's antidrug policy would help him get off his drug habit. Prosecutors said he trained at al Qaeda camps. He was detained at Karachi's airport in Pakistan in April 2002, planning on flying back to the United Kingdom on a false U.K. passport. At his hearing in 2004 before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo, he said he had received paramilitary training in Afghanistan on how to falsify documents and encode phone numbers in preparation for going to fight in Chechnya. Prosecutors said he agreed to rent apartments inside large buildings in the United States, fill them with natural gas, and set them off with timers. He was also alleged to have been trained, along with Jose Padilla, by Khalid Sheikh Muhammad in how to spray nightclubs with cyanide. In December 2005, he was referred to the military commission

in Guantánamo on accusation of conspiring with Jose Padilla to set off a radioactive device in the United States. The charge sheet said he and Padilla had met in Pakistan after 9/11 to study how to build a dirty bomb, discussed such an attack with al Qaeda leaders, and agreed to blow up buildings. The charges were dismissed after the June 2006 Supreme Court ruling that the current system of military commissions was unconstitutional. Pentagon prosecutors linked him to Abu Zubaydah and Khalid Sheikh Muhammad. In 2008, Mohamed was age 29. On June 5, 2008, a U.K. judge ordered a hearing as to whether the British government had to turn over evidence to the defense, led by attorney Clive Stafford Smith.

Najib Chaib Mohamed: Moroccan arrested in January 2002 in Spain for his alleged involvement in a suspected al Qaeda recruiting and logistics cell led by Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas.

Binyam Mohammed: variant of Binyam Mohamed.

Lokman Amin Mohammed: Kurdish immigrant, age 33, convicted in a German court on January 12, 2006, of smuggling fighters to Iraq for the Ansar al-Islam network in 2003. He was sentenced to seven years in prison in Munich. Prosecutors said he confessed to helping eight would-be suicide bombers to travel from Europe to Iraq. His network also brought wounded militants back into Europe, among them an Ansar bomb maker who lost both hands in an explosives accident. German police had arrested him in December 2003. His attorney said he was only a freelance smuggler for Ansar, but the court convicted him of membership in a terrorist organization.

Bouchoucha Mokhtar: Tunisian member of an al Qaeda cell in Italy who was serving prison terms in Italy for trafficking in arms and explosives when, on April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

Mikhail Mokretsov: student at a vocational school in Solekamsk, age 19, who, on July 5, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot TU-154 flying from Leningrad, Russia, to Lvov, Ukraine, and diverted it to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden. He surrendered to police, saying he could no longer stand living in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He also hoped to avoid military service. On July 6, the Soviets requested extradition. On August 1, the Supreme Court canceled proceedings after he tried to commit suicide in Kronoberg Prison the previous day. He decided to take his life after learning that the government had decided to extradite Soviet hijacker Anatoliy Mikhaylenko (or Mikhailenko). Mokretsov cut both wrists with a broken cell lamp but was saved by Swedish authorities. He ended a two-week hunger strike on August 15. On August 16, the Swedish Supreme Court barred his extradition on humanitarian grounds. A court psychiatrist said that he would not be able to stand conditions in a Soviet prison. He had been rejected four times by Soviet officials to emigrate and faced induction into the Red Army. On August 24, he was formally charged with aggravated hijacking. On September 11, the Sollentuna District Court sentenced him to four years in prison. Senior Prosecutor Birgit Thunved requested his expulsion to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or that he be deported and not permitted to enter the country for a decade.

Yousef Magied Molqi: Palestinian convicted of killing Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, a wheelchair-bound Jewish American who was murdered and thrown overboard in the takeover of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship on October 7, 1985, in Greece. On February 25, 1996, Molqi, age 34, disappeared during a prison furlough at a church-run shelter in Prato, near Florence, Italy. He was scheduled to return to Rebibbia Prison in Rome at the end of his 12-day pass. He was serving a 30-year term but had been permitted release four times before. On March 13, 1996, Italy offered a "substantial" reward for his arrest. The U.S. Department of State

offered a $2 million reward and resettlement in the United States for informants and their families.

On March 22, 1996, Spanish Civil Guard detectives, aided by Italian police, arrested Molqi in Estepona. On December 4, 1996, Spain extradited him to Italy, which put him back in a Rome prison cell.

Montazer: driver of the getaway motorcycle used by one of the three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989.

Christopher Moreau: young Italian Swiss arrested on July 25, 1970, by Israel authorities as he stepped off the Greek liner *Enotria* in Tel Aviv, Israel. He was carrying five pounds of Soviet-made explosives, detonators, and six copper labels inscribed *PFLP.* He claimed that he had contacted the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in Beirut and had been trained for several weeks. He had always been interested in left-wing politics but could not go to Vietnam and thus joined a geographically closer cause. He was paid $900 in advance and was to receive another $5,000 when his bombs exploded. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Massimo Morzello: on May 15, 1989, the British government announced that it had no reason to expel the member of the Italian neo-fascist Third Position (Terza Posizione), who had been sentenced in absentia by an Italian court on charges of participating in an armed gang. He was also suspected of involvement in the August 2, 1980, bombing of a train in Bologna in which 85 people were killed and 200 injured.

Mounir El Motassadeq: Moroccan student at Hamburg's Technical University in Germany. He transferred money to 9/11 hijack leader Muhammad Atta and Ramzi Binalshibh. He also had power of attorney for 9/11 United Airlines Flight 175 hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi. He was one of two Muslim witnesses to Atta's will, although he denied having seen the will. He said he transferred $1,000 to Atta in 2000 to pay for a computer. He did not explain his transferring $2,350 to Binalshibh. On November 28, 2001, Hamburg police arrested Motassadeq on "urgent suspicion of supporting a terrorist group." He might have visited an al Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan in the summer of 2000; Pakistan said that he was in Pakistan in July 2000. While in Pakistan, he stayed at the same Karachi hotel as fugitive Said Bahaji and probably fugitives Binalshibh and Essabar using aliases. Police said he managed one of Al-Shehhi's accounts, into which large sums of money were deposited from May to November 2000 to finance flight lessons and pay for the upkeep in the United States of Al-Shehhi, Atta, and Ziad Jarrahi.

Motassadeq is married to a Belarussian and has a son. He came to Hamburg in 1995 to study for a degree in electrical technology. Atta helped him to find a Goeschen Street apartment, around the corner from his Marien Street apartment. Motassadeq flew to Istanbul in May 2001, where he met with a man who transported Islamic fighters to and from Afghanistan and Chechnya. He apparently had contact with people affiliated with Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, a suspected al Qaeda financier extradited by Germany to the United States in 1998. He had signed up to tour a Stade nuclear power plant near Hamburg in 2001. He, Atta, Al-Shehhi, Jarrahi, and Essabar attended Bahaji's 1999 wedding at the al-Quds mosque in Hamburg.

On August 28, 2002, German federal prosecutors filed charges in Hamburg Superior Court against the Moroccan electrical engineering student, age 28. He was charged with more than 3,000 counts of accessory to murder and membership in a terrorist organization. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked his financial assets. On October 23, 2002, he told the court that he transferred $2,500 from Marwan al-Shehhi's account to pay for his military training in Afghanistan at the request of Ramzi Binalshibh. On February 19, 2003, the German court convicted him of the 3,000 counts. He was sentenced

to 15 years in prison. On March 4, 2004, a German appeals court ordered a new trial, saying the proceeding had been compromised by U.S. refusal to give Motassadeq access to Binalshibh. He was freed by the Hamburg court on April 7, 2004, pending a retrial in June. His retrial began on August 10, 2004.

On May 13, 2005, the United States sent six pages of summaries from interrogations of Ramzi Binalshibh and Mohamedou Ould Slahi to a Hamburg court retrying Motassadeq. On August 19, 2005, a German court convicted Motassadeq and sentenced him to seven years as a member of the Hamburg cell but found him not guilty of more than 3,000 counts of accessory to murder in the 9/11 attack, ruling that he did not play a direct role in the plot. On February 7, 2006, Motassadeq was unexpectedly freed from a Hamburg prison, pending appeals. On October 12, 2006, a German court began a hearing on whether it should reinstate the accessory-to-murder charges.

On November 16, 2006, Germany's Federal Court of Justice overturned the Hamburg court's acquittal of Motassadeq, who now faced 15 years when he was to be resentenced in Hamburg. On January 12, 2007, Germany's Federal Constitutional Court refused to take up his appeal of helping three of the 9/11 hijackers. The appeal was separate from his appeal of the 15-year sentence he received on January 8, 2007, for being an accessory to the deaths of the 246 people who died on the planes.

Mansour Mourad: variant Mansur Seifeddin Mourad. Terrorist held by the Greek government for a November 27, 1968 or 1969, attack on the El Al office in Athens, Greece. The Jordanian member, age 21, of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front joined Elie Karabetian in throwing two hand grenades into the Athens office of El Al, killing a two-year-old Greek child and wounding 15 others, including 3 Americans, a Briton, 10 Greeks, and a three-year-old Greek child. His release was demanded by the hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens on July 22, 1970. The hijackers agreed to let his trial go ahead as scheduled on July 24, 1970. After the trial, the hostages would go free. He was sentenced to 11 years. He was released into the custody of the International Committee of the Red Cross and flown to Cairo. The prosecutor who tried him on charges of murder and succeeded in convicting him of premeditated manslaughter told him that he hoped to see him again in his country as a tourist.

Shiraz Mousazadeh: one of three Iranians arrested by Turkish police at Esenboga Airport on September 13, 1986, while trying to sneak an attaché case wired to hold explosives onto a Turkish Airlines flight bound for Cyprus. Although there were no explosives in the case, the wires would set if off when the case's handle was touched. The trio had entered Turkey at a border point on the eastern frontier with Iran on September 4, 1986. They claimed they were flying to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, recognized only by Turkey, to take exams and claimed no knowledge of the mechanism. On September 17, 1986, the Ankara Security Court charged them with founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band.

Musheg Movsesian: Armenian lawmaker arrested on November 5, 1999, and charged five days later with organizing the October 27, 1999, seizure of the Armenian Parliament in which the prime minister and 6 others were killed and at least 50 hostages were held.

Haregin Movseyan: one of three hijackers of a YAK12 chartered passenger plane of the Russian domestic air service on September 10, 1961. The three Armenians attempted to divert the plane to Turkey. When the pilot attempted to throw the attackers off balance, the trio stabbed him several times. When the plane crashed, one hijacker died. The remaining hijackers were captured and sentenced to death.

Kamil Mraz: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Brno to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Christopher N. Mrozowski: resident of Bethesda, Maryland, age 34, who, on September 27, 1996, along with a Polish woman and an Iranian man, was detained and then arrested by the Turkish government on charges of aiding Kurdish rebels. Mrozowski was hiking in Turkey after finishing a summer job teaching Peace Corps volunteers in Warsaw. The trio was taken off a bus in eastern Turkey. The trio denied the charges. They were released on October 10, 1996, pending trial for assisting the rebels. No trial date was set.

Zaiad Muchasi: Black September contact of the KGB in Cyprus who was killed on April 9, 1973, when he switched on a light in his Nicosia hotel room after returning from a meeting with the KGB. The switch triggered a detonating device. He had arrived in Cyprus two days earlier as the replacement for the Black September KGB contact who had been killed three months earlier.

Wassem Mughal: arrested on October 21, 2005, in the United Kingdom, Mughal, age 22, may have been planning to bomb the White House and U.S. Capitol. Mughal was charged with having, in his bedroom in Chatham, Kent, a DVD titled *Martyrdom Operations Vest,* an Arabic document titled "Welcome to Jihad," a piece of paper with the words "Hospital = attack," a recipe for rocket propellant, and "guidance-containing explosion." Younis Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled "The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course" that included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli was asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* They also stole data for hundreds of credit cards which they used to purchase supplies for operatives and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. They had made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. On July 5, 2007, the biochemistry graduate student was sentenced to seven and a half years after pleading guilty.

Abu Muhammad: *Ha'aretz* claimed, on November 13, 1986, that Palestinian Muhammad was the leader of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey, synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline and set them alight. Two terrorists who had barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front–'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North. He served as the terrorist team's squad leader, as he had been in Turkey several times. He left Istanbul and returned to Tehran three days before the attack, leaving the operation to the two remaining terrorists.

Joseph Muhammad: one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island

ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Tagun Mehemet Muhammad: Libyan arrested in Limassol, Cyprus, on September 17, 1990, at an offshore company office that publishes Arabic newspapers and magazines. He was held on suspicion of planning terrorist activities and was expected to be deported. He arrived in Cyprus one and a half months earlier and had vanished. His short-stay visa expired. No incriminating evidence was found in his Limassol apartment, but he was charged with living in Cyprus illegally.

Zuzant Muhammad: one of three terrorists who on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Mahdi Muhammed: variant Mahde. One of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who threw grenades and fired submachine guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al Flight 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv, Israel, from Istanbul, Turkey, on August 11, 1976. They killed 4 and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but commuted the sentences to life in prison. Muhammed's release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977.

Leonard Murati: one of two Albanian immigrants, age 24, who, on December 15, 2004, armed with shotguns, hijacked a bus with 26 passengers just after midnight and held it for 18 hours before surrendering to police. The duo claimed to have explosives and demanded a $1.3 million ransom and safe passage out of Greece. Relatives were permitted to phone the duo and talk them out of the incident. Negotiators had talked the duo into releasing the passengers by twos and threes until they were down to only six hostages. The duo then set an 8:00 A.M. December 16 deadline for their demands to be met. But four hours after the duo set the deadline, they opened the doors and freed the rest of the hostages. They soon surrendered. They were charged with multiple counts of kidnapping and attempted murder. The two are house painters who had resided in Greece for seven years. They were jailed without bond pending a December 20 arraignment.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Muravlev: one of four men who, on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited the hijackers. Muravlev's trial began on February 28, 1989, in Moscow. He was born in 1962, graduated from vocational school, was unemployed, and had two previous convictions. On March 17, 1989, three of the hijackers received 14 years each, part to be served in a labor camp. Another gang member who helped plot the hijacking but backed out at the last minute got three years.

Alexei Murzhenko: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

Hasan Hodge Hajji Musa: Lebanese student arrested at Larnaca Airport on May 10, 1988, after police found that he was carrying a radio cassette player with a silencer-equipped pistol and two full magazines of ammunition inside his bag. He admitted that he intended to murder someone in Cyprus.

Larisa Musalayeva: Chechen woman in her late 40s or early 50s who, on May 14, 2003, blew herself up at an Islamic prayer meeting in Iliskhan-Yurt, a village outside Gudermes, killing 18 people and injuring between 45 and 150. Musalayeva sought revenge for her dead brother, who killed himself when pro-Moscow Chechens attempted to arrest him. The terrorist had ties to a rebel unit led by Shamil Basayev, a Chechen rebel commander. She had a pound of TNT hidden on her body or in her video camera. She was initially misidentified as Shakida Baimuradova, who was later determined to be a victim.

Abu Musayev: Chechen rebel intelligence chief in 1995. He received U.S. hostage Fred Cuny on April 12, 1995, from Chechen rebels.

Alisher Musayev: head of the Moscow branch of the Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), which was banned in February 2003 for terrorist connections. On June 10, 2003, he was arrested by Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB) with 54 others for plotting against the government. The FSB found plastic explosives, hand grenades, dynamite, and detonator cords in raids. FSB spokesperson Sergei Ignatchenko said, "They were preparing fighters to send to Chechnya" and planning attacks in Moscow. Ignatchenko said they were "Muslim brothers" of al Qaeda. Most of those arrested were from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Majed Mustafa: Egyptian Islamic Jihad and al Qaeda member who was arrested in Albania in 1998 and sent to Egypt. He had material indicating a planned bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Tirana. He had worked in the Tirana branch of the Kuwaiti Society for the revival of the Islamic Heritage.

Hadi Mustafavi: one of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of leaving injured persons whose lives were in danger.

Zarima Muzhikhoyeva: woman, age 22, detained on July 10, 2003, who intended to enter a Moscow restaurant on Tverskaya Street with a pound of military-issue explosives in a bag. She was led away in handcuffs from a table in the Mon café. Federal Security Service bomb tech Georgi Trofimov died while trying to dismantle the bomb. He defused part of an explosives belt at the rock concert days earlier. Police reported that she was a widow from the Ingush ethnic group who lived in a Chechen village. Her husband died fighting against the Russians. Her bomb was similar to those used in the rock concert blasts. On April 5, 2004, a jury found her guilty of terrorism. On April 8, a Moscow court sentenced her to 20 years in prison.

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Nabil: one of the three Egyptian Revolution hijackers of Egyptair Flight 648 that left Athens, Greece, bound for Cairo on November 23, 1985. He executed two female Israeli passengers and injured two Americans.

Nikush Nadirashvili: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgia republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan. Five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices; 13 were charged with weapons trafficking.

Aminat Nagayeva: one of two Chechen women who were believed to be the suicide bombers who set off their bombs on August 24, 2004, on two Russian passenger jets that left the same Moscow airport within 30 minutes of each other, killing all 90 on board. The women had initially been stopped by police but were inexplicably let go. Some Russian newspapers said that the passports were faked.

Jihad Abu-al-Naja: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was acquitted by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992.

Ahmed Naji: Egyptian Islamic Jihad member who fled Albania but was arrested by Italian police in early October 1998. He reportedly had planned the failed attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tirana.

Samir Hassan Najmeddin: head of the SAS (International Trading and Investments) export-import company that was ordered shut down in August 1987 by Poland after the United States said it was financing Palestinian terrorism. He left the country on January 14, 1988. No expulsion had been ordered, but Poland did not renew his visa.

Abdel Hadi Nakaa: one of two Black September members who were seriously injured when their explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. He was a Syrian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp in Austria for Soviet Jewish émigrés. Some reports claim that Mossad arranged for the premature detonation of the bombs.

Thomas Derry Nakaba: one of seven Danish neo-Nazis arrested on January 17, 1997, while planning to send letter bombs overseas. Police linked them to three packages of explosive detonators seized from a mailbox in Malmo, Sweden, addressed to the United Kingdom. Police also seized a dozen detonators, black powder, and several shotguns. Nakaba, age 26, was charged with shooting a policeman during the arrests. Nakaba had placed the packages in the mailbox.

Juma Namagani: former Soviet paratrooper and leader of the pro-Taliban Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan who was reported killed in Afghanistan in late 2001. Many doubted the report regarding this associate of Osama bin Laden.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar: variant Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar; aliases Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim. Spanish citizen who might also have Syrian citizenship and a leading al-Qaeda ideologue. While a member of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, he fled Syria in the 1980s, roaming through the Middle East and North Africa, where he became associated with the Algeria Islamic Group. He settled in Madrid in 1987 and married a Spaniard, obtaining Spanish citizenship. In Spain, he wrote inflammatory essays under the pen name Umar Abd al-Hakim. In 1995, he moved to the United Kingdom, serving as a European contact for al Qaeda. He roamed throughout Europe and Afghanistan through the late 1990s. He moved his family to Afghanistan in 1998. He was a trainer at the Derunta and al-Bhuraba terrorist camps in Afghanistan, working closely with Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umar (alias Abu Khabab al-Masri) and training extremists in poisons and chemicals.

Following the 9/11 attacks, he swore loyalty to Osama bin Laden as an al Qaeda member. The United States announced a $5 million reward for his arrest. He was indicted in Spain in September 2003 for al Qaeda membership and terrorist activities and was linked to Imad Yarkas, a Syrian-born Spaniard who ran the group's Spanish cell. He was suspected of having a role in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the 7/7 multiple bombings of the London subway system in 2005. He was captured by Pakistani forces in a Quetta shop that serves as an office of an Islamic charity tied to a radical group, near the Afghan border, on November 4, 2005. He was transferred to Syrian custody.

Nasar claims to have been born on October 26, 1958, in Aleppo, Syria. He wrote a 1,600-page tome on how to attack Islam's enemies. There had been a $5 million bounty for him. He had traveled to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and two European capitals. *UPI* reported on October 19, 2006, that he was in U.S. custody.

Balik Nasban: Lebanese named by Cypriot authorities on August 6, 1986, as having been involved in the August 3, 1986, attack by rockets, machine guns, and mortars at the British air base at Akrotiri by the Unified Nasirite Organization. A car found with spent shells had been rented by Nasban.

Antoinette Nasif: Palestinian housewife carrying a Lebanese passport who was arrested on September 17, 1986, by Greek police. She was carrying 248 rounds of automatic weapon ammunition in a secret compartment as she boarded Cyprus Airways Flight 337 for Larnaca, Cyprus, and Damascus, Syria. Cypriot president Spiros Kiprianou was a passenger on the same flight. Nasif arrived at Ellinikon Airport in Athens on a Scandinavian Airlines flight from New York via Copenhagen, Denmark. She claimed she was to board a ship for Lebanon from Larnaca. She said she did not know that it was illegal to import ammunition into Greece.

Ilyas Nasif: signature used by one of the Palestinian gunmen who, on September 26, 1986, signed a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release. He had been sentenced to life in Cyprus in February 1986 in connection

with the takeover of an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First,* taking two Israeli hostages after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit.

Sami Nasir: Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel in Cyprus on December 17, 1985. Nasir tried to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman, Jordan. His hand luggage contained 3 hand grenades, 2 pistols, 2 magazines, a silencer, and 90 rounds of ammunition. Police believe he intended to hijack the plane with three others who did not board. His sister's apartment contained five grenades and two silencers. On January 15, 1986, he was sentenced to six years for arms possession at the airport. He was also sentenced to five years for the arms found at his sister's apartment. On July 31, 1986, he was quietly deported. Some sources indicated that he had been exchanged for two Cypriot students—Panayiotis Tirkas and Tavros Yiannaki—held by a Muslim group in Beirut, Lebanon. Cypriot authorities said Nasir had a heart ailment.

Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar: variant of Mustafa Setmariam Nasar.

Peter Naumann: German neo-Nazi who on August 14, 1995, revealed the location of eight arms and explosives caches in Lower Saxony and Hesse, Germany, to the Federal Prosecutor's Office. Police received 150 kilograms of arms and explosives.

Nizar bin Mohammed Nawar: variant Naouar; alias Sword of the Faith. Tunisian, age 25, living in Lyons, France, and one of the men who, on April 11, 2002, drove a truck transporting natural gas to the outer wall of North Africa's oldest synagogue on the island of Djerba, Tunisia, where they exploded it, killing 17 people, including 11 German tourists, 5 Tunisians, and a French citizen. Nawar died in the explosion. On April 16, the Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Sites, which has links to bin Laden, claimed credit. In a will dated July 5, 2000, and faxed to *Al-Quds Al-Arabi* newspaper, Nawar called on his family to contribute to a holy war "with their souls and money." The fax included Nawar's name before the police released the name.

On April 22, 2002, Tunisia blamed the attack on Nawar and a relative living in the country. Police discovered a phone call to Germany by Nawar shortly before the blast. Nawar phoned Christian Ganczarski, age 35, a Polish-born German convert to Islam. Ganczarski asked Nawar if he needed anything, and Nawar replied, "I only need the command."

Soner Nayir: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Khalid al-Karim Nazzal: Algerian senior official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who was killed by two gunmen on motorcycles on June 9, 1986, outside his hotel at 87 Alexandra Avenue in Athens, Greece.

Mohamed Nechle: on January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Nechle and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001. The group was arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001.

Mile Nekic: one of six Croatian immigrants who were found guilty of terrorism charges in Sydney, Australia, on February 9, 1981, after a 10-month trial involving 112 witnesses. The terrorists planned to set off bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various travel agencies, bomb a local theater during a performance of Croatian singers

and dancers visiting Australia, and bomb properties occupied by Yugoslavia. On February 17, 1981, they were sentenced to 15 years for conspiring to make bombs and to 5 plus years for possessing explosives with intent to cause injury and damage. The sentences, to run concurrently, were to date from their arrest two years earlier.

Klavdhios Neokleous: arrested in November 1977 for sending an EOKA-B letter to the British High Commission in Cyprus in April 1977 threatening that diplomats and servicemen would be kidnapped and killed if Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot in the United Kingdom whose extradition was sought by Cyprus, was surrendered.

Stanko Nizic: night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, who was killed on August 26, 1981, by a revolver fired at point-blank range. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police searching his home found two kilograms of plastic explosive, a machine gun, and two bazookas. Police said he was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland, into West Germany and Yugoslavia. His collaborators, Bozic and Rados, disappeared after having been seen in the hotel a few hours before the murder.

Nokolov: one of three individuals who, on July 8, 1987, obtained hand grenades, stole a car in Tolbukhin, Bulgaria, and kidnapped two schoolboys. They then set off for the Zlatni Pyasutsi tourist resort. They set off three grenades in front of the International Hotel, injuring three people. After 25 hours of negotiations, the terrorists threw their grenades. Authorities killed two of the terrorists on the spot; the third died the next day of his wounds.

Asir al-Nubani: variant As'ad al-Nubani. Arrested on April 23, 1991, in connection with the explosion of a parcel bomb on April 19, 1991, that killed 7 and injured 10 others at the Patras, Greece, offices of Air Courier Service. The Palestine Liberation Organization had arranged for his surrender to the Ministry of Public Order. His trial began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to life in prison plus 25 years for forming a terrorist group and supplying, making, and transporting a bomb causing loss of human life.

Adnan Ahmad Nuri: one of two hijackers of a British Airways flight from Bombay, India, to London on March 3, 1974. The duo diverted the plane after its Beirut, Lebanon, stopover and demanded to fly to Athens. In Athens, they intended to demand the release of Black September terrorists in the Athens airport attack on August 5, 1974. Greece denied landing permission, so the plane flew to Amsterdam's Schipol Airport in the Netherlands. The terrorists allowed everyone to leave before torching the plane. The two were captured by police. They claimed membership in the Palestine Liberation Army, but later the Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit. On June 6, 1974, a Dutch court convicted them on charges of air piracy and arms violations and sentenced them to five years.

The Palestinian next surfaced on October 26, 1974, when he and another imprisoned Arab terrorist, joined by two Dutch criminals, took 22 hostages in the prison chapel at Scheveningen, Netherlands. Guns had been smuggled into the prison. After a 105-hour siege, police raided the chapel. The Dutch attorney general said the four would be charged with unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Nuri and Sami Houssin Tamimah, his fellow March 3 hijacker, were released on November 24, 1974, and flown to Tunis as part of an agreement reached with four hijackers of a British Airways plane in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on November 22, 1974. On December 7, 1974, the two terrorists went to Libya with the four hijackers who had demanded their release and five other terrorists released from Egypt. The two hijackers of the VC10 apparently were given their freedom in Libya.

O

Cuckovic Obrad: hijacker on July 8, 1959, of a Yugoslav airliner flying from Cattaro (or Kotor), Yugoslavia, to Belgrade, Serbia, that was diverted to Bari, Italy.

Niall O'Brien: Irish Roman Catholic priest who, on February 26, 1983, was charged in the Philippines with the ambush and murder of Pablo Sola, mayor of Kabangkalan, on March 10, 1982.

Hamed Obysi: one of two people arrested on August 6, 2005, by Turkish police for links to al Qaeda. Police grabbed Obysi, age 21, at a Turkish border post when he tried to bribe police.

Abdullah Ocalan: founder, in 1974, and leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which wants to establish an independent Kurdistan in southern Turkey. He fled the country in 1980 following the military coup and hid in Syria, leaving in 1998. He bounced from country to country, including Italy, which refused Turkey's extradition request eight days after he was arrested at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport on November 12, 1998. He was on trial in absentia in Turkey on charges punishable with a death sentence, including leading a terrorist organization, threatening the country's territorial integrity, and ordering killings. Italy freed him on November 21, 1998. Germany renewed a 1990 warrant for Ocalan, but said it would not seek extradition. The warrant accused him of killing PKK dissidents and staging a series of arson attacks in Germany. He was represented by attorney Giuliano Pisapia.

Ocalan showed up at the Greek Embassy in Kenya. While he was being driven to the Nairobi airport, he was detained by Turkish intelligence and returned to Turkey on February 15, 1999, sparking Kurdish protests throughout Western Europe. He was formally arrested and charged with treason on February 23, 1999. He was sentenced on June 29, 1999, to be hanged for treason and murder. His attorneys appealed the sentence on July 5. On August 3, 1999, Ocalan formally called upon the PKK to end its armed struggle, although he didn't call for disarmament and surrender. On November 25, 1999, the five-judge Turkish appeals court unanimously upheld his death sentence. On January 12, 2000, Turkey stayed his execution pending the European Court of Human Rights ruling on Ocalan's appeal. On October 3, 2002, two months after the Turkish parliament abolished capital punishment, Turkey commuted his death sentence. On February 14, 2007, the Council of Europe rejected his petition for a new trial in Turkey. PKK members frequently called him *apo,* Kurdish for "uncle."

Ruslan Odizhev: former Taliban-linked detainee at Guantánamo who was killed on June 27, 2007, by Russian security service agents who were trying to arrest him and another man in Kabardino-Balkariya, near Chechnya. He was a suspected in the 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk and had participated in a 2005 attack on police and government facilities in Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkariya. The attack had been led by Shamil Basayev, who was killed in the shootout. Russian authorities found three

homemade bombs on Odizhev's body. He had been captured in Afghanistan and released from Guantánamo in 2004.

Ismail Oezden: charged on May 7, 1990, by the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe with membership in the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). He was believed to be a member of the PKK's European central committee. He was also charged with involvement in the capture and abduction of a former party functionary in July 1987.

Alimuradov Shamil Gadji Ogly: copilot who hijacked his Aeroflot Antonov 24 flying from Nerchinsk to Irkutsk, Russia, on December 19, 1985. The plane landed in Heilongjang Province, China, where he was taken into custody. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested his return to face air piracy charges. On February 21, 1986, the Chinese government announced that it would try the hijacker. The trial began on March 4, 1986; he was found guilty the next day and sentenced to eight years in prison.

Patrick (Patsy) O'Hara: imprisoned Irish National Liberation Army terrorist who died on May 22, 1981, during the 61st day of his hunger strike in Maze Prison. He was serving an eight-year jail term for possession of explosives. The Commando Patrick O'Hara, a wing of the Red Army Faction, took credit for the February 1, 1985, murder of Ernest Zimmermann, chairman of the board of the Motoren-und Turbinen-Union, in Gauting near Munich, Germany.

Michael Oikonomous: alias of Alexandros Giotopoulos.

Yunus Okut: one of three people arrested after Turkish border police at the Cilvegozu gate from Jordan arrested the driver of a Mercedes carrying 30 kilograms of high explosives. The driver said he had received $400 to drive the car to Turkey. Two Iraqis with Jordanian passports were arrested; police also were searching for a holder of a Jordanian passport. The car's documents were forged.

Rudolf Olma: would-be hijacker, accompanied by his wife and child, of a LOT AN24 flying from Katowice to Warsaw, Poland, on August 24, 1970. He wanted to go to Vienna, Austria, but his bomb accidentally exploded, injuring him and 10 other passengers, tearing off the door of the flight deck, damaging electrical equipment, and setting the plane on fire. The pilot landed safely at Katowice. Olma was sentenced to 25 years on April 8, 1971.

Yusuf Orer: deportee from West Germany who, on June 28, 1985, attempted to hijack a Turkish Airlines B727 en route from Frankfurt to Istanbul, Turkey. He was disarmed.

Irvan Orlov: retiree and writer, age 65, for the nationalist *Russkaya Pravda* magazine who, on November 4, 1998, drove a car bomb that went off near a main gate to the Kremlin during the evening, injuring three guards and himself. He apparently planned to drive through the Kremlin's Spassky Gate, which was damaged. Federal Security Service agents interrogated him at the hospital.

Nazmi Ortac: arrested on March 1, 1992, after two individuals threw two hand grenades near the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, Turkey, slightly injuring a Jewish passerby. Turkish Hizballah was blamed. On April 2, two Hizballah members were sentenced to 39 years by the Istanbul State Security Court.

Laureano Ortega Ortega: top leader of the 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who, on December 5, 1992, was arrested in a shootout with Spanish police in a supermarket parking lot. He and other GRAPO members raided an armored van servicing the supermarket, taking 80 million pesetas. He was carrying false documents when captured.

Fatma Osmancebelioglu: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Paul Otte: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Igor Dmitriyevich Ovechkin: one of several members of the Seven Simeons, an Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, Russia, who, on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad. When the plane touched down at a military airfield outside Leningrad, the hijackers engaged in a gun battle with a rescue team during which 5 of the 11 hijackers, a flight attendant, 3 passengers, and a Leningrad police colonel were killed. Another 35 people were wounded. The hijackers then set off an explosive in the tail of the plane, killing one of the hijackers. Ovechkin escaped out the emergency door but was arrested while trying to hide in a car on the runway. On July 19, 1988, he was charged with "taking a decision together with other members of the family in early 1988 to hijack an aircraft out of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and taking part in implementing this criminal plan." The destruction of the plane cost the state 1,371,948 rubles.

Oleg Ovechkin: one of several members of the Seven Simeons, an Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, Russia, who, on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad. When the plane touched down at a military airfield outside Leningrad, the hijackers engaged in a gun battle with a rescue team during which 5 of the 11 hijackers, a flight attendant, 3 passengers, and a Leningrad police colonel were killed. Another 35 people were wounded. The hijackers then set off an explosive in the tail of the plane, killing one of the hijackers. The destruction of the plane cost the state 1,371,948 rubles.

Olga Dritrieva Ovechkin: one of several members of the Seven Simeons, an Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, Russia, who, on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad. When the plane touched down at a military airfield outside Leningrad, the hijackers engaged in a gun battle with a rescue team during which 5 of the 11 hijackers, a flight attendant, 3 passengers, and a Leningrad police colonel were killed. Another 35 people were wounded. The hijackers then set off an explosive in the tail of the plane, killing one of the hijackers. On July 19, 1988, she was charged with "taking a decision together with other members of the family in early 1988 to hijack an aircraft out of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and taking part in implementing this criminal plan." The destruction of the plane cost the state 1,371,948 rubles.

Vasiliy Ovechkin: one of several members of the Seven Simeons, an Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, Russia, who, on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad. When the plane touched down at a military airfield outside Leningrad, the hijackers engaged in a gun battle with a rescue team during which 5 of the 11 hijackers, a flight attendant, 3 passengers, and a Leningrad police colonel were killed. Another 35 people were wounded. The hijackers then set off an explosive

in the tail of the plane, killing one of the hijackers. The destruction of the plane cost the state 1,371,948 rubles.

Ninel Ovechkina: one of several members of the Seven Simeons, an Ovechkin family Dixieland jazz ensemble from Irkutsk, Russia, who, on March 8, 1988, tried to hijack Irkutsk Aviation Enterprise Flight 3739 to London or another Western European city from its scheduled flight from Irkutsk to Kurgan and Leningrad. When the plane touched down at a military airfield outside Leningrad, the hijackers engaged in a gun battle with a rescue team during which 5 of the 11 hijackers, a flight attendant, 3 passengers, and a Leningrad police colonel were killed. Another 35 people were wounded. The hijackers then set off an explosive in the tail of the plane, killing one of the hijackers. The destruction of the plane cost the state 1,371,948 rubles. Ovechkina had earlier been named a Soviet Hero Mother for bearing 10 children. Two of the sons shot her in despair over the failed hijacking and then committed suicide.

Yalcin Ozbey: Turkish drug trafficker jailed in West Germany. On July 17, 1985, public prosecutor Antonio Marini requested the court to attempt to secure his temporary extradition before his jail term ended in mid-September. Ozbey, a member of the Grey Wolves, claimed that Mehmut Ali Agca sought assistance from the Bulgarians but was rebuffed in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Haci Ozdemir: hijacker who gave himself up at the Turkish Embassy in Vienna, Austria, in 1982 after 10 years abroad. In January 1983, the repatriate hijacker appeared before an Istanbul, Turkey, martial law court to face trial for hijacking a Turkish airliner with 71 passengers aboard to Sofia, Bulgaria, in December 1972. He and his three fellow hijackers were tried by a Bulgarian court and sentenced to two plus years in prison. The military prosecutor charged him with hijacking for the purpose of obtaining a prison release of Ziya Yilmaz, Yusuf Kupeli, and other members of the Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front. He was also found guilty of attempting to kill the pilot.

Zervet Ozen: one of three Kurdish terrorists jailed on August 16, 1994, at London's Old Bailey after being convicted on charges of conspiracy to damage property by fire with intent to endanger life and of damaging property by fire. The trio all lived in north London. The resident of Denmark Road, Hornsey, received 12 years for an arson attack on November 4, 1993.

Nahit Ozkaya: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

P

Alexandra Di Pace: one of several members of the Union of Communist Fighters of the Italian Red Brigades arrested in Paris on June 15, 1987. She had been living in France under an alias for several years. On November 7, 1987, she was expelled to Spain.

Sergio Padula: member of the Combatant Communist Party on trial in Rome, who attempted to read a handwritten statement in court on September 22, 1988, taking credit for the incident on September 20, 1988, in which the Khalid Akbar Commando of the Red Army Faction and the Italian Red Brigades fired four shots at a car carrying Bonn State Secretary for Finance Hans Tietmeyer.

Pierluigi Pagaliai: Italian neo-Nazi injured in the nape of the neck by a Bolivian policeman's bullet while trying to escape from his surrounded home on October 10, 1982. He was wanted for questioning in the 1980 Bologna, Italy, bombing in which 85 people were killed. He was connected to neo-fascist terrorist leader Stefano Delle Chiaie. He was extradited to Rome but died on November 5, 1982, after remaining in a coma for three weeks.

Ghousror Abdallah Pahhoul: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988, who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahedeen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of the diplomats were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Alexander Panaryu: alias used by a man carrying a Cypriot passport who purchased the motorcycle used in a bombing outside a Paris synagogue on October 3, 1980, killing 4 and injuring 12.

Dr. Gianfranco Pancino: leftist doctor who was arrested by French police on December 17, 1987. He was facing 26 years in jail in Italy for kidnapping, possession of explosives, and involvement with armed groups. He worked as a researcher for the previous five years at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris and was arrested at his home after Italian authorities filed for his temporary detention. In May 1987 he was sentenced in absentia to 26 years along with other members of the Workers' Autonomy Movement. On March 19, 1986, he was sentenced to 12 years, and in July 1985, to 10 years, for involvement with the Territorial Communist Cells. In March 1987, he sent a letter to Italian president Francesco Cossiga dissociating himself from terrorism and requesting clemency.

Maurizio Panichi: one of two Italian hijackers of an Olympic Airlines B707 flying from Paris to Athens, Greece, who forced the plane back to Paris on November 8, 1968. They gave the passengers leaflets saying that they were being punished for flying to Greece, whose junta they opposed. He was sentenced to eight months.

Calogero Paolinello: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red

Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany, Italy, police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Harallamb Papa: Albanian who was one of seven people arrested on March 19, 1995, by Greek police while preparing to conduct a terrorist attack against a barracks in Longos Gjirokaster. The group was charged with illegally possessing and transporting weapons. They were members of the Northern Epirus Liberation Front, which had been blamed for an April 1994 attack on an Albanian barracks. The group's leader said they were on vacation and accidentally discovered the weapons in a hollow in Dhelvinakion.

Kharalambous Yeoryiou Papakleovoulou: captain in the Cypriot National Guard who was charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Nikos Papanastasio: souvenir shop owner, age 50, who was arrested on July 26, 2002, by Athens, Greece, police who believed that he and Alexandros Giotopouloso, already in custody, were the ideological founders of November 17.

Pappous: alias of Konstandinos Zirinis.

Maria Anna Pasevski: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Ryszard Paszkowski: one of two Polish hijackers of LOT Flight 10116 from Budapest, Hungary, to Warsaw, Poland, on August 25, 1982, that was diverted to Munich, Germany. On February 14, 1983, he was sentenced by the Munich Regional Court.

Vassos Pavlides: alias The Doctor. Chief of the Limassol cell of EOKA-B and leader of the EOKA-B kidnappers of Second Lt. Achilles Kyprianou, son of president Spiro Kyprianou, on December 14, 1977. The kidnappers released the hostage on December 18. Greece announced the next day that it would allow the kidnappers' plane to land at Ellinikon Airport, but they would then have to fly to another country.

Vasos Khristodhoulou Pavlidhis: alias Yiatros. Charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Gunnar Pavlus: exiled Latvian and Swedish citizen who on December 17, 1986, was sentenced by Judge Dieter Bannert of the Vienna Provincial Court for the arson against the Russian monument on Vienna, Austria's Schwarzenbergplatz on November 5, 1986. He was protesting against Soviet policy in the Baltic States. He paid 50,000 schillings for the damage and received a four-month suspended sentence. He returned to Sweden that week.

Pedrycz: one of two young men, one carrying a submachine gun, who on May 14, 1987, attempted to hijack a Gawron sports plane that was warming up at Poland's Gdansk Aeroclub air field. The pilot said he taught Pedrycz how to fly. After switching off the fuel supply, the pilot jumped out of the plane, breaking his collarbone. The plane rose but quickly fell when the engine died out. The hijackers initially escaped, but one was arrested that evening.

Lubomir Peichev: Bulgarian-born accomplice of two Bulgarian-born would-be hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 710, a B737 flying from Sacramento to Hollywood and San Francisco, California, on July 5, 1972. The duo forced the pilot to fly to San Francisco, where they demanded $800,000, two parachutes, and a flight to Siberia. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents carrying the money entered the plane but fired on the hijackers, killing them and a passenger in the crossfire, as well as wounding two others. Peichev was sentenced to concurrent terms of life imprisonment and 20 years on December 21, 1972, for aiding and abetting air piracy and conspiring to interfere with commerce by extortion.

Mursel Peker: hijacker on October 29, 1998, of a Turkish Airlines B737 shortly after it left Adana, Turkey, on a domestic flight. He said he was protesting Turkish military actions against Kurdish rebels. He demanded to fly to Lausanne, Switzerland, but the pilot landed in Ankara, Turkey, to refuel. Special Forces stormed the plane after six hours of negotiations and killed the hijacker.

Plamen Antonov Penchev: on April 6, 1984, Penchev was sentenced in Sofia, Bulgaria, to death by firing squad for sending postal parcels that killed Vasil Vasilev, Stefka Bizheva, Petya Todorova, and two employees at the central post office in Gorna Oryakhovitsa.

Boris Penson: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24.

Barbara Maria Perau: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 22, 1987, and charged with setting off three bombs on August 11, 1986, at a barracks of the Federal Frontier Force in Swistal-Heimerzheim near Bonn, West Germany. On January 20, 1989, the Fifth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found the Duisburg resident guilty of bombing the Frontier barracks and the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen, Germany, in 1986. She was sentenced to nine years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that she was involved with the RAF.

Mladen Perisic: Yugoslav émigré who escaped in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstantz, killing one and wounding two.

Andrzej Perka: Pole who hijacked a Polish Airlines LOT Antonov-24 twin-engine prop plane flying from Zielona Gora to Warsaw, Poland, on December 4, 1980, and diverted it to Tempelhof, West Berlin, where he requested political asylum. Poland requested extradition. On March 10, 1981, a West Berlin court rejected Perka's claim that he was escaping secret police oppression in Poland and sentenced him to four years in prison for air piracy.

Pavle Perovic: driver of the getaway car for Marko Krpan, who fired four shots at Yugoslav vice consul in Duesseldorf Vladimir Topic as he was entering his office building on June 28, 1976. None of the shots hit Topic. Perovic and Krpan were later arrested.

Paolo Perpichetti: arrested by police on June 3, 1987, at the Via Giotto, San Saba hideout in Rome of the Red Brigades (RB) and believed involved in the March 20, 1987, assassination by the Union of Communist Fighters, an RB splinter group, of Italian Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, director general of the Defense Ministry's Department of Space and Armaments Procurement.

Marian Pesko: Czech who attempted to hijack a TU-134 scheduled to fly from Poprad to Bratislava,

Slovakia, and then on to Prague, Checkoslovakia, on February 18, 1983. Pesko violently attacked an air hostess and tried to enter the cockpit but was injured when he failed to surrender to national security guards. He later died of his injuries.

Frane Pesut: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago, Illinois, on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan, New York City; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 which dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn, New York. The U.S. court of appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, who were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. Pesut was convicted on May 5, 1977, of air piracy and conspiracy and sentenced to 30 years on July 21.

Michael Peters: arrested on November 25, 1992, in Gudow near Moelln, Germany, on suspicion of forming a "rightist terrorist organization" with 10 other purported neo-Nazis. He reportedly attempted on September 5, 1992, to attack the asylum-seekers hostel in Pirtzier, during which time two Molotov cocktails were thrown at police. On December 8, 1993, the five judges of the Second Criminal Bench of the Schleswig Higher Regional Court sentenced him to life in prison on three counts of murder, several counts of attempted murder, and a particularly serious case of arson.

Walter J. Petlikowsky: Polish-born accomplice of Martin Joseph McNally, hijacker of American Airlines Flight 119, a B727 flying the New York–St. Louis–Tulsa route on June 23, 1972. Petlikowsky was arrested on June 30, 1972. He was sentenced to 10 years on May 18, 1973, for aiding and assisting someone sought for air piracy.

Osman Petmezci: Turkish al Qaeda sympathizer, age 25, arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, with his dual-citizen German American fiancée, Astrid Eyzaguirre, age 23. They were planning to bomb the U.S. Army's European headquarters and other targets in Heidelberg on September 11. Police found 290 pounds of chemicals, 5 pipe bombs, gunpowder, and marijuana plants in their apartment in Walldorf, six miles south of Heidelberg. Police also found a picture of bin Laden, Islamic literature, and a book about bomb making. The chief law enforcement officer for Baden-Wuerttemberg state said the man is a Muslim "who hates Americans and Jews." The man worked at a chemical warehouse in Karlsruhe.

Eyzaguirre was an assistant manager at the post exchange store (PX) at the U.S. military facility in Heidelberg, which gave her access to many post facilities. The facility hosts the Army headquarters (called Campbell Barracks), the Army's Fifth Corps headquarters, a small North Atlantic Treaty Organization facility, and hundreds of U.S. service members and their families. She had worked at the base for several years.

Petmezci was born in Germany to Turkish parents and is a Turkish national; Germany does not offer citizenship to people born in the country to non-Germans. He had a criminal record involving theft and drugs.

A Turkish man living below the duo had complained about a strange liquid leaking into his apartment from theirs. He had broken into a red rash on one side of his face. The neighbors also said Petmezci hated Jews.

Police received a tip on the couple in mid-July, but the arrest was delayed for two months. A judge put off questioning a witness, originally scheduled

for August 13, because a summons could not be delivered on time. Prosecutors obtained a search warrant on August 30.

Prosecutors said on September 18 that they had not found a link to international terrorists.

As the trial opened on April 11, 2003, Petmezci denied plotting an attack and said the chemicals were intended for making firecrackers. On May 6, he was convicted of illegal possession of explosives, drug violations, stealing gunpowder and chemicals to make liquid potassium nitrate, and other lesser charges. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Prosecutors withdrew the terrorism counts, saying there was not "sufficient specificity" to prove the plot against the base. Eyzaguirre was acquitted of the explosives charge but convicted of a drug offense and sentenced to six months. The eight months she already served counted against the sentence.

Michael Petri: member of the German neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 10, 1993, by Mainz, Germany, police in connection with a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was a friend of Arnulf Winfried Priem, later identified as being involved with the letter bombs.

Mustafa Phalivanoglu: right-wing terrorist hanged by the Turkish military junta on October 8, 1980.

Bernard Pientka: hijacker of a Polish Airlines LOT twin-engine AN24 flying from Katowice to Gdansk, Poland, on July 21, 1981, and diverted to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. He turned himself over to authorities. Poland demanded extradition, saying he deserved penalties for misdemeanors and for defying alimony warrants. On October 8, 1981, a West Berlin court sentenced him to five years in prison.

Kemal Pir: identified on November 11, 1993, by the Turkish *Daily News* as a prison escapee and leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in 1979.

Dariusz Piskorek: would-be hijacker of a Lot flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw, Poland, on August 28, 1986, who was overpowered by flight security officers. On February 27, 1987, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years in prison for the hijacking attempt.

Avyi Platsi: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Miroslaw Plewinski: member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. On September 30, 1982, Poland requested extradition, which Switzerland denied. The trial began on October 3, 1983. On October 10, 1983, he received two and a half years in prison and five years banishment from Switzerland.

Helmut Pohl: one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members who were arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt, Germany, apartment. He was among the most-wanted terrorists in West Germany. A resident reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling, which was the terrorists' floor. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against U.S. troops' clubs, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. On June 25, 1985, Pohl was charged at the Fifth Criminal Division of the Duesseldorf Provincial High Court with belonging to a terrorist organization, falsifying documents, and violating the firearms law. He was

charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977. He was sentenced to life in prison on 17 counts of attempted joint murder.

He organized a prison hunger strike by 38 RAF terrorists that began on February 1, 1989. The prisoners took two-week shifts during the strike; he was due to join the strike again on April 12, 1989. On August 1, 1995, he was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer. He was pardoned on May 18, 1998, a month after RAF members announced that they had given up their leftist campaign.

Rolf Pohl: lawyer who was sentenced to six years for belonging to the Baader-Meinhof Gang. He was convicted in 1974 in West Germany of conspiracy, forgery, and fraud. He was freed during the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. Pohl and several other freed terrorists entered a plane on March 3 that was denied landing privileges in Tripoli, Libya; Beirut, Lebanon; Damascus, Syria; and Amman, Jordan. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen finally granted them political asylum. On May 27, 1976, he arrived in Athens, Greece, on a false Peruvian passport. After his arrival from Corfu, he was identified from photographs brought to Athens by West German policemen after his arrest on July 2, 1976. A lower court ruled that he was not covered by the 1907 Greek–German extradition agreements because his acts were those of a genuine revolutionary, not a criminal. The Greek Supreme Court overturned the decision. He was flown to Munich on October 1, 1976, to complete his six-and-a-half-year sentence. On October 21, 1977, police discovered that a room to which Andreas Baader, Jan-Carl Raspe, Gudrun Ensslin, and Irmgard Moeller had access had nine ounces of explosives hidden under a floor molding; the cell had been occupied by Pohl.

Yusuf Polat: charged in a Turkish court on November 29, 2003, as being an accomplice in the November 15, 2003, suicide truck bombings of two Turkish synagogues that killed 25 people and injured 303. He was captured trying to cross into Iran. He told police he had surveilled the Beth Israel synagogue for its weakest point. He told police he and the two bombers were "followers of Osama bin Laden." He told the truck's driver, Mesut Cabuk, that the rear entrance was easier and "you can come now. May your campaign for Islam be blessed." Police found Polat using Cabuk's prepaid cell phone card that was found in the debris. Polat had fought in Chechnya.

Georg Polyak: one of seven anti-Communist Hungarian students who, on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Viktor Popelka: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Ostrava to Prague that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Luciano Porcari: self-professed Communist Italian auto mechanic who hijacked an Iberia Airlines B727 flying from Barcelona to Palma de Mallorca on March 14, 1977, demanding to go to Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he was given $140,000 by the government and his daughter Margarita, age three, from his former African mistress. The plane bounced around Algeria, Spain, and Italy, where several passengers were released. His estranged wife, Isabella Zavoli, refused to give him their daughter Consuelo, age five. He distributed $50,000 of the money to the passengers. He turned down negotiation attempts by his mother and brother. He flew to Zurich, Switzerland, circled Turin, Italy, and flew to Warsaw, Poland. He received permission to fly to Moscow, but an exhausted pilot balked.

Porcari flew to Zurich, where he was overpowered by a Spanish policeman and two Swiss police. On August 6, 1981, he sent threatening letters to hijack a second plane unless he was given the $250,000 he supposedly was granted during the 1977 hijacking. He had been serving a 10-year prison sentence for the hijacking and failed to return to a Zurich prison from compassionate leave.

Jaroslav Porer: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child. They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody, and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Dinos Khristodhoulou Poyiatzis: charged by Limassol, Cyprus, authorities on June 9, 1978, with conspiring between January 1, 1977, and April 8, 1978, to use explosives to damage the premises of political parties and foreign embassies and to use firearms against individuals.

Vitaly M. Pozdeyev: one of two hijackers of an Aeroflot IL14 flying the Kerchi–Krasmodar–Sevastopol domestic route on October 27, 1970. He and fellow student and cousin Nikolai Gilev requested asylum when the plane landed at Akliman, Sinop, Turkey. They were extradited to the Soviet Union. In September 1972, one was sentenced to 10 years and the other to 13 years.

Andreas Ppouris: arrested in November 1977 for sending an EOKA-B letter to the British High Commission in Cyprus in April 1977 threatening that diplomats and servicemen would be kidnapped and killed if Kiriakos Kakis, a Greek Cypriot in the United Kingdom whose extradition was sought by Cyprus, was surrendered.

Erik Prauss: on December 18, 1987, arrested by Duesseldorf police on suspicion of membership in the Red Army Faction and participating in the bombing of the Dornier works in Immenstaad on Lake Constance on July 25, 1986, causing 1.3 million marks damage. On January 18, 1989, the Fifth Criminal Division of the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court sentenced him to nine years.

Rudolf Preskalo: one of three Croatian men who hijacked Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130, a DC9 flying from Göteborg to Stockholm, Sweden, on September 15, 1972. The group forced the plane to Malmo. They demanded the release of seven Croatians in Swedish jails, including the two who had been convicted of the 1971 murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Rolovic. The terrorists demanded $200,000, but settled for $105,000 and six prisoners—a seventh refused release. They flew on to Spain. On December 5, 1974, a Spanish military court sentenced the three hijackers to 12 years in prison, but on February 13, 1975, Gen. Franco granted them a full pardon. Sweden's extradition request initiated Spanish legal proceedings. On June 12, 1974, the Audiencia Provincial dismissed the extradition request.

William Libero Prevato: Italian charged with Organized Communist Movement terrorist activities. On August 24, 1985, the Nicaraguan Supreme Court rejected Italy's extradition request.

Arnulf Winfried Priem: Berlin-based leader of the underground National Socialist German Workers Party/Foreign Organization, an affiliate of the Austrian Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People, who was identified on December 12, 1993, by the German media as a mastermind of a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993.

Marie Prochazkova: one of eight hijackers of a Czechoslovakian National Airlines IL14 flying from Karlovy Vary to Prague on June 8, 1970, and diverted to Nuremburg, Germany. The four men and four women were accompanied by a child.

They surrendered and asked for asylum. They were taken into police custody, and because they were carrying arms, they were sentenced to 8 to 30 months.

Milan Prpic: one of five individuals who were charged with the September 27, 1981, hijacking by German-speaking Croatians of a Yugoslavian National Airlines B737 flying from Dubrovnik to Belgrade, Serbia. The group demanded to be flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. The plane refueled at Ellinikon International Airport, then landed at Larnaca, Cyprus, after the Israelis refused landing privileges. The hijackers surrendered to police and were quickly extradited to Yugoslavia. The group was tried on February 9, 1982, in the Belgrade District Court.

Maria Purgall: Polish wife of Zbigniew Purgall, who joined her in hijacking a Bulgarian Tupolev 134 carrying 76 people from Burgas, Bulgaria, to Warsaw, Poland, on October 14, 1982, and diverted it to Vienna's Schwechat International Airport in Austria, where they surrendered and requested political asylum. On November 18, 1982, she was given a one-year suspended sentence for conspiracy.

Zbigniew Purgall: Polish husband of Maria Purgall, who, with his wife, hijacked a Bulgarian Tupolev 134 carrying 76 people from Burgas, Bulgaria, to Warsaw, Poland, on October 14, 1982, and diverted it to Vienna's Schwechat International Airport in Austria, where they surrendered and requested political asylum. On November 18, 1982, he was sentenced to two years in prison.

Q

Samir Qadar: on March 2, 1989, Hamburg's *Bild* claimed that the Libyan was the mastermind of the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103 that killed 270 people. The paper claimed that he had killed Egyptian journalist Yusuf Sebai in Cyprus on February 12, 1978, and was released from prison in 1982 after Abu Nidal threats. It claimed he organized the attacks on the U.S. Embassy and a synagogue in Rome in 1983 that killed 37; the attack on Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome on Christmas 1985; the September 5, 1986, hijacking of a Pan Am plane in Karachi; and the June 11, 1988, *City of Poros* shipjacking. In 1986, he married a Finnish woman and moved to Stockholm, Sweden.

Samir Muhammad Ahmad al-Qadir: variant Samir Muhammad Ahmad Khudayr; aliases 'Ajjab Jabalah, Michel Nabih Raphael, Zahir al-Rabi'. On February 21, 1994, a Swedish court issued a warrant for al-Qadir's arrest. He was suspected of being the mastermind in the shipjacking of the *Achille Lauro* in the Mediterranean on October 7, 1985, in which U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. Al-Qadir settled in Sweden in 1986 under another name. He was an operations officer of the Abu Nidal group. On February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for him in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. The Palestinian carried a Libyan passport. He was identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a former member of the Abu Nidal Group and a prominent member of its intelligence group. He was purged after he was suspected of contacting an Arab country's intelligence agency. Some reports indicate that he was killed in Athens, Greece, by a car bomb in 1988.

Abu Bakr Qaidah: Egyptian Arab Afghan who was killed in the raid by Ibn Khattab's Chechen and Arab Afghans on December 22, 1997, against the Russian Army's 136th Mechanized Brigade General Command.

Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim: alias Abu-Talal al-Qasimi. Media spokesperson for the Egyptian Islamic Group who was arrested on September 12, 1995, by Croatian authorities after he had escaped from Denmark to a military zone in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Cairo requested his extradition on September 14. Egypt's Higher Military Court passed a death sentence against him in December 1992 in the "returnees from Afghanistan" case. He had been charged in the al-Jihad case of 1981 and spent three years in jail. He then left for an unnamed Arab country and then moved to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he published the magazine *Al-Murabitun.* He obtained political asylum in Pakistan in 1992. He traveled to several European and African countries, including Sudan, during the next three years. He later changed his name to Ibrahim Ya'qub 'Izzat. On September 25, 1995, the Vanguards of Islamic Conquest threatened "severe" reprisals against Croatia and Egypt if he was extradited to Egypt. Croatia announced that he had left the country for an unknown destination on September 18. On October 20, 1995, the Egyptian Gama'at members who set off a car

bomb in the parking lot of the police department of Primorje-Gorani in Rijeka, Croatia, killing 1 person and injuring 29, demanded his release. On October 25, London's *al-Hayah* reported that the Danish government had been informed that Qasim was abducted from Croatia, possibly by the Israelis, who took him to France.

Isma'il al-Qaysiyah: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to four and a half years.

R

S.R.: one of two Czechs, age 17, detained on September 13, 1989, by the Czechoslovakia National Security Corps before they were able to initiate their plan to hijack an aircraft from Prague to the West.

Bosko Radonjic: one of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anti-Communist Serbian émigré group arrested in New York City by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington, D.C. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. Radonjic was found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago, Illinois. He had pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Rados: associate of Stanko Nizic, a night porter in the Kindli Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, who was killed on August 26, 1981, by a revolver fired at point-blank range. The Yugoslav *Danas* newspaper reported that police searching his home found two kilograms of plastic explosive, a machine gun, and two bazookas. Police said he was a leader of a Croatian terrorist network that was smuggling arms from Switzerland into West Germany and Yugoslavia. Rados was seen in the hotel hours before the murder and then vanished.

Salman Raduyev: leader of the Chechen militia group Lone Wolf, which took 2,000 civilians hostage in Kizlyar, Russia, on January 9, 1996. He took credit for the February 9, 1998, attack on the seven-car motorcade of Georgian president Eduard Shevardnadze that killed two bodyguards and one attacker.

Captain Rafat: alias of Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha.

Ibrahim Abdul Azis Raghif: alias Abu Safwat. Member of Fatah's office in Beirut, Lebanon, who was assassinated in Cyprus on December 15, 1979, by a gunman who ran off. Israel said he was in Cyprus to organize raids against Egyptian and Israeli targets.

'Alayni 'Abd al-Rahim: Palestinian who, on March 13, 1984, was chased down in front of the Israeli Embassy in Palaion Psikhikon, an Athens suburb, and found to be carrying a loaded pistol. He confessed that he and four other members of the Lebanese National Resistance Front intended to assassinate Yehezkel Barnea, the Israeli chargé d'affaires in Greece. He had made an earlier trip to Athens on February 2 and stayed until March 2 to plan the assassination. His Moroccan passport said he was born in Tripoli, Lebanon. On March 15, 1984, he was charged with the attempted assassination and jailed to await trial. On April 19, 1984, the trial was postponed indefinitely while the

judicial decision on his indictment was translated into Arabic.

Saleh Abder Rahman: Jordanian and one of three Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who attempted to hijack an El Al B707 in Munich, Germany, on February 10, 1970. They were thwarted in their attempt and threw hand grenades at a shuttle bus and the transit lounge. He was injured when he crashed through a skylight attempting to escape. The trio was charged with murder, but they were freed during the September 6, 1970, multiple hijacking by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had claimed credit for the attack, as did the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine.

'Arif Ahmad Raja: one of two Lebanese hijackers of a Romanian B707 chartered by the Libyan Arab Airways to fly from Athens to Tripoli, Libya, on June 23, 1983. The hijackers demanded to be flown to Beirut, Lebanon. The plane landed in Rome to refuel, and they were denied landing permission in Beirut. After hopscotching, the plane landed at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus. The hijackers demanded to go to Tehran, Iran. The hijackers surrendered. The hijackers were members of a Shi'ite Moslem militia group who wanted an independent investigation to look into the 1978 disappearance in Libya of Musa as-Sadr, the group's spiritual leader. On August 2, 1983, the hijackers were sentenced to seven years in jail after pleading guilty in a Nicosia court.

Anton Rajah: London-based spokesperson for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in May 1991 who said that his group was not responsible for the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India's former prime minister, on May 22, 1991.

Husham Mohammed Rajih: arrested on August 29, 1981, by Austrian police after he attacked a synagogue, killing 2 and injuring 20. The Iraqi confessed to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination. Rajih had lived in Austria since December 1978 and was a student at Vienna's technical university. He was sentenced by a Vienna, Austria, court to life in prison on January 21, 1982, for the Nittel murder.

'Ali al-Ajafli Ramadan: variant of Ali Ecefli Ramadan.

Ali Ecefli Ramadan: variant 'Ali al-Ajafli Ramadan. One of two Libyans who, when stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. They were apprehended. The attack was to occur during a wedding party attended by 100 people. The terrorists were aided by a Libyan diplomat at the local embassy. On April 28, 1986, the duo was charged with conspiracy to kill a group of people and with smuggling arms. The duo entered Turkey on April 16, 1986, and contacted Umran Mansur, manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul. He allegedly selected the target. The grenades were supplied by Mohammad Shaban Hassan, a Libyan Embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the duo on April 17 and 18. The trial began on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, he was convicted of possession of explosives and was sentenced to five years in prison. The duo was acquitted of the more serious conspiracy charges. The Court of Appeals revoked the decision on the grounds that they were not punished for establishing an organization for the aim of committing a crime. During a retrial, the court insisted on its previous decision, causing a second revocation by the Court of Appeals Criminal Assembly. On April 14, 1988, Ramadan was sentenced to eight years and four months in prison for establishing an armed organization with the purpose of killing more than one person. He was also fined 62,500 Turkish lira.

Ghalib Ramadan: resident of Ayios Pavlos, Nicosia, Cyprus, who, on February 1, 1990, was arrested along with a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization diplomatic mission to Cyprus following a police chase after the duo was involved in a nighttime shooting involving machine guns in the Ayios Dhometios area while trying to sell heroin and hashish.

Jose Carlos Ramos Mateos: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra right-wing group formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Hussein Muhammed al Rashid: one of two Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists who threw grenades and fired submachine guns at a crowd waiting to board El Al Flight 582, a B707 bound for Tel Aviv, Israel, from Istanbul, Turkey, on August 11, 1976. They killed 4 and wounded 26 before surrendering. They claimed Libya had financed the operation. On November 16, 1976, a Turkish court sentenced them to death but commuted the sentences to life in prison. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977.

Mohammed Rashid: arrested in 1973 for smuggling hashish in Greece and served three years of a six-year term. He was arrested in Greece on May 30, 1988, while entering the country on a forged Syrian passport in the name of Mohammed Hamdan. On June 13, 1988, the United States requested extradition in connection with charges stemming from the August 11, 1982, explosion on board Pan American World Airways Flight 830 from Honolulu, Hawaii, to Tokyo, Japan, that killed a Japanese teen and wounded 15 other passengers. He was also suspected of planting a bomb on a Trans World Airlines flight from Rome to Athens, Greece, in April 1986 that killed four Americans. Greece denied the extradition request for that incident on June 6, 1988. On July 14, 1988, the Palestinian was sentenced by the First Magistrates Court in Athens to seven months in Koridhallos Prison on the passport charge. He was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal group or a group run by Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib (alias Colonel Hawari). On August 3, 1988, the Supreme Court Council in Athens rejected his appeal of his seven-month sentence.

On October 10, 1988, the appeals court announced that the council had ruled in favor of extradition to the United States. On October 28, 1988, during the extradition hearing, the Direct Revolutionary Action for the Liberation of Palestine told Reuters, "We warn the Greek government against continuing to hold our struggling brother Mohammed Rashid and extraditing him to the American authorities. All Greek governmental, civilian, and diplomatic institutions in Greece as well as outside will be the target of attacks." On November 16, 1988, the Supreme Court requested more evidence from the United States regarding his identity. On March 28, 1989, the Piraeus Court of Appeals sentenced him to eight months for possession of arms inside the prison where he was being detained. On September 13, 1990, deputy prime minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos announced that he would not be extradited but would be tried in Greece. On September 18, 1990, the Athens prosecutor brought criminal charges of premeditated manslaughter, provocation, and illegal capture of an aircraft against Rashid. The trial began on October 7, 1991, with charges of premeditated manslaughter, seizing an airplane, and planting a bomb on an airplane.

On January 7, 1992, a three-member Greek criminal court sentenced him to 18 years in prison for premeditated manslaughter and damaging an airplane. The court ordered that he be deprived of his civil rights for five years and deported after completion of his sentence. The 43 months he had already served were to be subtracted from his sentence. Two of the three judges found him guilty

of voluntary homicide but the third declared him innocent because of lack of proof of identity. He was found innocent of charges of an act of violence against an aircraft and of actually placing the bomb. On November 21, 1992, his trial in Greece was adjourned. On March 3, 1993, a five-member court began hearings in Koridhallos, western Athens's top security prison, on his bid to overturn his 18-year sentence. His appeal had been postponed several times because of a lawyers' strike. On June 18, 1993, a Greek appeals court cut his sentence to 15 years. On December 9, 1994, the Supreme Court rejected his application to overturn the verdict by the Athens Appeals Court that sentenced him in June 1994 to 15 years for premeditated manslaughter and causing damage to an airplane.

On December 4, 1996, a Greek court released him from Athens's Korydallos Prison. He was then deported to Tunisia. Greece had rejected a U.S. extradition request. The United States pointed out that Rashid was the ringleader of a prison riot and that his cell had been found full of contraband and weapons. Rashid was arrested apparently in Egypt, on June 2, 1997, and flown to the United States. On June 3, 1997, he was arraigned in a U.S. court in Washington, D.C., on a nine-count indictment for conspiracy to murder, assault, and aircraft sabotage. He pleaded not guilty and claimed he was being subjected to double jeopardy because the Greek court had convicted him in 1992. U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson ordered him held for a hearing. The indictment also named as an accomplice Rashid's wife, Christine Pinter (alias Fatima), who remained at large. U.S. officials had earlier accused him of planting a bomb, which did not explode, on a Pan Am plane in Brazil in 1982 and of setting off a bomb on a Trans World Airlines plane approaching Athens in 1986 that killed four Americans. He said it was a case of mistaken identity, claiming to be Rashid Salah Mohammed Alzaghary of Palestine. He was believed to be a member of the Iraq-based Arab Organization of May 15 terrorist group. The prosecution said it would seek life in prison. In December 2002, he secretly pleaded guilty to conspiracy and murder charges.

On March 24, 2006, he was sentenced by U.S. district judge Royce C. Lamberth to seven years for setting off a bomb on Pan Am Flight 830. He also was detained for two years in Egypt. He was due to be released in 2013 and deported.

Mohammed Hussein Rashid: alias Youssef Awad. Arrested after confessing to the April 10, 1983, assassination of 'Isam as-Sartawi, Palestine Liberation Organization representative at the Socialist International Conference held in Albufeira, Portugal. Abu Nidal claimed credit, as did the Antiterrorist Iberian Command. The Abu Nidal group threatened Portuguese interests and citizens worldwide if he was not released. On January 11, 1984, he was acquitted of the murder charge and sentenced to three years for using a forged passport. During the trial, he had claimed that his confession was meant to draw attention away from the true killers. In June 1984, the Supreme Court overturned the lower court's acquittal. On May 10, 1985, a second trial acquitted him of murder and sentenced him to three years for using a false passport.

Jan-Carl Raspe: one of the principal members of the Baader-Meinhof group, also known as the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany. He was captured on June 1, 1972, after a gunfight with Frankfurt police. His release was demanded by the Socialist Patients' Collective who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, on April 24, 1975.

He was one of three RAF members sentenced to life in prison on April 28, 1977, by a five-man tribunal in Stuttgart, Germany, for the murders of four U.S. soldiers in bombings of U.S. installations in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in May 1972. Raspe was in poor physical condition as a result of a hunger strike. The three were also convicted of 34 counts of attempted murder and of joining in a criminal conspiracy and were sentenced to life plus 15 years. The counts included bomb attacks on two police stations, a publishing house, and a

judge's car and the attempted murder of policemen during a shootout when they were arrested. Their attorney, Otto Schilly, argued that their actions had been legitimate protests against the Vietnam War and that they should be treated as prisoners of war.

Raspe's release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda, and by the RAF kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977. Raspe committed suicide in Stammheim Prison in Stuttgart on October 18, 1977, hours after the Lufthansa rescue in Somalia by the West German GSG9 team. Raspe died from a bullet wound shortly after being found shot in his cell.

Musayev Tamerlan Rasulovich: alias Demyan. Azerbaijani who, on February 20, 1993, hijacked an Aeroflot twin-engine Tupolev-134A from Siberia to St. Petersburg, saying he wanted to go to the United States. His Georgian wife, Marina Shotayevna Musayeva, sat quietly in the back of the plane with their baby boy. The plane flew to Tallinn, Estonia, and on to Sweden, where he surrendered. On February 25, Russia requested extradition of the couple. On June 10, Sweden announced that the couple and their child would be extradited. On June 16, Marina was hospitalized, having slashed her wrists at the decision. Their request for political asylum in Sweden was rejected.

Khalil Said Ratib: arrested on September 27, 1981, by Larnaca Airport police in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices of the Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Guenther Maria Rausch: suspected member of the Red Army Faction who gave himself up to a West German Embassy in a neighboring country on October 18, 1983.

Fabio Ravalli: on April 21, 1988, Italian magistrates issued a warrant for him on charges of complicity to commit murder and belonging to an illegal armed organization in connection with the April 16, 1988, assassination by the Fighting Communist Union Party of university professor and Christian Democratic senator Roberto Ruffilli in Forli. Ravalli had spent a decade in jail on common criminal charges and was released in 1981. Rome police arrested 21 members of the Fighting Communist Party, including Ravalli and his wife, Maria Cappello, on September 7, 1988.

'Arif Rayya: Lebanese prisoner said to be in ill health whose release was demanded on February 7, 1985, by the hijackers of a Cyprus Airways B707 in Lebanon. He was not released by Cypriot officials.

Tomislav Rebrina: leader of three Croatian men who hijacked Scandinavian Airlines Flight 130, a DC9 flying from Göteborg to Stockholm, Sweden, on September 15, 1972. The group forced the plane to Malmo. They demanded the release of seven Croatians in Swedish jails, including the two who had been convicted of the 1971 murder of Yugoslav Ambassador Rolovic. The terrorists demanded $200,000 but settled for $105,000 and six prisoners—a seventh refused release. They flew on to Spain. On December 5, 1974, a Spanish military court sentenced the three hijackers to 12 years in prison, but on February 13, 1975, Gen. Franco granted them a full pardon. Sweden's extradition request initiated Spanish legal proceedings.

On June 12, 1974, the Audiencia Provincial dismissed the extradition request.

The Red Countess: Fiora Pirri Ardizzoni, an aristocratic leftist and wife of Franco Piperno, leader of the Workers' Autonomy Movement of Italy.

Jaromir Rehak: Rehak joined his father Vladimir and his brother Vladimir Jr. in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverting it to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Vladimir Rehak: father who joined his two sons in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverting it to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Vladimir Rehak Jr.: Rehak joined his father Vladimir and his brother Jaromir in hijacking a Czechoslovakian IL14 flying from Prague to Bratislava and diverted to Vienna, Austria, where the trio requested political asylum. Czechoslovakia requested extradition.

Ralf Reinders: suspected leader of the Movement 2 June of West Germany who was arrested in September 1975. His release was demanded in June 1976 by the Entebbe, Uganda, hijackers and by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On September 28, 1977, the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and kidnapped Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Gaz Resuli: one of two Albanian immigrants, age 24, who, on December 15, 2004, armed with shotguns, hijacked a bus with 26 passengers just after midnight and held it for 18 hours before surrendering to police. The duo claimed to have explosives and demanded a $1.3 million ransom and safe passage out of Greece. Relatives were permitted to phone the duo and talk them out of the incident. Negotiators had talked the duo into releasing the passengers by twos and threes until they were down to only six hostages. The duo then set an 8:00 A.M. December 16 deadline for their demands to be met. But four hours after the duo set the deadline, they opened the doors and freed the rest of the hostages. They soon surrendered. They were charged with multiple counts of kidnapping and attempted murder. The two are house painters who had resided in Greece for seven years. They were jailed without bond pending a December 20 arraignment.

Torsten Retta: arrested on March 11, 1985, for the bombing of the photo department of the Hertie department store in Dortmund, West Germany, on March 7, 1985. He confessed that he had planted the bomb "for the fun of a big bang." The Action Christian Klar claimed credit.

Thomas Reuter: one of two Baader-Meinhof Gang members sent to Kenya to find out what happened to their Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) colleagues who were arrested by authorities at Nairobi's Embakasi International Airport on January 25, 1976. The colleagues had SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles and planned to bring down a Johannesburg, South Africa, to Tel Aviv, Israel, El Al flight. They were arrested before they could carry out their plan. Reuter and companion Brigitta Schultz were arrested. Orders to the terrorists were inscribed on Schultz's stomach in invisible ink. The Israelis announced that they

would try the group in secret. The release of the terrorists was demanded by the PFLP hijackers of an Air France plane to Entebbe, Uganda, on June 27, 1976. On December 23, 1980, Israel granted him amnesty. His five-year prison term would have ended in February.

Samir Rhadir: Jordanian sentenced to death in Nicosia, Cyprus, for the February 18, 1978, Black June assassination of Yusef el-Sebai. In April 1978, Cyprus's High Commission in London received a phone call warning that the building would be blown up if the killers were executed.

Abbas Rhayel: Lebanese asylum seeker in Germany and Hizballah member who, on September 17, 1992, shot to death four Democratic Party of Kurdistan politicians in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant at the behest of the Iranians. On April 10, 1997, a German tribunal sentenced Rhayel to life in prison.

Christian Riha: variants Riher, Reher. Skinhead, age 16, arrested on May 30, 1993, by German police on charges of murder and arson in connection with the May 29, 1993, arson by right-wing skinheads of a Turkish family's three-story house in Solingen, killing 5 people and injuring 10 other Turks, including a six-month-old infant. A Duesseldorf investigator said he had been setting fires since he was eight years old. He lived across from the Turkish family. Police knew of him from a series of forest fires and urban crimes. He was also a soccer hooligan who participated in beatings of Turks in Solingen. He was a member of the German Combat Sports Initiative in the Solingen District of Graefarth in der Freiheit 22. It is a subgroup of the German Athletic Combat Arts Association, backed by the since-banned Nationalistic Front. On December 30, 1993, he was one of four right-wing youths charged with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder, and aggravated arson. On October 13, 1995, he was sentenced by Duesseldorf presiding judge Wolfgang Steffen to 10 years in prison for the killings.

Christian Riher: variant of Christian Riha.

Bruno Rivera: Italian charged in the People's Revolutionary Solidarity car bombing near the Saudi Embassy in Athens on April 13, 1983. He had rented the car.

'Umar Muhammad 'Ali al-Rizaq: sole surviving Egyptian Revolution hijacker of Egyptair Flight 648 that left Athens bound for Cairo, Egypt, on November 23, 1985. The terrorists executed several passengers before a government rescue operation. The final death toll was 61, with another 26 injured. Egypt requested extradition on November 27, 1985; the request was denied on December 4, 1985. On December 12, 1985, al-Rizaq was charged in Malta with two murders, hijacking sequestration, and attempted murder. He arrived in Athens in the morning on November 23 on a flight from Tripoli, Libya, and had met the other two hijackers only 30 minutes before the attack. He pleaded not guilty on January 6, 1986.

J. Rodrigues Reis: one of two deserters from the Portuguese Army who hijacked an Angolan Air Taxi general aviation craft scheduled to fly from Luanda to Cabinda, Angola, on June 12, 1971, and diverted it to Pointe Noire in the Republic of the Congo.

Juan Alberto Rodriguez Martin: arrested by Spanish police in Valladolid on May 14, 1983, on suspicion of membership in the 28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, an ultra right-wing group formed to protest the Socialist Party's electoral victory.

Bernd Roesner: variant of Bernard Maria Roessner.

Bernard Maria Roessner: variants Bernd Roesner, Bernd Rossner. One of six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. They initially

claimed they were members of the Holger Meins Commando who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden, on April 24, 1975, and killed Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, the military attaché, and Heinz Hillegaart, the economic counselor. The Collective members' release demand included Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan-Carl Raspe. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing 1 of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Roessner was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison. His release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. Roessner engaged in a prison hunger strike in early 1985. He was part of a RAF hunger strike by 38 prisoners that began on February 1, 1989. On March 28, 1989, *Die Welt* speculated that four sick or feeble prisoners, including Roessner, might be released before the end of their prison terms. In May 1994, outgoing German president Richard von Weizsaecker pardoned him after serving 19 years.

Helga Roos: Frankfurt student arrested on October 19, 1981, in connection with the Red Army Faction's firing of two RPG-7s on September 15, 1981, at the armored Mercedes of U.S. Army in Europe Cdr. Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen.

Bernhard Rosenkoeter: Red Army Faction member who was released early on March 13, 1993. He was serving five years for an arson attack against a Renault branch.

Bernd Rossner: variant of Bernard Maria Roessner.

Andrew Rowe: British citizen of Jamaican descent and a convert to Islam who was sentenced to 15 years in September 2005 by a British court. He had used a cover of a traveling cell phone salesman and used references to Nokia phone models as code words for terrorist communications. Police believed that he was planning, with fellow Bosnian War veteran Lionel Dumont, a major attack in Europe. The duo met in a Frankfurt hotel in August 2003; Dumont was spending time there with his new German wife. The duo met again in Frankfurt, but Rowe was under U.K. and German surveillance. Police raided his London home during Rowe's travels and found instructions on how to fire mortar shells and a code book. Rowe was arrested while boarding a Chunnel train on the French coast. His socks in his luggage bore traces of explosives, including TNT.

Ciro Rozzato: member of the Red Brigades who was killed in the fall of 1983 during an armed attack on a French bank executed by Direct Action.

Fawzi Hamza al-Rubay': Mujahedin opponent of the Iraqi regime expelled by France to Baghdad. He had been pardoned by Iraq on March 12, 1986, following French intervention. On August 27, 1986, the Al-Rafidayn Vanguard of the Hizbollah in Iraq kidnapped an Iraqi, Kamil Abd al-Husayn al-Zubaydi, in Cyprus and said they would exchange him in Beirut, Lebanon, for al-Rubay' and Muhammad Hasan Khayr al-Din.

Mario Rudela: one of two Croatian nationalists who were killed on May 23, 1979, when a pipe bomb they were transporting accidentally exploded in their pickup truck in San Pedro, Los Angeles, California.

Sheamus Ruddy: one of two Irishmen arrested on February 1, 1979, in Greece after crossing the

Turkish border. Ruddy was from Belfast but held a Republic of Ireland passport. They were charged with "smuggling, possession and transportation of arms and explosives with the intention of supplying terrorist groups." The duo was believed to belong to the Provisional Irish Republican Army, for which they faced 10 years. The U.K. consul said he could not request extradition because they were not wanted for any offense in the United Kingdom.

Mohamed Rustin: Syrian member of a hijacking trio who took over Royal Dutch Airlines Flight 366, a DC9 flying from Malaga, Spain, to Amsterdam, Netherlands, on September 4, 1976. The plane landed in Tunis and Cyprus for refueling. While circling off Israel's shore, the trio demanded the release by Israel of eight prisoners, including Kozo Okamoto and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci. The trio surrendered in Cyprus. They claimed they were members of a Libyan-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine unit. They were believed to have obtained asylum in an undisclosed country.

Andrzej Rybak: one of two armed male Poles who tried to hijack a LOT AN24 flying from Katowice to Warsaw, Poland, on June 9, 1970. The crew foiled them.

S

K.S.: foiled in a hijack plan during a check of security installations at Prague's Ruzyne Airport on June 5, 1978. K.S. was sentenced by the Prague City Court to nine years for planning a hijacking.

L.S.: one of two Czechs, age 17, detained on September 13, 1989, by the Czechoslovakia National Security Corps before they were able to initiate their plan to hijack an aircraft from Prague to the West.

Dariusz S.: security officer from Olsztyn, Poland, who, on November 27, 1982, used a pistol to attempt to hijack a Hungarian Malev Tupolev-154 on the Leningrad–Warsaw–Budapest route. He demanded to fly to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. He was overpowered by flight security protection personnel and carried off the plane with serious head injuries.

Zafer S.: Turk believed at large in Turkey or Iraq who was wanted in connection with the September 4, 2007, arrest in Germany of two Germans and one Turkish citizen at their rented house on Oak Lane in Oberschledorn. They were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were white Germans, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing and tourist locale where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Ibrahim Bin Masoud Sa'ad: alias Abu Zer. Algerian clerk from Constantinople who was born on September 20, 1983, and joined al Qaeda

in Iraq as a fighter on November 17, 2006. He brought his passport. His recruitment coordinator was Abu Jalal. His father's phone number was 02139942378.

Fouhad Sabour: one of five Algerian al Qaeda members, age 38, whose trial began on April 16, 2002, in Frankfurt, Germany, on charges of plotting to bomb the Strasbourg marketplace on December 23, 2000. They were charged with forming a terrorist organization, planning to cause an explosion, plotting to commit murder, falsifying documents, dealing drugs, and various weapons charges. The French citizen moved to London in July 2000 after spending time in Bosnia and Pakistan. Sabour flew to Frankfurt in October 2000. He was convicted in absentia in a French court for bombings in Paris in 1995. On March 10, 2003, the Frankfurt court found him guilty of preparing a bomb in the attack on the Strasbourg Christmas market and with conspiracy to murder. He was sentenced to 10 to 12 years. He said that the prosecution failed to prove al Qaeda links.

Stanislav Sacha: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Selim Sadak: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. Sadak was sentenced to 15 years.

Bakhram Sadirov: variant of Bakhran Sadirov.

Bakhran Sadirov: variant Bakhram. Brother of Rezvon Sadirov. On February 4, 1997, in Obigarm, Tajikistan, Sadirov took hostage four Russian journalists. The rebels ultimately seized 16 people, including 8 United Nations personnel—a Ukrainian, a Nigerian, 2 Swiss, and 4 Tajiks. Authorities believed that Rezvon Sadirov was behind the kidnapping on November 18, 1997, of a Frenchwoman to obtain his brother's freedom.

Rezvon Sadirov: variant Rizvon. In January 1995, Sadirov was the commander of the armed wing of Tajikistan's Islamic Revival Movement. He declared jihad against Russia. Authorities believed that Rezvon was behind the kidnapping in Tajikistan on November 18, 1997, of a Frenchwoman to obtain his brother Bakhran's freedom. Rezvon Sadirov was killed by Tajik forces on December 2, 1997.

Abdul-Khalim Sadulayev: senior Chechen rebel leader killed on June 17, 2006, after he resisted arrest in Grozny, Czech Republic. Sadulayev led the terrorist group after police killed Aslan Maskhadov in March 2005. Chechen prime minister Ramzan Kadyrov said that an informant had tipped police that the gunman planned an attack in Argun to coincide with the G-8 Summit in St. Petersburg in mid-July. Sadulayev was believed to have organized the 2001 kidnapping of Kenneth Gluck of New York. Mashkhadov claimed that Sadulayev was a key organizer of the 2004 raid on police and security facilities that killed 90 people in Ingushetia.

Abdulhadid Hadi Sadun: security guard at the Libyan Embassy who was linked to the two Libyans, Ali Ecefli Ramadan and Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni. Ramadan and Tarhuni were stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, threw away a bag containing six grenades, and ran. Sadun's trial began in absentia on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, the charges were dropped because of diplomatic immunity.

Mamet Sadyk: member of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement deported by Kyrgyzstan to China in May 2002 for planning terrorist attacks against embassies, markets, and public gathering places in Bishkek.

Mohammed Jaafari Sahraroodi: variant Mohammad Ja'fari Sahrarudi; alias Rahimi. One of three Iranian government agents believed to have assassinated Abdolrahman Qassemlou, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, in Vienna, Austria, on July 13, 1989. He carried an Iranian diplomatic passport. He was taken to a hospital with bullet wounds apparently accidentally sustained. On November 28, 1989, Austria issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of murder.

Abu Said: Chechen rebel spokesperson for the scores of Chechen terrorists who, on October 23, 2002, seized 900 hostages at a Moscow theater.

Salah Muhammad Umar Sa'id: Egyptian Islamic Jihad and bin Laden associate who died in a gunfight with Albanian police on October 25, 1998. He was part of the team that planned to attack the U.S. Embassy in Tirana.

Semdin Sakik: ex-Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) deputy who was sentenced to death for treason in Turkey on May 20, 1999.

Sirri Sakik: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. Sakik was sentenced to three and a half years for disseminating separatist propaganda but ordered released because he had already spent nine months in jail.

Louai al-Sakka: variant Louasi Sakka; alias Louai al-Turki. One of two people arrested on August 6, 2005, by Turkish police for links to al Qaeda. Al-Sakka was a liaison between al Qaeda and a Turkish cell that carried out bombings in Istanbul in November 2003, financing the attack. Police put out an alert after a suspicious fire in apartment 1703 in Antalya on August 4 at 3:00 A.M., where they discovered a large quantity of explosives, two fake passports, and other documents. Al-Sakka had been fabricating a bomb, which exploded prematurely. Al-Sakka was stopped while trying to board a flight to Istanbul from Diyarbakir using a fake name. Al-Sakka was represented by attorney Ilhami Sayan.

On August 11, a Turkish court charged al-Sakka in connection with a plot to attack Israeli cruise ships by hitting one carrying U.S. soldiers with an explosives-laden yacht. More than 5,000 Israelis on five ships were diverted from Turkish ports to Cyprus after the threat was received. He yelled to reporters, "I have prepared one ton of explosives. I was going to hit the Israeli ships. No Turks were going to be hurt, only Israelis." The press said he was a senior al Qaeda operative involved in major terrorist plots in Turkey, Jordan, and Iraq and that he had worked with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Sakka was also involved in the millennium plot to attack hotels in Amman on December 31, 1999. A Jordanian court had earlier convicted him in absentia for the millennium plot. He also planned the 2003 truck bombing in Istanbul that killed 57 people. That plot was financed with $160,000 in al Qaeda money. He also provided false passports to jihadis. Al-Sakka was involved in attacks on U.S. bases and commanded forces in Fallujah, Iraq, and was involved in the murder of a Turkish truck driver.

On February 10, 2006, an Ankara court charged the Syrian with planning the 2003 bombings that killed 58 people and wounded 750 in Istanbul. Prosecutors said Osama bin Laden had ordered the man to conduct the attacks. On March 20, 2006, al-Sakka, age 32, initially told the court he was Ekrem Ozel but also admitted working

beside Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. Prosecutors said he had provided other terrorists $170,000 to carry out the four truck bombings. He was being prosecuted along with 72 Turks. The judge recessed the trial for two months. Al-Sakka's attorney, Osman Karahan, was ordered off the case on the first day of the trial, accused of aiding and abetting a terrorist organization. He represented 14 other defendants in the Istanbul terrorism case. He said the indictment falsely linked him to the 7/7 London rail bombings in 2005. Al-Sakka faced prison in Jordan, where he and al-Zarqawi were convicted in absentia for plotting to blow up hotels on December 31, 1999. Turkey police arrested al-Sakka in August 2005 when he was planning to steer a bomb-filled yacht into an Israeli cruise ship. His attorney said that al-Sakka had moved across Turkish borders 55 times on 18 different passports. On February 16, 2007, a Turkish court sentenced seven men, including al-Sakka, to life in prison.

Louasi al-Sakka: variant of Louai al-Sakka.

Sako: member of the Armenian Secret Army of the Liberation of Armenia who, on December 8, 1982, was killed when he set off a bomb outside the Kuwait Air offices in Athens.

Abdul Latif Salah: dual Albanian Jordanian citizen deported by Albania on November 12, 1999. He was believed to be an Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) associate of Osama bin Laden. He lived in Tirana from 1992 to 1999 and had connections to several local political parties. He worked with several Islamic nongovernmental organizations and had set up the local EIJ network.

Wadi' Salim Salam: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca, Morocco. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia, Cyprus, for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

Amin Salamah: leader of four al-Saiqa terrorists who were arrested by Amsterdam police detectives on September 5, 1975, while planning to take over the daily 0836 D-train from Moscow at Amersfoort station the next day. They intended to kidnap immigrating Russian Jews and demand a plane to fly them and their hostages out of the country. Three days later, they were sentenced to 18 months. Salamah said that the group was trained in 1972 in a village outside Moscow. Their preliminary six-month course covered the use of arms and explosives, as well as propaganda and interrogation survival techniques.

Wadi' Salim Salamah: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989, at Larnaca, Cyprus, for conspiring to murder Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the

Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

John Saleh: name on a Somali passport carried by Johannes Weinrich.

Krikor (KoKo) Saliba: Lebanese Armenian immigrant wanted for questioning in the January 28, 1982, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide assassination in Los Angeles of Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan.

'Abd-al-Latif Salih: variant Abdul Saleh-U. Associate, age 42, of Osama bin Laden arrested on November 12, 1999, by Albanian police. The Egyptian, who had obtained Albanian citizenship, was expelled to an undisclosed location. He was believed to be a member of the Muslim Brotherhood that advocates turning Egypt into a strict Muslim state. He arrived in Albanian in the early 1990s and was a key figure in channeling aid from Islamic states to build mosques and hospitals. He also invested heavily in the construction industry. Reuters reported that a source indicated that "there is evidence that he was connected to other Egyptian nationals extradited from Albanian last year and to an Albanian involved in planning an attack on the U.S. Embassy."

'Azmi Husayn Mahmud Salih: north Yemeni arrested in the bombing on October 4, 1984, of a rental car parked at the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia, Cyprus. The Abu Musa Organization claimed credit and threatened Nicosia police if the two suspects, who had gone on a hunger strike, were not released. On October 22, 1984, the duo was deported; the government said that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Fu'ad 'Ali Salih: Tunisian member of Hizballah charged on December 3, 1987, by Paris judge Gilles Boulouque with four attacks carried out in 1986, including attacks against the post office at the Paris town hall, in the Rue de Rennes in Paris, and the bombing by the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners on September 12, 1986, of the crowded Casino cafeteria in the La Defense shopping center in Paris that injured 41 people. By February 1990, he was on trial in Paris with nine others, charged with illegal possession of explosives and setting up a terrorist network linked to the pro-Iranian Hizballah. On March 9, 1990, he was sentenced to 20 years.

Mukhammed Salik: alias of Salai Madaminov.

Magomed Salikhov: arrested in Baku, Azerbaijan, on November 12, 2004, and brought to Russia the next day in connection with the September 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk that killed nearly 300. He was suspected of helping organize the attack in Buinaksk, Dagestan.

Rashid 'Abdallah Salim: one of three Arabs charged on May 16, 1987, in a Limassol, Cyprus, district court with plotting to murder two British citizens on April 20, 1987, attempted murder, carrying and using automatic weapons, carrying explosives, and possessing forged passports. The attackers were members of the al-Mehdi Ben Barka organization. They were also suspected in the bombing on August 3, 1986, of the Akrotiri military airport. On January 29, 1988, the Kuwaiti citizen was jailed for nine years. On June 28, 1989, the Supreme Court ratified the sentence handed down by the Limassol Assize Court.

Luis Queba Sambu: security officer for the Guinean Embassy in Portugal who was arrested on November 6, 1987, by Portugal's police antiterrorism department after explosives were found at the embassy and in the Guinean Armed Forces captain's residence. He was suspected of having links with the Popular Forces of April 25 and the

French Direct Action. He had studied military strategy in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Libya. He initially said the explosives were to be used against Guinean exiles. He later requested political asylum.

Aslan Samet: young Turk with this name on a false passport arrested on May 14, 1985, by police in Venlo, Netherlands, during the pope's visit. He arrived on a West German train and smuggled in a 9-mm Browning automatic pistol that was one of four guns bought by Mehmet Ali Agca and an accomplice prior to the May 13, 1981, assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. Samet had three cartridges identical to those used by Agca to try to kill the pope. He carried forged documents, including Turkish and French passports. He was a member of the Grey Wolves.

Salahem Samir: Palestinian laborer from Amman, Jordan, arrested by Athens police on August 30, 1985, 90 meters from the Jordanian Embassy while carrying an Austrian-made Steyer automatic weapon, a grenade, a knife, and three magazines of bullets. He admitted that he was on a Black September mission to assassinate the Jordanian ambassador. His release was demanded by the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems (an alias of the Abu Nidal group) on September 3, 1985, after one of the members threw two hand grenades at the Hotel Glifadha in an Athens suburb, injuring 18 British tourists.

Nicos Sampson: variant Nikos. Member of EOKA that fought for Cyprus unity with Greece during the 1955–1959 struggles against British colonialism. He was twice sentenced to death for weapons charges. He was included in the 1959 amnesty that was part of the independence agreement. He led a militia that battled Turkish Cypriots in 1964. He was elected to parliament in 1970 and served as president of Cyprus for eight days after a 1974 coup, but he resigned when Turkey invaded. He was tried and sentenced in 1976 to 20 years in prison for his role in the coup.

His release from Cypriot prison was demanded by the EOKA-B kidnappers of Second Lt. Achilles Kyprianou, son of president Spiro Kyprianou, on December 14, 1977. Sampson, an EOKA-B member, repudiated any prisoner release obtained by violence.

Sampson was sent to Paris in 1979 for medical treatment. In 1983, Interpol suggested that he was involved with a heroin smuggling ring that was financing activities of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. He was jailed again in Cyprus in 1990, but citing health reasons, his sentence was suspended and amnesty granted in 1993.

Referred to as the "executioner of Murder Mile" for the street where 12 plus Britons were killed. Sampson, age 66, died of cancer on May 9, 2001, in a Nicosia clinic.

Nikos Sampson: variant of Nicos Sampson.

Bekir Sitki Sancar: one of the three members of the Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia who fired submachine guns and set off a bomb in a crowded international flight terminal passenger lounge at Ankara's Esemboga Airport on August 7, 1982. He was wounded by police in a gun battle.

Joaquin Sanchez Nunez: Catalan separatist member of the Terra Lliure (Free Land) organization who died on December 15, 1985, when a bomb he was carrying exploded in a phone booth in Barcelona, Spain.

Ali Sapan: Kurdish rebel spokesperson placed under house arrest on September 7, 1993, by Italian court officials pending the outcome of extradition proceedings by Turkey. He belonged to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) National Liberation Front and was wanted under an international arrest warrant issued by a Turkish military court in April 1993 for membership in a terrorist organization.

Loa'i Mohammad Haj Bakr al-Saqa: Syrian that Turkish authorities say masterminded the 2003 bombing of two synagogues, a U.K.-based bank, and the British Consulate in Istanbul that killed 58 people. The authorities said he moved $170,000 between al Qaeda and the Turkish militants.

Erdogan Sarikaya: Turkish member of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) who, on July 31, 1988, was identified by a Swedish publisher as being the assassin of prime minister Olaf Palme on February 28, 1986. Sarikaya, who had lived in Sweden since 1982, said that he had gone to bed early that night and denied PKK membership, although he hung their flag in his apartment.

Josephine 'Abdu al-Sarkis: variant Josephine Abdo Sarkis. Member of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF) arrested on December 19, 1984, in Ostia, Italy, and charged on May 8, 1985, by an Italian judge with the February 15, 1984, assassination in Rome of Leamon R. Hunt, the American director general of the multinational force in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. On June 18, 1985, a Trieste court found her guilty and sentenced her to 15 years and a $510 fine. On October 11, 1985, a Rome appeals court threw out the charges against the LARF member for insufficient evidence. On November 27, 1985, the group threatened Italy unless she was released. On March 20, 1986, a bomb exploded in the crowded Point-Show shopping mall just off the Champs Elysees in Paris, killing 2 Lebanese and wounding 30; the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners demanded the release of Sarkis.

Franciszek Sarzynski: one of two Polish hijackers of LOT Flight 10116 from Budapest to Warsaw on August 25, 1982, that was diverted to Munich, Germany. On February 14, 1983, he was sentenced by the Munich Regional Court.

Hampig Sassounian: variant of Harry M. Sassounian.

Harout Sassounian: Harout Sassounian is Harry Sassounian's brother. Harry Sassounian was found guilty of the January 28, 1982, assassination of Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan in Los Angeles, California. Harout was arrested in February 1982 for the 1980 firebombing of the Arikan's Los Angeles residence. Harout's first trial ended in a mistrial in May 1982 because of publicity about Armenian assassinations. The next month, he was convicted of the firebombing.

Harry M. Sassounian: variant Hampig Sassounian. Brother of Harout Sassounian. Armenian immigrant to the United States who lived in Pasadena and who was arrested in Los Angeles on January 28, 1982, for shooting to death Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan a few hours earlier. The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed credit. He pleaded innocent to murder charges on February 1, 1982. A jury deliberated from November 28, 1983, to early 1984 before finding him guilty of first-degree murder for the assassination. Superior Court sentenced him to life without possibility of parole on June 16, 1984. He was later sentenced to life with the possibility of parole. He was denied parole at his first parole hearing on August 31, 2006. His next parole hearing is scheduled for 2010.

Bertrand Sassoye: one of four ringleaders of the Communist Combatant Cells who were arrested on December 16, 1985, in a fast-food restaurant in Belgium. On January 14, 1986, they were charged with the attempted murder of the night watchman at the Brussels-Lambert Bank, which had been bombed on November 4, 1985.

Bassam Dalati Satut: one of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian

with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an Al Qaeda cell were arraigned. The *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Syrian-born Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, age 44, Syrian-born Muhamed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi, age 47, and Bassam Dalati Satut, age 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells. The indictment said that the duo removed $76,500 in December 2006 from Zouaydi's company and gave the money to Yarkas. Satut had been on provisional liberty. The indictment said that police found in his home two bank checks "issued in December 2006, which have as the beneficiary—without any justifying cause—Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, for the financing of terrorist cells." Satut was charged with collaboration with a terrorist group. The trio was arraigned on April 24, denying the charges.

Avit Sava: Abkhazian member of a group of pro-Chechen gunmen who, on January 16, 1996, hijacked the 3,800-ton Panama-registered Avrasya, a ferry bound for Sochi, Russia, and carrying 200 passengers and crew in Trabzon, threatening to sink it in the Bosporus Strait unless Russian troops stopped their attacks on the Chechen hostage takers in Pervomayskoye, Dagestan, Russia. The pirates surrendered on January 19 in Riva Bay. Sava escaped. Moscow's *Trud* claimed that he had purchased 10 pump-action shotguns.

Mustafa Savak: variant Mustafa Savas. Turk who was arrested by police in Rho, near Milan, Italy, on February 2, 1983, on charges of plotting to murder Pope John Paul II during a visit to Milan in May. He was carrying two passports, one of which gave his date of birth as 1945. He arrived in Italy two months earlier, driving a car with West German plates. More recently, he had driven a Renault with Rome plates. An Italian held on drug charges said Savak had tried to hire him to shoot the pope.

Zivotije Savic: freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO or SEPO) terrorist found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago, Illinois. He pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Loizos Savva: EOKA-B member and former policeman who was arrested on February 4, 1977, and charged with killing U.S. ambassador to Cyprus Rodger P. Davies and a Greek Cypriot Embassy secretary on August 19, 1974, during a riot in Nicosia, Cyprus. EOKA-B terrorists attacked the U.S. Embassy and official residence and threw firebombs at official vehicles. Nearly 100 bullets hit the ambassador's office from two angles. Savva was charged with homicide. He was arraigned on charges of manslaughter on February 11, 1977.

Evangelos Savvakis: would-be hijacker of an Olympic Airlines 707 flying from Iraklion to Athens, Greece, on May 28, 1972. He used a toy pistol to commandeer the plane and demand money and a ticket to London, where he wished to receive medical treatment. The plane landed in Athens, where he left the plane and was arrested. On February 10, 1973, he was sentenced to two years.

Yezid Gasper Sayiagh: Palestinian holding a U.S. passport who was arrested on December 18, 1985. He was an associate of a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport who was arrested by Larnaca Airport security personnel on December 17, 1985, for trying to smuggle arms aboard a Swissair plane scheduled to depart for Amman, Jordan. He was released for lack of evidence that he was part of a plot to hijack the plane.

Muhammad al-Sayyid: on March 8, 1990, the Syrian Embassy in Athens denied press charges that the Syrian diplomat was involved in killing Pavlospa Konanis. The embassy said he started his career with a mission to the Arab League and then worked as a secretary general of the Arab-Greek Chamber of Commerce before becoming a commercial advisor at the Syrian Embassy.

Gregorio Scarfo: chief of the Rome Red Brigades who was identified by police as one of the Red Brigades–Fighting Communist Party who, on February 14, 1987, conducted a $1.2 million holdup in Rome that left two police officers dead and a third seriously wounded. By April 1988, police had obtained a warrant for the new head of the Roman Column of the Red Brigades. He was believed involved in the April 16, 1988, assassination by the Fighting Communist Union Party of university professor and Christian Democratic senator Roberto Ruffilli in Forli, Italy.

Arthur Scheller: variant Schiller. Joined brothers Boris and Vitali Schmidt, all three Soviet citizens of German origin, to hijack the Aeroflot AN24 on a Novorossiysk–Odessa flight on November 7, 1982, and divert it to the Sinop NATO Base in Turkey. They requested political asylum in West Germany, where they claimed to have relatives. On December 13, 1982, their trial opened in Sinop's High Criminal Court, where they were charged with hijacking a plane, assault, and carrying arms without a permit. They said they had spent four years studying Soviet airport security. They claimed they had a choice between prison, banishment to Siberia, or hijacking. They were acquitted of hijacking on December 20, 1982, by the Sinop court. On the prosecutor's appeal, the Supreme Appeals Court in Ankara reversed the verdict and ordered a retrial in Zonguldak. On July 9, 1983, the new court sentenced Scheller to nine years and two months on air piracy and an additional charge of possessing and using a weapon.

Arthur Schiller: variant of Arthur Scheller.

Mareile Schmegner: arrested on July 3, 1985, in a police raid on a Red Army Faction (RAF)

hideout in Offenbach, West Germany, where police found guns and false passports. She was charged on February 26, 1986, by the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court. On March 5, 1987, she was sentenced by the court to 3 years and 10 months for supporting the RAF and resisting arrest during which two police officers were injured. She provided a hideout for Eva Haule-Frimgong, who had since been arrested. She was also given five days detention for disrupting the trial.

Boris Schmidt: variant Schnidi. Boris Schmidt, his brother Vitali Schmidt, and Arthur Scheller, all three Soviet citizens of German origin, joined together to hijack the Aeroflot AN24 on a Novorossiysk–Odessa flight on November 7, 1982, and divert it to the Sinop NATO Base in Turkey. They requested political asylum in West Germany, where they claimed to have relatives. On December 13, 1982, their trial opened in Sinop's High Criminal Court, where they were charged with hijacking a plane, assault, and carrying arms without a permit. They said they had spent four years studying Soviet airport security. They claimed they had a choice between prison, banishment to Siberia, or hijacking. They were acquitted of hijacking on December 20, 1982, by the Sinop court. On the prosecutor's appeal, the Supreme Appeals Court in Ankara reversed the verdict and ordered a retrial in Zonguldak. On July 9, 1983, the new court sentenced the Schmidt brothers to eight years and four months for air piracy.

Peter Schmidt: believed to be an alias of Johannes Weinrich.

Vitali Schmidt: variant Schnidi. Vitali Schmidt, his brother Boris Schmidt, and Arthur Scheller, all three Soviet citizens of German origin, joined together to hijack the Aeroflot AN24 on a Novorossiysk–Odessa flight on November 7, 1982, and divert it to the Sinop NATO Base in Turkey. They requested political asylum in West Germany, where they claimed to have relatives. On December 13, 1982, their trial opened in Sinop's High Criminal Court, where they were charged with hijacking a plane, assault, and carrying arms without a permit. They said they had spent four years studying Soviet airport security. They claimed they had a choice between prison, banishment to Siberia, or hijacking. They were acquitted of hijacking on December 20, 1982, by the Sinop court. On the prosecutor's appeal, the Supreme Appeals Court in Ankara reversed the verdict and ordered a retrial in Zonguldak. On July 9, 1983, the new court sentenced the Schmidt brothers to eight years and four months for air piracy.

Daniel Martin Schneider: German-born recent convert to Islam, age 21, who lived in Saarbrücken, Germany, next to a mosque. He was on welfare. He studied at Islamic schools in Syria and Egypt and was radicalized four years earlier. He was one of three individuals arrested on September 4, 2007, who were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. One of the terrorists escaped through a window, but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were white Germans, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization.

Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing and tourist locale where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Boris Schnidi: variant of Boris Schmidt.

Vitali Schnidi: variant of Vitali Schmidt.

Oliver Schreiber: one of five members of the neo-Nazi Brunswick Group who went on trial in West Germany on September 30, 1980, for bombing courts in Hanover and Flensburg and planning attacks on unnamed public figures.

Brigitta Schultz: variant Brigitte Schulz. Member of the Baader-Meinhof Gang, age 23, who was one of two members sent to Kenya to find out what happened to their Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) colleagues who were arrested by authorities at Nairobi's Embakasi International Airport on January 25, 1976. The colleagues had SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles and planned to bring down a Johannesburg, South Africa, to Tel Aviv, Israel, El Al flight. Schultz and companion Thomas Reuter, age 24, were arrested. Orders to the terrorists were inscribed on Schultz's stomach in invisible ink. The Israelis announced that they would try the group in secret. The release of the terrorists was demanded by the PFLP hijackers of an Air France plane to Entebbe, Uganda, on June 27, 1976. On December 23, 1980, Israel granted her amnesty. Her five-year prison term would have ended in February.

Adelheid Schulz: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. She was also on the wanted list for the murders of Juergen Ponto and Siegfried Buback. She was arrested on November 11, 1982, with Brigitte Mohnhaupt as they approached a weapons cache outside Frankfurt. On March 13, 1985, the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court sentenced her to three life sentences for Schleyer's murder. On August 1, 1995, she was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer.

Brigitte Schulz: variant of Brigitta Schultz.

The Scorpion: alias of Nazli Caglayan.

Luigi Scricciolo: left-wing Unione Italian del Lavoro unionist who was jailed in the early 1980s on charges of spying and terrorism. He was held in connection with the Dozier kidnapping of December 17, 1981, in which two Red Brigades members were said to have been aided by Bulgarians. He claimed to have active contact with four Bulgarian officials believed connected to the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to him in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome.

Merban Seban: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983,

in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial Law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court but both times their sentences were annulled.

Radomir Sebesth: one of three hijackers of a Czech Ilyushin 18 flying from Prague to Brno and diverted to Rhein-Mein Airport in West Germany on May 10, 1978. Two of the hijackers were sentenced to three years by a Frankfurt court.

Henri Sekoyan: one of three hijackers of a YAK12 chartered passenger plane of the Russian domestic air service on September 10, 1961. The three Armenians attempted to divert the plane to Turkey. When the pilot attempted to throw the attackers off balance, the trio stabbed him several times. When the plane crashed, one hijacker died. The remaining hijackers were captured and sentenced to death.

Atilla Selek: alias Muaz. Selek, age 22, was arrested on December 11, 2004, at 1:00 A.M. for setting a book on fire in front of an Ulm, Germany, store. In a car in which he was a passenger was a CD that praised the jihad, Osama bin Laden, and one of the 9/11 attackers. He was detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau.

Selek, in an October 11, 2007, interview in his family's town of Konya, Turkey, said that he had been in the area since February and was not involved in the plot. He moved to Turkey after the authorities raided his German residence in January. He married a Turkish woman in Konya in June, going to the German Embassy to register his marriage. The German authorities said that he had slashed the tires of one of its surveillance vehicles. He was represented by Ulm attorney Manfred R. Gnjidic. On November 5, 2007, Turkish police in Konya arrested the suspected al Qaeda member and charged him with belonging to a terrorist organization and preparing to bomb U.S.-related targets in Germany.

Abu Selim: Palestine Liberation Organization mediator who was nonetheless believed to have been involved in the preparation and planning of the Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Nikolay Ivanovich Selivanov: hijacker of a Yakovlev-40 flying on the Novgorod–Leningrad–Petrozavodsk, U.S.S.R., route on October 5, 1990, who demanded to go to Stockholm, Sweden. The plane landed at Helsinki's Vantaa airport in Finland, where he requested asylum. He was sent to a provincial prison. He was born in 1949 and lived in Lipetsk Oblast, working as a concrete layer and driver. The Soviets demanded his return. On October 12, he ended a weeklong hunger strike. He asked for his psychiatric condition to be examined by Finnish doctors. On October 25, Finland denied asylum. He was handed over to the Soviets two months after the hijacking. On March 5, 1991, *Tass* announced that the Novgorod regional court had sentenced him to forced treatment in a psychiatric hospital. He had earlier been treated at a psychiatric facility and been declared insane.

Gennady L. Seluzko: one of two Russian hijackers of an Aeroflot TU134 twin-engine jet flying from Petrozavodsk, Karelia, to Leningrad on July 10, 1977, and diverted to Helsinki, Finland. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden, but there was not enough fuel. They demanded a Finnish crew to fly to Sweden, but Sweden refused them entry. They then demanded to go to another country. The hijackers turned down an offer of a Cessna to fly them out of Finland, and they surrendered on July 11. The Soviets requested extradition the next day and vowed harsh punishment for the two

when they were returned under terms of the Soviet-Finnish antihijacking treaty on July 15. On November 10, 1977, he was sentenced to 15 years.

Sultan Gregoriyann Sematerdem: Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorist who died on March 28, 1984, on Fereshteh Street in Tehran, Iran, when a bomb he attempted to place in the car of Deputy Commercial Attaché Isil Unel, of the Turkish Embassy, exploded prematurely.

Dimitriy Semenov: Belarussian polytechnical student, age 17, from Zhodino, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who, on June 8, 1990, forced the crew of an Aeroflot TU-154 to change its Minsk–Murmansk route and fly to Stockholm, Sweden. He earlier had a fight with his parents, who told him to leave home. He surrendered at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport. On June 10, 1990, a Stockholm court ordered him kept in detention. His lawyer requested that his client be given psychiatric counseling. On June 19, the deputy chairman of the Swedish Pilots Union called for his extradition, as requested by the Soviets. On July 11, the Swedish Supreme Court ruled that there were no legal obstacles to extradition. The next day, the acting premier said Semenov would be extradited. On July 13, 10 Soviet immigrants demonstrated outside the government office in Rosenbad to protest the extradition. He was handed over to the Soviets on July 17. Sweden demanded that he should not be charged with any offense other than the hijacking, such as illegally leaving the country. The Soviets agreed.

Ioannes Semerci: his release from a French prison was demanded by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in October 1986.

Mehemet Sener: police believed he was a second gunman in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. In March 1983, Switzerland released him from jail.

Ahmed Hossein Abu Sereya: Palestinian who was arrested and charged after he ran from the scene of two grenade explosions at the Café de Paris on Via Veneto in Rome on September 16, 1985. The explosions killed 39 people. A search of his apartment disclosed a round-trip ticket from Damascus to Vienna to Rome. He was carrying $1,000 and a fake passport. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems claimed credit. On August 6, 1986, Assistant Attorney General Domenico Sica recommended that Sereya stand trial for the grenade attack. The prosecutor's office said that Sereya is a member of the Palestinian Martyrs, a group led by Abu Nidal. The trial was scheduled for July 3, 1987.

Pavlos Serifis: alias Nikitas. Serifis, age 46, who is related to two other suspected November 17 detainees, was arrested in Karditsa on July 24, 2002, by Greek police. They believed he was the second in command of the group. He may have carried instructions from the group's leader, Alexandros Giotopoulos, to the group's hit squad. Serifis was a telephone operator at an Athens children's hospital.

Thomas Serifis: November 17 suspect, age 36, arrested by Greek authorities on July 21, 2002. He worked for the Athens public bus company.

Vojislav Seselj: deemed the "duke of terror" by Vienna's *Neue Kronen-Zeitung,* which reported on July 30, 1991, that the Serb had announced that a new wave of attacks would begin in Austria. The paper claimed he was behind the attack on the Krsko nuclear power plant.

Ladislav Sevec: sentenced by a Brno court in Czechoslovakia on June 12, 1978, to eight years for conspiracy to hijack a Czech plane.

Jose Manuel Sevillano: member of the 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) who died on May 25, 1990, from a 177-day hunger strike in Madrid's Gregorio Maranon Hospital of cardiac

arrest. He joined GRAPO in 1985 shortly after a police operation broke up its leadership. He was sentenced to 24 years in prison for a series of bank robberies. Some 40 GRAPO prisoners began the hunger strike on November 30, 1989, to protest the Justice Ministry's policy of dispersing them to several prisons. Violent demonstrations broke out following the announcement of his death.

Abu Omar As-Seyf: Arab alleged to represent al Qaeda in Chechnya who was alleged by *Tass* to have financed the Chechen terrorist attack on the elementary school in Beslan, Russia, on September 1, 2004.

Lizzie Shack: wife of Patrick Haemers, alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. On May 29, 1989, Brazilian federal police arrested the couple in Rio de Janeiro along with Diane lnu, a Belgian. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force Hercules C130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Rasoul Bagher Shaian: variants Resul Bagher Nejad Shaian, Rasul-Baqer Sha'iyan. One of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988, who were planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahedeen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team. On October 28, 1988, he was expelled and flown out of Turkey.

Abdallakh Shamil: alias of Shamil Basayev.

Yusuf al-Sharidi: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Anzor Sharmaidze: former Georgian soldier, age 21, who was convicted in 1994 and sentenced to 15 years of hard labor for the August 8, 1993, murder of Central Intelligence Agency station chief Freddie Woodruff. Woodruff was shot in the head while traveling with three Georgians outside Tbilisi. Sharmaidze retracted his confession, which he said was made under torture.

'Ali Shawqi: alias of Muhammad Brazim Jayyusi.

Seffer A. Shemshek: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Ankara to Istanbul on May 3, 1972, that was diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. The three students and one electrician demanded the release of the three TPLA members who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. They threatened to blow up the plane and everyone on board. The Turks refused to negotiate. The group extended their deadline several times and agreed on May 4 to the Turkish government's suggestion that they accept Bulgarian asylum. One passenger had suffered a heart attack during the siege. The foursome was sentenced to three years on November 3, 1972.

Abdel Hamid Shibli: one of two Black September members who were seriously injured when their explosives-laden car blew up on a Rome street on June 17, 1973. He was a Jordanian. It was believed they were driving their booby-trapped car toward their next mission, which may have been against the transit camp in Austria for Soviet Jewish émigrés. Some reports claimed that Mossad arranged for the bombs' premature detonation.

Tawfiq wat al-Shiyar: one of six Muslims detained on May 26, 1989, at Larnaca, Cyprus, for conspiring to murder Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, and for possession of arms, missiles, and munitions. The six were due to be tried by a Larnaca criminal court on October 9, 1989. On August 30, 1989, the

Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989.

Igor Shkouro: Leningrad-born holder of an Australian passport who, on September 25, 1982, hijacked an Alitalia B727 flying from Algiers to Rome. He was overpowered in Catania, Sicily. He appeared to be under the influence of drugs.

Aleksandr Anatoliyevich Shmonov: on November 7, 1990, he fired two shots from a 16-mm double-barreled hunting rifle into the air near the Gum Department Store in Red Square during the celebration marking the 73rd anniversary of the October Revolution. He was arrested 100 yards away from Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev as he was attempting to join the parade. Police said that he was aiming at the general area of Gorbachev and was quoted by a local police sergeant who wrestled him to the ground as yelling, "I wanted to kill Gorbachev." Shmonov, born in 1952, had worked as a fitter at the Izhora Works but was recently unemployed. He told interrogators he had prepared the act for two years. *Tass* said he distributed leaflets threatening Gorbachev. He was charged under Section 2, Article 15 and Section 1, Article 66 of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Criminal Code.

Yasir Shuraydah: variant of Yasser Chraidi.

Vasken Sicilian: variant Sislian. Lebanese leader of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia terrorists who attacked the Turkish Consulate in Paris on September 24, 1981. He was injured during the shootout with police and conducted negotiations from a hospital. The French government said it would try the terrorists. On January 31, 1984, a Paris court sentenced the four terrorists to seven years in prison. On July 26, 1986, he was jailed for 10 days for refusing an expulsion order to Beirut, saying that his safety was not guaranteed. Turkey announced after the incident that it would try the terrorist in absentia under Section 125 of the Turkish penal code.

Surinder Sikh: on January 24, 1990, Larnaca District Court issued an eight-day remand order for Sikh from the Punjab after Larnaca police discovered a Walther pistol inside his suitcase. The pistol was wrapped in nylon and paper and concealed inside a tape recorder. It was found during an X-ray check on luggage about to be loaded on the Iraqi Airlines flight bound for Baghdad. Sikh was traveling to New Delhi via Baghdad. His passport indicated that his home address was Chakmander, Jaladhar.

Andonios Yeroyiou Sikiotakis: would-be hijacker of Olympic Airways Flight 507, en route from Iraklion to Athens, Greece, with an intermediate stop in Crete on February 10, 1984. He wanted to go to Florida to meet a young American woman. He was arrested.

Nikos Sillouris: Athens Law School graduate from Nicosia, Cyprus, who was arrested on January 26, 1993, at Beirut, Lebanon, airport after police found half a stick of dynamite and 50 grams of Semtex explosives in his belt and eight sticks of dynamite in a cassette recorder in his suitcase. He was due to arrive in Cyprus on Middle East Airlines Flight 261. He tried to leave Cyprus for Beirut on January 25 but was stopped because he had no visa.

Zvonko Simac: one of two Croatian nationalists who were killed on May 23, 1979, when a pipe bomb they were transporting accidentally exploded in their pickup truck in San Pedro, Los Angeles, California.

Vitautas Simokaitis: one of two would-be hijackers of an Aeroflot AN2 flying from Vilnius and Palanga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on November 9, 1970. He and his wife, Grazhina Mitskute, wanted to go to Sweden. They were

overpowered and tried in Vilnius. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 15 years in a labor camp.

Roberto Simoni: employee of an industrial equipment firm and member of the Union of Communist Fighters who was arrested on August 18, 1987, by Genoa, Italy, police on charges of organizing armed groups and entering in subversive association. Police said he had taken part in several terrorist acts over the last decade.

Husayn Muhammad Simtayn: alias Husayn 'Ismat Sulayman. Member of the Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO) arrested by Turkish officials on April 10, 1987, with three others who had planned to kidnap Americans and Israelis living in Turkey and to attack U.S. consulates. The group smuggled 91 kilograms of explosives into the country, intending to obtain the release of 200 colleagues imprisoned in Israel. Simtayn was carrying a false passport and coded messages including phone numbers for IJO Beirut, Lebanon, headquarters and Abu Muhammad, IJO's Middle East operations chief in Beirut.

Rustum Najib Sirhan: one of six Arabs for whom the Nicosia District Court issued an eight-day arrest warrant on May 30, 1989, in connection with the discovery two days earlier by fishermen of two Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles in the McKenzie seashore area near Larnaca International Airport. A group of six young Arabs were plotting to shoot down the helicopter of Lebanon's Christian leader, Maj. Gen. Michel 'Awn, who was scheduled to arrive in Cyprus en route to Casablanca, Morocco. All six were charged, inter alia, with illegal entry into Cyprus and with possession of weapons and explosives. On June 2, 1989, Lebanon requested extradition. On June 22, 1989, the Larnaca District Court set June 30 as the date for the opening of the preliminary hearing. On August 30, 1989, the Muslim 14 March group threatened to hijack a Cyprus Airlines plane if the government did not release them. The group seeks to avenge the 40 Lebanese Muslims who were killed by 'Awn's troops on March 14, 1989. The trial began on October 9, 1989. All pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and transporting weapons and explosives. Five pleaded guilty to illegal entry. The trial was moved from Larnaca to Nicosia for security reasons. On October 13, 1989, the court sentenced the six on eight charges. Five received jail sentences ranging from one to eight years; the sixth received one to five years. All of the penalties were to be concurrent, effective the date of arrest. The court president said he took the psychological state of the sixth accused into consideration in determining the verdict. On April 15, 1991, Cypriot authorities deported the six Lebanese to Beirut after they had served 17 months of their sentences.

Vasken Sislian: variant of Vasken Sicilian.

Nikola Sivovic: one of two members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland, an anti-Communist Serbian émigré group, arrested by Chicago, Illinois, police on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington, D.C. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges.

Skubenko: would-be hijacker who was killed on May 7, 1978, while attempting to hijack a local Aeroflot flight in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. He was resisting arrest during the flight from Ashkabad, near the Iranian border, to Mineralniye Vodi.

Nikolay Skvortsov: on February 3, 1994, he kidnapped two toddlers from a nursery school and demanded a van, $500,000, a pistol, and a plane. The would-be hijacker was overpowered in Rostov-on-Don, Russia, as he boarded the plane.

Miroslav Slovak: one of four hijackers of the Prague–Brno C47 flight of Czechoslovakian Na-

tional Airlines that was hijacked on March 23, 1953, and diverted to Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Political asylum was granted to Slovak, the pilot.

Jan Slupski: on February 17, 1988, the Warsaw Voivodship court sentenced Slupski, a Pole, to 10 years in jail for attempting to hijack a plane on May 15, 1987, with a homemade grenade. He had forced the driver of an interurban bus to drive to Okecie International Airport in Warsaw, where he demanded a plane to fly him to West Germany. Before he was overpowered, his grenade went off, injuring a passenger.

Borijov Smid: one of the four crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Bratislava to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950, to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Smirnaios: Greek ordered detained in late 1988 as a member of the Anti-State Struggle Organization.

Steen Smyrek: German neo-Nazi and convert to Islam who was arrested in late 1997 in Israel for planning a suicide attack. He had trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan.

Rezvon Sodirov: leader of an armed gang that, on December 20, 1996, stopped a convoy between Fayzabad and Gharm, Tajikistan, seizing 23 hostages, including 7 foreign national United Nations military observers and Tajik government officials. The group demanded that several of their supporters be returned to them. The hostages were eventually released.

Vasiliki Sokratous: arrested in Greece on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Guenther Sonnenberg: police shot and seriously wounded Sonnenberg on May 3, 1977, in a shootout in the town of Singen, Germany, on the Swiss border. Ballistic tests showed his machine gun had been used in the April 7, 1977, Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group assassination of Siegfried Buback, West Germany's chief public prosecutor. His release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt, Germany, on October 13, 1977. His release was demanded on September 12, 1981, by the RAF firebombers of the Frankfurt home of the U.S. consul general. He had engaged in a prison hunger strike in early 1985. On September 15, 1986, the Anna Maria Ludmann Fighting Unit of the West German RAF bombed the Munich offices of Panavia Aircraft Ltd., a joint West German–British–Italian venture that manufactures the Tornado NATO aircraft. The bombers demanded Sonnenberg's release. He was sentenced in April 1987 on two counts of conspiracy to murder and was sentenced to life in prison for shooting two police officers while attempting to avoid arrest.

He was part of a RAF hunger strike by 38 prisoners that began on February 1, 1989. On February 25, 1989, prison officials intercepted a message he sent to Knut Folkerts. On March 28, 1989, *Die Welt* speculated that four sick or feeble

prisoners, including Sonnenberg, might be released before the end of their prison terms. On May 8, 1992, the federal prosecutor applied for his early release.

Vasily Sosnovsky: Latvian mechanic who hijacked a Soviet Antonov 24 twin-engine turboprop flying from Riga to Daugavpils, Latvia, on May 26, 1977, and diverted it to Stockholm, Sweden. The Swedes denied extradition and granted political asylum. Sosnovsky claimed that he had been punished in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for a previous escape attempt and would be happier in a Swedish prison than free in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. On July 27, 1977, he was sentenced to four years.

Mustafa Soudeidan: one of two Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution or possibly al-Saiqa terrorists who took five hostages on board diesel passenger train number 2590, which left Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and entered Marchegg, Austria, on September 28, 1973. Two of the hostages escaped. The gunmen later took off for Vienna's Schwechat Airport, where they demanded that Austria close down the Schonau Castle facility for Soviet Jewish émigrés and not allow further émigré transit through Austria. The hostages were newly arrived Soviet Jews on their way to Israel. The Austrians agreed to safe passage. After refueling stops in Yugoslavia and Italy, the plane was denied landing by Tunisia and Algeria and eventually landed in Libya. In December 1973, Libya announced that the duo had been released to fight against Israel. Some reports claimed that the duo had trained in a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine camp in Lebanon. One of them participated in the December 1975 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries raid.

Nayir Souner: arrested in 1983 in connection with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia bombing of Orly Airport.

Nejelko Sovulj: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for *resistance*) who were arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, he was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot, planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency, and planning to assassinate a political opponent.

Ishmail Hassan Sowan: variant Ismael. Jordanian serving as a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) research assistant who was arrested on August 17, 1987, by Scotland Yard in a raid on a Westbourne Avenue flat in Hull, Humberside, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. They seized 30 kilograms of Czech-made Semtex high explosives, four assault rifles, seven hand grenades, detonators and clocks for making bombs, eight magazines loaded with ammunition, and a large quantity of .38- and 9-mm ammunition in the dawn raid in connection with the July 22, 1987, killing of Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, a Palestinian political cartoonist. Sowan had been in the United Kingdom since 1984, studying for a degree at Bath University. He lived in the flat with his wife. He was charged with several arms offenses. Police suggested that the cache was to be used for an Arab terrorist blitz in Europe. On June 17, 1988, Sowan was sentenced to 11 years on weapons charges. The United Kingdom said he was a double agent recruited by Mossad to penetrate Fatah's Force 17, an elite PLO unit believed responsible for an assassination in the United Kingdom.

Ismael Sowan: variant of Ishmail Hassan Sowan.

Jeffrey Sowden: Cypriot police asked Interpol's aid in finding Sowden, who resided in the United Kingdom and held a South African passport, following the assassination of two Palestine Liberation Organization officials in Cyprus on December 15, 1979.

Cevat Soysal: leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) arrested on July 17, 1999, by Turk-

ish authorities. The PKK said he was handed over to Turkish authorities by Moldova. PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan claimed that Soysal was in charge of training rebels abroad. Germany granted political asylum to Soysal. He was flown to Ankara, Turkey, to face charges of organizing separatist activity. He appeared in a Turkish court on July 23, 1999.

Angelika Speitel: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry, and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. Speitel was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. She was sentenced for murder in 1979 for the fatal shooting of policeman Hans-Wilhelm Hansen in Dortmund on September 24, 1978. She was pardoned by the West German president.

Dimicias Speranzo: Italian immigrant who, on April 4, 1979, carrying bombs on his body and in his hands, grabbed a woman in the Sydney, Australia, airport terminal and took over a Pan American World Airways B727 scheduled to fly to Los Angeles, California. He wanted to go to Italy to meet with the pope and Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer and then to go Moscow. An antihijack squad shot him to death.

Ernst Volker-Wilhelm Staub: one of six suspected Red Army Faction (RAF) members who were arrested on July 2, 1984, in a police raid on a Frankfurt, Germany, apartment. A resident reported that a bullet had pierced his ceiling which was the terrorists' floor. The raid uncovered a cache of guns, hand grenades, timing devices, walkie-talkies, and a large amount of money, along with logistical plans outlining planned attacks against clubs for U.S. troops, barracks, mess halls, and the residences of commanders. He was charged on September 15, 1985, with terrorist incidents perpetrated since 1977. He became one of Germany's Most Wanted RAF terrorists as of April 1, 1991. It was unclear whether he was involved in the RAF killing of Detlev Karsten Rohwedder, chief of the Berlin Trust Agency, on that day in a bombing in front of his Duesseldorf apartment. He was also wanted for questioning in the attack on Trust Agency Chief Rohwedder and State Secretary Hans Neusel.

Sigrid Sternbeck: variant Sternebeck. Named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. Sternbeck was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. On August 13, 1985, police were looking for her as the woman who left a disco on August 7, 1985, with Edward F. Pimental, a U.S. serviceman attached to the 563rd Ordinance Company in Wiesbaden. He was shot in the back of the neck the morning of August 8, 1985. She matched the description of the person who used his ID card to drive an Audi with stolen license plates onto the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base near Frankfurt on August 8, 1985. The car exploded, killing 2 Americans and injuring 19 German and U.S. citizens. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members.

On June 15, 1990, Sternbeck was arrested in Schwedt, East Germany, near Frankfurt-on-Oder on the Polish border. She offered no resistance when detectives arrested her at the Angermuende station after leaving the Berlin-Angermuende express train. From 1977 to 1980 she lived mainly in France and the Netherlands. She admitted having regular contact with the East German intelligence service since 1980, when she arrived in the

country using a West German passport for Ulrike Fildberg, born on July 18, 1950. She received the passport from other RAF members. The Stasi helped her get an apartment and a job in Schwedt as a photographer and photocopier.

On June 22, 1992, the Stuttgart Higher Regional Court sentenced her to eight and a half years for preparing the explosives attack on North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander in chief Alexander Haig in June 1979. She was found guilty of aiding in hostage taking, attempted murder, and setting off a bomb. She had earlier renounced RAF ties.

Sigrid Sternebeck: variant of Sigrid Sternbeck.

Rados Stevlic: one of two members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO or SEPO), an anti-Communist Serbian émigré group, arrested by Chicago, Illinois, police on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington, D.C. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. The SOPO terrorist was found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Ante Stojanom: leader of a group of Croatian terrorists that included a duo who entered the Yugoslavian Embassy in Sweden on April 7, 1971, and shot Vladimir Rolovic, the Yugoslavian ambassador to Sweden, several times and wounded Mira Stemphihar, a secretary. Rolovic died on April 15. The duo was charged with murder on April 16 in a Stockholm court, along with a third man suspected of aiding them. They were sentenced by the Stockholm city court to life in prison on July 14. Stojanom received a four-year term. On July 14, the London *Times* reported that the group planned to form a terrorist group that would attack people in Sweden suspected of working for Yugoslavia against the Croatians.

On September 15, 1972, three Croatian émigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines airliner and obtained the release of six Croatian terrorists being held in Swedish jails. The plane was flown to Spain, where authorities apprehended all nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on June 23, 1974. Sweden requested the extradition of three of them for the Rolovic killing. As of 1979, Paraguayan authorities had issued warrants for their arrest, but they had not been found. Some press reports speculated that they had fled to Uruguay.

In May 1980, one of the Croatians accused in the assassination was extradited to Sweden by the United States. He had been turned over to the United States for prosecution on charges of fraudulently applying for a visa to enter the United States in December 1979 but was acquitted.

Willy Peter Stoll: named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. He was also on the wanted list for the murder of Juergen Ponto. On December 20, 1977, the Swiss incorrectly announced that they had arrested him on the French border; they had really arrested Christian Moller.

Moreno Stortini: Italian arrested with two Argentines on September 22, 1987, in Rome in connection with the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed

credit. The men were arrested at their Treasury offices.

Dusan Styk: one of two Czech teen hijackers who, on March 29, 1989, shot their way onto a Hungarian Malev Tupolev-154B on its regular Budapest–Prague–Amsterdam–Barcelona route in Prague and demanded to be flown to the United States. He was born on February 13, 1973. Both hijackers lived in the Banska Bystrica District. They surrendered in Frankfurt. The Americans took custody of the duo and handed them over to German police. The duo wanted to stay in West Germany. On March 30, 1989, the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested their extradition. They repeated the request on April 13, May 5, and June 8. On August 29, 1989, a Frankfurt am Main court sentenced them to two years to be served in a juvenile detention center, where they were to study German and learn automobile mechanics. On September 13, 1989, Bonn denied extradition, saying that the offenses fell within West German legislation.

Isam al-Sufriti: wanted by Nicosia, Cyprus, police in connection with the shooting of Hisham al-Sa'udi, a Yemeni Palestinian director of an offshore company, on January 31, 1985.

'Adnan Sujud: on February 27, 1992, French Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere issued an international arrest warrant for Sujud in connection with the July 11, 1988, Abu Nidal attack on the Greek ship *City of Poros* that killed 9 people and injured 80. The warrants charged him with murder and attempted murder. He was the only one of the four defendants thought to have been on the ship at the time of the attack. Greek authorities believed that Sujud threw grenades and sprayed passengers with gunfire.

Mahab H. Suleiman: one of two members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who threw grenades and fired a machine gun in the Athens airport at an El Al plane waiting to take off for New York on its way from Tel Aviv, Israel, on December 26, 1968. Israeli passenger Leon Shirdan was killed, and a stewardess suffered a fractured leg and spinal injuries when she jumped out of the plane. The PFLP duo was immediately arrested by Greek police; they were convicted and sentenced on March 26, 1970. Suleiman received 14 years and 3 months for interference with air traffic, arson, and illegal use and possession of explosives. Suleiman, age 19, was from Tripoli, Libya. The duo was freed on July 22, 1970, when six Palestinians hijacked an Olympic Airways plane to Beirut, Lebanon.

Aleksandr Suslikov: on March 22, 2001, he was sentenced to six years in Russia for attempting to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Igor Suslov: one of 15 prisoners who, on August 19, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot Tupolev 154 flying the prisoners between Neryungri and Yakutsk and demanded to be flown abroad. The plane landed in New Delhi, India, and later Karachi, Pakistan, where the hijackers surrendered to local authorities and requested political asylum. The Pakistanis initially granted asylum to 11 Soviet hijackers but then took them into custody. They were to be charged with hijacking, for which the penalty can be death or 25 years in jail. On August 21, the deputy chairman of Uzbekistan's KGB said the 11 would be extradited. On September 2, a special Pakistani court handling antiterrorist cases sent to prison the 11 hijackers after finding them guilty of charges of hijacking and possessing unlicensed weapons. On September 4, *Tass* said that the Karachi court had decided to remand the hijackers in custody until September 23. By November 20, all of the hijackers had been sentenced to various terms in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and were awaiting trial by Pakistani courts. Suslov committed suicide on October 5.

Vladimir Svetlik: one of two crewmen of a Czech DC3 heading from Ostrava to Prague, Czechoslovakia, that was hijacked on March 24, 1950,

to Erding in the U.S. zone of Germany, who were believed to be involved in the plot.

Roman Svistunov: former Aeroflot employee from Nikolayev, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who, on May 27, 1987, stole an Antonov-2 single-engine crop duster in Saldus, a small town near Riga, Latvia, ditched the plane in the Baltic Sea, and waded ashore to Gotland, a Swedish island. He left behind an estranged wife and two children. The Soviets demanded extradition of the asylum seeker. On September 3, 1987, *Tass* reported that Stockholm authorities had given him a residence permit and a job. On November 27, 1987, Moscow's *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported that a court at Visby on Gotland Island found him guilty of hijacking but gave him a two-year suspended sentence. On October 21, 1988, the Latvian SSR Supreme Court Civil Cases Collegium substantiated the action for more than 350,000 rubles in material damages brought by the Latvian Civil Aviation Administration against the hijack. The decision was conveyed to Sweden for examination by a regional court.

Stavros Sykopetrides: New York City hotel cashier who was wrestled to the ground by security guards after he lunged at former Turkish prime minister Bulent Ecevit during a protest demonstration on July 26, 1976. The Cypriot was indicted for assault and held on $100,000 bail.

Wieslaw Szymankiewicz: radio mechanic, age 20, who joined Ceslaw Romuald Zolotucho, age 18, in hijacking a Lot Antonov 24 flying the Wroclaw–Warsaw–Bratislava run on November 20, 1969, and diverting it to Vienna, Austria. He was sentenced to 27 months in jail and ordered expelled from Austria after serving his term.

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Ayhan T.: Langen, Germany, resident, who was detained briefly on December 31, 2006, on suspicion of surveilling Hutier Barracks in Lamboy, a U.S. military barracks in a section of Hanau, Germany. He was wanted in connection with the September 4, 2007, arrest of two Germans and one Turkish citizen at their rented house on Oak Lane in Oberschledorn; they were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were white Germans, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing and tourist locale where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

German Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation agents searching the apartment of Ayhan T. found a video of several men singing jihad songs in Turkish. After the sing-a-long, he talked about jihad in front of the camera.

Talip T: one of three Muslim men arrested on September 27, 2001, by police in Wiesbaden, Germany, for planning terrorist attacks in the country. Talip T. was a Turk, age 27, charged with possession of weapons and forging documents. His Internet site solicited money for the Taliban and provided information on "military training for The Fight." Searches of their apartments yielded a loaded weapon, large amounts of cash, and forged documents. Police seized computers, cell phones, and open-return airline tickets between London and Islamabad, Pakistan. The e-mail list of one

of the individuals included the address of Said Bahaji, age 26, who lived with three of the 9/11 hijackers.

Vatch Navar Tagihitan: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Ali Shafik Ahmed Taha: aliases Captain Rafat, Ahmed Mousa Awad. One of three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers of an EL Al B707 going from Rome to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport in Israel on July 22, 1968. The plane was diverted to Algiers, where the hijackers demanded the release of 1,200 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. The Algerians held the trio at a military camp for the balance of the negotiations.

He led a Black September hijacking on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines Flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb by two male and two female Black September members. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh Prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. He was killed when Israeli forces stormed the plane.

In 1969, he had supervised the two Young Tigers of the PFLP's Ho Chi Minh section who bombed the Brussels office of El Al. He was also a member of the Revolution Airstrip commando squad in 1970 during the PFLP's multiple hijackings. In 1971, he joined Black September.

His release was demanded by the four Black September terrorists who took over the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok on December 28, 1972.

Abu Taleb: Palestine Liberation Organization mediator who was nonetheless believed to have been involved in the preparation and planning of the Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979.

Muhammad Abu Talib: variant Talb. Linked to the December 21, 1988, Lockerbie bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103, in which 270 people died. He was one of 15 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command (PFLP-GC) arrested on May 18, 1989, in Sweden on suspicion of involvement in explosions in Copenhagen, Denmark, and other crimes. On December 21, 1989, he was convicted of murder and gross destruction dangerous to the public and sentenced by the Uppsala town court to life in prison for setting off two bombs in Copenhagen in July 1985 against the synagogue and against the Northwest Orient Airlines office, in which one person was killed and several others injured. He was found innocent of the bombing of Northwest Orient Airlines office in Stockholm, Sweden, in April 1986. He was to be expelled from the country forever after the sentence was served (presumably, parole was a possibility). On November 2, 1989, the PFLP-GC denied that he was connected with the group. Some observers believed he was part of the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, headquartered in Damascus, Syria, and financed by Libya. *ABC* quoted Swedish police as saying that he bought the clothing found in the suitcase in which the Pan Am bomb exploded. He visited Malta on October 19–26, 1988. He traveled to Cyprus on October 3–18, 1988, where some of the planning for the attack was believed to have taken place. He was one of 14 Arabs arrested on October 26, 1988, in Neuss, West Germany, where police found a weapons cache, including altitude-sensitive detonators that matched components used in the Lockerbie bomb.

He received SAM-3 missile training in the Soviet Union. He joined an Egyptian-sponsored Palestinian military unit in 1967 at age 15. While

with the Popular Struggle Front, he returned to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for training in political organizing. His wife, Jamilah al-Moghrabi, is the sister of one of his fellow defendants.

Medetbek Taliyev: alias of Azizbek Karimov.

Zaurbek Talkhigov: sentenced on June 2003 by Russian authorities to eight and a half years for tipping off terrorists about police attempts to rescue the 900 hostages following the October 23, 2002, takeover by Chechen terrorists of a Moscow theater.

Sulejman Talovic: on February 12, 2007, yelling, "Allah akbar," the Bosnian Muslim immigrant, age 18, fired a .38-caliber pistol and a shotgun at shoppers in Salt Lake City's Trolley Square shopping mall in Utah, killing five people and injuring another four before an off-duty policeman from Ogden City shot him to death.

Kadir Tandogan: one of three members of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit who shot and killed Master Chief Boatswain's Mate Sam A. Novello, a U.S. citizen, and his Turkish driver, Sabri Bayraktar, on April 16, 1980. The trio escaped on a motorcycle but was arrested following a clash with police, in which Tandogan was slightly wounded. An Istanbul, Turkey, military court sentenced him to death on October 13, 1980. He was executed the morning of June 25, 1981.

Ahmet Taner: one of three members of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit who shot and killed Master Chief Boatswain's Mate Sam A. Novello, a U.S. citizen, and his Turkish driver, Sabri Bayraktar, on April 16, 1980. The trio escaped on a motorcycle but was arrested following a clash with police. An Istanbul, Turkey, military court sentenced him to death on October 13, 1980. He was executed the morning of June 25, 1981.

Rima Tannous: one of four Black September hijackers on May 8, 1972, of Sabena Airlines Flight 517, a B707 flying the Vienna–Athens–Tel Aviv route over Zagreb. The group landed at Lod Airport in Israel and demanded the release of 317 fedayeen prisoners, most of them held at Ramleh Prison. They threatened to blow up the plane and all aboard. She was captured when Israeli forces stormed the plane. The two male hijackers died in the rescue.

Tannous was an orphan who was reared by nuns. She entered nursing in Amman, Jordan. She claimed that she was raped by a young man and then became a mistress to a Fatah doctor who gave her drugs. She said that she was forced to sleep with Fatah members and was beaten or refused morphine if she refused. She claimed that she was totally dependent on Fatah for food and money. "I had to comply with their orders. I had as much free will as a robot." She was selected for a special course in sabotage and subjected to an intense loyalty test.

The two female hijackers were tried in a military court in the theater of the old British Army camp at Sarafand. They were charged for terrorist crimes in violation of Point 58.d of the 1945 British Mandatory Government's Defence (Emergency) Regulations and for being members of the unlawful El Fatah association, contrary to Point 85.1.a. The women, claiming constraint according to Section 17 of the Criminal Code Ordinance of 1936, said that they were forced to carry the arms and were not willing members of Fatah. The tribunal rejected that defense, noting that the law allowed that defense only if there was an immediate threat of death or grievous harm, which did not appear to be the case. One of the judges demanded the death sentence for the women after they were found guilty of the three charges. His colleagues disagreed, and on August 14, 1972, the two were sentenced to life in prison. Her release was demanded by the four Black September

terrorists who took over the Israeli Embassy in Bankok, Thailand, on December 28, 1972.

Rajab Mukhtar Tarhuni: variant of Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni.

Recep Muhtar Rohama Tarhuni: variant Rajab Mukhtar Tarhuni. One of two Libyans who when stopped by police on April 18, 1986, in front of the U.S. officer's club in Ankara, Turkey, threw away a bag containing six grenades and ran. They were apprehended. The attack was to occur during a wedding party attended by 100 people. The terrorists were aided by a Libyan diplomat at the local embassy. On April 28, 1986, the duo was charged with conspiracy to kill a group of people and with smuggling arms. The duo entered Turkey on April 16, 1986, and contacted Umran Mansur, manager of the Libyan Arab Airlines office in Istanbul. He allegedly selected the target. The grenades were supplied by Mohammad Shaban Hassan, a Libyan Embassy employee in charge of administrative affairs who met with the duo on April 17 and 18. The trial began on May 13, 1986, in the State Security Court. On June 7, 1986, he was convicted of possession of explosives and was sentenced to five years in prison. The duo was acquitted of the more serious conspiracy charges. The Court of Appeals revoked the decision on the grounds that they were not punished for establishing an organization for the aim of committing a crime. During a retrial, the court insisted on its previous decision, causing a second revocation by the Court of Appeals Criminal Assembly. On April 14, 1988, Tarhuni was sentenced to eight years and four months in prison for establishing an armed organization with the purpose of killing more than one person. He was also fined 62,500 Turkish liras.

George Tartajian: Armenian shirtmaker who was arrested on April 15, 1994, in connection with the April 12, 1994, assassination by an Iraqi gunman of Talib al-Suhayl al-Tamimi, a leading member of the London-based Free Iraqi Council opposition group in Beirut, Lebanon, during the night. He apparently helped the gunmen reach the house of the victim.

Serdar Tatar: born in Turkey and legally residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Tatar, age 23, was among the six people arrested on May 7, 2007, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, who were planning to attack Fort Dix and kill 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. They were alleged to have conducted firearms training in the Pocono Mountains in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania. The defendants used cell phones to conduct video surveillances. A Circuit City clerk spotted footage and jihad training videos they wanted transferred to DVD and alerted authorities in January 2006. An Egyptian military veteran worked with the FBI in befriending a suspect and taping conversations. The FBI said the investigation took 16 months.

Tatar worked at a 7-11 store. He was recruited by the Duka brothers, who were also arrested, at the South Jersey Islamic Center.

The group had considered Fort Monmouth in New Jersey, Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, the U.S. Coast Guard Building in Philadelphia, Fort Dix, and other locations. They picked Fort Dix because Serdar Tatar had delivered pizzas there from his family-owned Super Mario Pizza and had a map of the base. The group also planned to attack a U.S. naval base in Philadelphia just before the Army-Navy football game. He was charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence.

Lutz Manfred Taufer: one of the six members of the Socialist Patients' Collective who demanded the release of 26 prisoners held in jail for the deaths of 8 people and injuries to 100 others. They initially claimed they were members of the Holger Meins Commando who took over the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, 1975, and killed Lt. Col. Andreas Baron von Mirach, the military attaché, and Heinz

Hillegaart, the economic counselor. The Collective members' release demand included Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin, and Jan-Carl Raspe. The prisoners were to be given $20,000 each and flown to an unannounced location. A bomb exploded accidentally during the night, killing one of the terrorists and injuring 13 people. The terrorists threw down their submachine guns and were found by police wandering about the embassy grounds. The four terrorists who did not need extensive hospitalization were immediately extradited to Germany, to be later joined by Hanna Elisa Krabbe. On July 20, 1977, Taufer was sentenced by a Duesseldorf court to life in prison. On January 30, 1985, he gave up his prison hunger strike. On May 25, 1992, he said from Celle Prison that the Red Army Faction had renounced violence.

Ali Taziyev: alias Magas. One of the leaders of the Chechen terrorists, age 30, who took over an elementary school in Beslan, Russia, on September 1, 2004. He was a former police officer who disappeared on October 10, 1998, while working as a guard for a local official. He and another police officer were guarding the official's wife in a market when Chechens kidnapped the trio. She was ransomed in late 1999. The other officer's body was found in 2000. Taziyev was declared dead in 2001. However, he had joined the terrorists and led an attack in Ingushetia in June 2004. Some authorities believed he had staged the kidnapping and had joined the terrorists earlier. He became head of the Ingush Jamaat, a group allied with the Chechens. He led the June raids in Ingushetia, killing dozens of prosecutors and policemen. His alias, Magas, is a common name, first heard in the terrorist milieu in the April 2004 assassination attempt against Ingushetian president Murat Zyazikov. Taziyev was killed in the gun battle that ended the siege.

Janusz Telarczyk: Polish sanitarian pilot who, on June 9, 1982, hijacked his Morava survey plane from Szczecin to Sturup Airport outside Malmo, Sweden, where he and his wife, two children, and a friend requested asylum.

Mehmet Refit Terzi: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Fritz Teufel: arrested on September 14, 1975, by West Berlin police for the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. Teufel was detained in a police sweep following a bombing in Hamburg that injured 11. His release was demanded by the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On September 28, 1977, the West German federal prosecutor's office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and kidnapped Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978.

Josip Tevek: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum.

Thalassinos: would-be hijacker of an Olympic airliner flying from Athens, Greece, to Crete on October 26, 1971. He wanted to go to Rome but was overpowered.

Johannes Thimme: one of two suspected members of the Red Army Faction who, on January 20, 1985, wheeled a bomb in a baby carriage to a data-processing center in Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany. The bomb exploded prematurely, killing Thimme, a twice-convicted terrorist.

Thomas Thoene: Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 22, 1987, and charged with setting off three bombs on August 11, 1986, at a barracks of the Federal Frontier Force in Swistal-Heimerzheim near Bonn, West Germany. On January 20, 1989, the Fifth Criminal Bench of the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court found the Duisburg resident guilty of bombing the Frontier barracks and the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen, Germany, in 1986. He was sentenced to 10 years. The State Prosecutor's Office was not able to prove that he was involved with the RAF.

Guia Tibidze: one of the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot Flight 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad on November 18, 1983. Tibidze demanded to be flown to Turkey but was shot and killed by one of the pilots.

Alexander Detlev Tiede: hijacker of a LOT Airlines Tupolev 134 from Warsaw to East Berlin via Gdansk, Poland, on August 30, 1978. The East German was accompanied by a woman and an 11-year-old child. U.S. military authorities held the trio after they landed at Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. Tiede was tried and convicted by a specially constituted U.S. court in Berlin, Germany.

Ulrich Tillman: West German neo-Nazi terrorist arrested in the United Kingdom in February 1983 with Walter Kexel, who was wanted by French police for questioning about the August 9, 1982, machine gun attack on Jo Goldenberg's Restaurant on Rue des Rosiers in the Jewish Marias Quarter in Paris. On March 15, 1985, the State Protection Branch of the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court sentenced the right-wing terrorist to five years of juvenile detention for attempted murder, membership in a terrorist organization, explosives offences, grievous bodily harm, and bank robbery in connection with the December 14–15, 1982, detonation of explosives-packed fire extinguishers that injured two U.S. soldiers near Frankfurt.

Mikhail Timoshukov: on May 24, 1978, claiming to represent the Russian Liberation Army, Timoshukov seized two Soviet hostages in the Moscow office of Finnair and demanded to be flown out of the country. Following a gun battle in which he was injured, he was arrested. *Tass* said he was an escaped convict from Kazakhstan; other reports said he was from Semipolatinsk in western Siberia.

Karl Tinter: one of seven anti-Communist Hungarian students who, on July 13, 1956, hijacked a Hungarian twin-engine Malev flying from Gyor to Szombathely, Hungary, and diverted it to Ingolstadt, West Germany, where the hijackers and two of the passengers requested political asylum.

Muhammed Tokcan: Turk of Abkhazian ancestry and leader of a group of pro-Chechen gunmen who, on January 16, 1996, hijacked the 3,800-ton Panama-registered *Avrasya,* a ferry bound for Sochi, Russia, and carrying 200 passengers and crew in Trabzon, threatening to sink it in the Bosporus Strait unless Russian troops stopped their attacks on the Chechen hostage takers in Pervomayskoye, Dagestan, Russia. The pirates surrendered on January 19 in Riva Bay. On January 29, the Russian government demanded that Turkey try the nine pirates as international terrorists. Tokcan later escaped but was recaptured. He was released in December 2000 under an amnesty program that freed thousands of prisoners.

On April 22, 2001, Tokcan led a group of 13 armed Chechen sympathizers who took 120 staff members and guests hostage in the lobby of the exclusive Swissotel in Istanbul, Turkey. CNN-

Turk reporters called Tokcan on his cell phone, but he was "too busy" to talk. The gunmen surrendered their weapons to the concierge after releasing the hostages the next day. The gunmen said they wanted to publicize Russia's unjust war against Chechnya. Police escorted them out of the lobby.

Sadi Toker: Turkish law student, age 27, who hijacked a Turkish Airways Viscount flying from Istanbul to Ankara, Turkey, on September 16, 1969, that was diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. The Turks said he was a former mental patient who had been hospitalized several times and who was released 10 days before the hijacking. He was involved in the stabbing of a U.S. soldier in 1967 during a visit of the U.S. Sixth Fleet but was declared mentally ill and escaped punishment. He had served several prison terms in Turkey and other countries. The Bulgarians announced that they would return him by land to Turkish authorities at the frontier. He was committed to a mental institution.

Francesco Tolino: one of several members of the Union of Communist Fighters of the Italian Red Brigades arrested in Paris on June 15, 1987. He had been living in France under an alias for several years. On November 7, 1987, he was expelled to Spain.

Raffaello Tolomei: one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany, Italy, police. He was charged with membership in an armed subversive group.

Usamah Tookan: signature used by one of the Palestinian gunmen who, on September 26, 1986, signed a statement asking their comrades not to seize hostages to obtain their release. He had been sentenced to life in Cyprus in February 1986 in connection with the takeover of an Israeli-owned yacht, the *First,* in which two Israeli hostages were held after killing a woman in the initial assault in Cyprus on September 25, 1985. After nine hours of negotiations, the terrorists killed the hostages and surrendered. Fatah Force 17 claimed credit.

Ubico Torokzik: one of two names signed on a communiqué by the Secret Anti-Communist Army after two fragmentation grenades were thrown from an automobile at the office and residence of Aleksandr Trushin, *TASS* correspondent in Guatemala, on May 18, 1988.

Davide Toschi: sailor and one of six suspected members of the Fighting Communist Party, a Red Brigades splinter group, arrested in November 1987 by Tuscany, Italy, police. He was charged with possessing explosives.

Vlastimil Toupalik: one of two Czech hijackers of a Czech YAK40 flying to Prague from Karlovy Vary (formerly Carlsbad) on October 11, 1977. The hijackers were members of the airline's ground staff and were dressed in Czech Airlines uniforms. They carried pistols and forced the pilot to fly to Frankfurt, Germany, where they surrendered and asked for political asylum. The Czech news agency said Toupalik faced charges at home for failure to pay alimony. The hijackers were held on charges of endangering airline transportation.

Nizar Trabelsi: variant of Nizar Trabelzi.

Nizar Trabelzi: on September 13, 2001, Belgian police arrested the Tunisian former professional soccer player believed to have links to al Qaeda. Police seized from his apartment a submachine gun, ammunition, and chemical formulas for making explosives. Spain said he was in contact with six Algerian members of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat who had been arrested during the week. He had a longer criminal record and was linked to an individual arrested on the same day in the Netherlands. The group, also known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, was a dissident faction of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group. Trabelzi was in Spain at the same time as

9/11 hijacker Muhammad Atta, although there was no public evidence about possible contact. Trabelsi was accused of planning to walk into the U.S. Embassy in Paris with a bomb taped to his chest. Spanish police said they had seized equipment for faking documents. The group may have furnished passports, plane tickets, and credit cards to Islamic radicals. Spain also seized three pair of night vision binoculars, a diary in which the writer said he wanted to be a suicide bomber, and videos showing Taliban attacks in Afghanistan. Similar charges were made on November 18 following another raid by Spanish police in which they found videos of attacks in Chechnya.

On September 30, 2003, Trabelzi was convicted of planning to bomb the NATO base at Kleine Brogel and was sentenced to a decade in prison. He admitted to planning to drive a car bomb into the cafeteria at Kleine Brogel, the Belgian air base believed to house U.S. nuclear weapons guarded by 100 U.S. troops. He said he intended to kill U.S. soldiers, not detonate the warheads. He said he had met Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan.

On December 21, 2007, Belgian police arrested 14 people allegedly seeking to forcibly free him.

Tsanikidhis: Greek, age 30, who, on November 8, 1994, hijacked an Olympic Airways B737 on the Duesseldorf–Thessaloniki–Athens route over Belgrade. The plane landed at Makedhonia Airport in Thessaloniki. He was overpowered by antiterrorist police.

Vicken Tscharkhutian: Iraqi arrested on June 6, 1982, at Orly Airport in Paris for complicity in a Swiss bank bombing and the May 30, 1982, placement of a bomb at the Air Canada freight terminal at Los Angeles International Airport. On August 18, 1982, the Paris Appeals Court recommended against extradition of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia member.

David Tserkes: Russian emigrant resident in Israel who was arrested in Venice, Italy, in the 1990s, when his Opel was found to contain three kilograms of TNT, several detonators, several slow-burning fuses, and other bomb-making paraphernalia. He had arrived from Haifa on the *Apollonia,* a Greek ship, and was on his way to Munich, Germany.

Dr. Vassilios Tsironis: hijacker of an Olympic Airlines DC3 on the Athens–Agrinion–Ioannina run on August 16, 1969, which was diverted to Valona, Albania. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons. He was a minor Greek politician who had formed a political party that was highly critical of the Greek establishment. He had served several prison terms for his views. He was a former Greek Army nurse, age 40. The family moved on to Sweden. He was sentenced to three and a half years in prison on July 7, 1971.

Younis Tsouli: Internet screen alias Irhabi007. Moroccan living in London who served as a cyberterrorist for al Qaeda. In 2004, he posted a video of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi beheading American contractor Nicholas Berg in Iraq. He later broke into the servers of the Arkansas Highway Department and distributed al-Zarqawi's videos. He was also in contact with Syed Haris Ahmed, a Pakistani American, and Ehsanul Islam Sadequee, a Bangladeshi American, both of Atlanta, who, in March 2005, met with Canadian extremists in Toronto to explore attacking military bases and oil refineries. They gave him a video of potential U.S. targets, including fuel storage tanks on Interstate 95 near Lorton, Virginia, World Bank headquarters, the Pentagon, and the George Washington Masonic Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. He was the administrator of the jihadi forum Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, which had served as the propaganda outlet of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. British authorities raided his apartment in West London in October 2005. He was logged on to youbombit.r8.org using his identity IRH007. On October 21, 2005, British police seized his hard drive that included photos of Washington, D.C., locations and a chemical, biological, radiological,

and nuclear (CBRN) heavy reconnaissance vehicle. He was charged with possessing other computer slides showing how to make a car bomb and with conspiring with fellow detainee Wassem Mughal, age 22, to cause explosions in the United Kingdom and with Tariq al-Daour, age 19, to commit credit card fraud. Tsouli and Mughal were charged with conspiracy to murder and to cause an explosion. Prosecutors said they ran Web sites that linked terrorists in Denmark, Bosnia, Iraq, the United States, and United Kingdom. The sites included beheading videos. One of their laptops included a PowerPoint presentation titled "The Illustrated Booby Trapping Course" that included how to create a suicide vest loaded with ball bearings. Tsouli was asked by al Qaeda to translate into English its e-book *The Tip of the Camel's Hump.* The trio also stole data for hundreds of credit cards, which they used to purchase supplies for operatives and laundered money through 350 transactions at 43 Internet gambling sites, including absolutepoker.com, betfair.com, betonbet.com, canbet.com, eurobet.com, noblepoker.com, and paradisepoker.com, using 130 credit card accounts. He and his colleagues made more than $3.5 million in fraudulent charges for GPS devices, night-vision goggles, sleeping bags, telephones, survival knives, hundreds of prepaid cell phones, tents, and more than 250 airline tickets using 110 different credit cards at 46 airline and travel agencies. They used 72 credit card accounts to register more than 180 domains at 95 Web hosting firms in the United States and Europe. Al-Daour's computer contained 37,000 stolen credit card numbers. On July 5, 2007, a London court sentenced him to 10 years after he pleaded guilty to inciting murder on the Internet. He is the son of a Moroccan diplomat.

Hilmi Tuglaoglu: husband of Leyla Tuglaoglu. The couple was among 22 Turks extradited to Turkey by Syria on November 30, 2003, in connection with a series of al Qaeda truck bombings that month in Turkey. They were believed linked to Azad Ekinci, age 27, who police said bought two of the Isuzu trucks used in the bombings and who was believed to have masterminded the attacks.

Leyla Tuglaoglu: wife of Hilmi Tuglaoglu. The couple was among 22 Turks extradited to Turkey by Syria on November 30, 2003, in connection with a series of al Qaeda truck bombings that month in Turkey. They were believed linked to Azad Ekinci, age 27, who police said bought two of the Isuzu trucks used in the bombings and who was believed to have masterminded the attacks.

Serge Tumanyan: one of three hijackers of a YAK12 chartered passenger plane of the Russian domestic air service on September 10, 1961. The three Armenians attempted to divert the plane to Turkey. When the pilot attempted to throw the attackers off balance, the trio stabbed him several times. When the plane crashed, one hijacker died. The remaining hijackers were captured and sentenced to death.

Remziye Turhan: alias Deniz. One of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Ahmet Turk: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. Turk was sentenced to 15 years.

Henri Tutuzan: variant Henri Titizian; alias of Hagop Hagopian.

Kamolakham Tuychieva: one of four Uzbeks, age 41, arrested in a van in Parkin, Arkansas, and questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding possible connections to terrorism. As of November 2001, he remained in federal custody in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks. By November 2002, he had been released.

Vassilis Tzortzatos: electrician, age 48, charged in Greece on July 19, 2002, with killing eight Greeks, including businessmen, politicians, and police officers, during the November 17 group's terrorism campaign.

U

S.U.: received a six-year unsuspended sentence on July 28, 1978, by the Bratislava Regional Court in connection with plans to hijack a plane in April 1978 on the Bratislava–Prague route. He was assigned to the Second Correctional-Educational Group on charges of planning to threaten the security of an aircraft and leaving the republic

Numan Ucar: Swedish police announced on September 2, 1987, that this Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) militant was wanted for questioning in the February 28, 1986, assassination of Swedish prime minister Olaf Palme in Stockholm, Sweden.

Abuzer Ugurlu: Turkish criminal reportedly involved in smuggling for Bulgarians. The Italian press claimed on December 7, 1982, that Ugurlu had served as a link between Mehmut Ali Agca and the Bulgarians in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. Ugurlu was jailed in 1982.

Ahmet Ugurlu: from Eskisehir, Turkey. His name appeared on the registration papers for one of the trucks used in the suicide bombings of two Turkish synagogues on November 15, 2003, that killed 25 and wounded 303. He said that his son Feridun had stolen his ID card and had not been in contact with his family for several months. He was later tentatively identified as one of the two al Qaeda suicide bombers, who on November 20, 2003, set off truck bombs at the British Consulate and HSBC bank headquarters, a British bank, killing at least 30 people and wounding 450.

Feridun Ugurlu: bomber in the November 20, 2003, attack on the British Consulate in Turkey, in which 17 died.

Afgan Unal: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Kasim Unal: imam of the Sochaux mosque who was expelled from France in August 1994. He was a member of the Anatolian Federal Islamic State, a radical fundamentalist movement.

Mihrac Ural: Syrian leader in 1980 of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Party Acilciler organization. He married the secretary of Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president.

Usame: alias of Ekrem K.

V

Ali Rad Vakili: Iranian briefly detained by French police who later believed that he was a member of the hit squad that, on August 6, 1991, stabbed to death former Iranian premier Shapur Bakhtiar in his Paris home. He and an associate had tried to enter Switzerland on August 7 with forged visas in Turkish passports in the names of Musa Kocer and Ali Kaya. They were turned over to French authorities, who released them because they had valid French visas. On August 14, the People's Mujahedeen exile group said he was a member of the Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, a terrorist unit in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Paris *AFP* reported on August 16 that Vakili had escaped detection at a Geneva hotel because the local police computer had broken down, preventing an identity check of the man who had checked into the Hotel Windsor as Musa Kocer. Police missed the arrest by three hours. However, Geneva police arrested him on August 21 as he was walking on a beach before dawn. He was extradited to France on August 27 and charged in Paris with murder and criminal association in connection with terrorism. On December 6, 1994, a Paris terrorism court convicted him and sentenced him to life in prison.

Marc Van Dam: one of two Belgians arrested on March 15, 1991, by Colombian security forces in Barranquilla for involvement in at least four armed robberies and the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnapping on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. They were also affiliates of Medellin cocaine cartel leader Pablo Escobar. They apparently had signed up as mercenaries for the cartel, which was reconstituting its terrorist infrastructure. They entered through Brazil four months earlier after leaving Belgium. They each had a dozen faked national ID cards with different aliases, $170,000 in cash—which they offered the arresting officers—and several telephone numbers of cartel members in Medellin. They were to be returned to Belgium on March 21, 1991, on a special Belgian military plane.

Elisabeth van Dyck: wanted in connection with arms thefts and named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz.

Guido Luciaan van Hecken: Belgian named as one of five white Communists who infiltrated South Africa and masterminded the African National Congress firing of four Soviet-made 122-mm rockets from Laudium, an Indian suburb, into Voortrekkerhoogte, a military base six miles from Pretoria, on August 13, 1981. He fled to the Motlana Institute in Maputo, Mozambique, where he was a lecturer.

Pascale Vandegeerde: one of four ringleaders of the Communist Combatant Cells who were arrested on December 16, 1985, in a fast-food restaurant in

Belgium. On January 14, 1986, they were charged with the attempted murder of the night watchman at the Brussels-Lambert Bank, which had been bombed on November 4, 1985.

Michel Vander Elst: lawyer of Patrick Haemers, alleged leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. Vander Elst was arrested on March 24, 1989, on suspicion of masterminding the abduction. He was held after nine hours of questioning on charges of being the "author, coauthor or an accomplice in the kidnap" as well as charges of extortion and forgery.

Zdenek Vardan: sentenced by a Brno court on June 12, 1978, to one year for conspiracy to hijack a Czech plane.

Mikhail Varfolomeyev: on June 24, 1990, hijacked an Aeroflot TU-134 on an internal flight from Tallinn, Estonia, to Lvov, Ukraine, and diverted it to Helsinki, Finland, where he surrendered to police and requested asylum. He was arrested by the Helsinki City Court on June 27 and faced a 12-year sentence. The Soviets demanded extradition under a 1974 bilateral treaty. He told interrogators he lived near Leningrad and that he was politically persecuted in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics because of his pacifism. He preferred to go to Sweden but requested Finnish asylum. On August 10, the Finnish Ministry of Justice announced that it would extradite him on suspicion of hijacking an aircraft and rejected his request for political asylum. The Supreme Court agreed that there were legal grounds to extradite him. On August 23, he was handed over to Soviet officials at checkpoint Valima on the Finnish–Soviet border.

Vaslo Vargas: Hungarian deserter from the French Foreign Legion who was one of the Organization of the Secret Army members who machine-gunned French President de Gaulle's car in the Paris suburb of Petit-Clamart on August 22, 1962. Vargas was sentenced to life in prison but was released in 1967 under an amnesty. He died on August 14, 1976, during an abortive holdup on a suburban Paris post office.

Anna Varsimashvili: Aeroflot lounge attendant who helped the eight would-be hijackers of Aeroflot Flight 6833, en route from Tbilisi, Georgia, to Leningrad, Russia, on November 18, 1983, smuggle weapons aboard. In August, she was given a five-year suspended sentence.

Jelio Kolev Vassiliev: variants Zelio, Zhelyo, Vasilev, Vasiley. Former secretary to Bulgaria's military attaché in Rome. On December 4, 1982, Italy issued an arrest warrant for him in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981. He had returned to Bulgaria six months earlier. On February 28, 1983, Rome magistrates sent a judicial warning to Vassiliev in connection with an alleged plot to bomb Lech Walesa's car during his January 1981 visit to Rome. On March 29, 1986, Judge Severino Santiapichi announced that the Rome jury had acquitted the Bulgarian on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope because of insufficient evidence.

Veli: charged on May 7, 1990, by the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe with membership in the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). He was believed to be a member of PKK's European central committee. He reportedly brought about "people's court proceedings" against a former PKK functionary, and with others, to have physically maltreated him during interrogations. Veli was in investigative custody on September 21, 1989.

Vennikov: factory worker and one of two men who attempted, on September 2, 1990, to hijack a Soviet airliner in Kirghizia in central Asia as it was flying from Przhevalsk to Frunze, the capital of Kirghizia, but were overpowered. They demanded to go to South Africa but were arrested. They came from Tokmak, Kirghizia. He stabbed

himself several times during his arrest and had to be hospitalized.

Mariano Ventura Rodriguez: surrendered to Zaragosa, Spain, authorities after attempting to hijack an Iberian CV880 flying from Madrid to Zaragosa on January 7, 1970, and divert it to Athens, Greece, and Albania. Ventura, age 18, was sentenced to six years and one day.

Pavel Verner: junior executive for a Czech uranium plant who hijacked a twin-engine private executive plane flying from Pribram to Kosice, Czechoslovakia, on May 5, 1970. He wanted to seek political asylum and a job by diverting the plane to West Germany but instead flew to Linz, Austria. On landing, he stabbed the pilot with a penknife and knocked the other passenger unconscious. The other passenger was his boss. Austrian authorities arrested him. He was sentenced to a year in jail on September 2, 1970.

Ruzena Vickova: one of two Czech hijackers of a Czech YAK40 flying to Prague from Karlovy Vary (formerly Carlsbad) on October 11, 1977. The hijackers were members of the airline's ground staff and were dressed in Czech Airlines uniforms. They carried pistols and forced the pilot to fly to Frankfurt, Germany, where they surrendered and asked for political asylum. The hijackers were held on charges of endangering airline transportation.

Predrag Vidakovic: one of five individuals who were charged with the September 27, 1981, hijacking by German-speaking Croatians of a Yugoslav Airlines B737 flying from Dubrovnik, Croatia, to Belgrade, Serbia. The group demanded to be flown to Tel Aviv, Israel. The plane refueled at Ellinikon International Airport and then landed at Larnaca, Cyprus, after the Israelis refused landing privileges. The hijackers surrendered to police and were quickly extradited to Yugoslavia. The group was tried on February 9, 1982, in the Belgrade District Court.

Stejpan Vidovic: Yugoslav émigré detained in West Germany on November 11, 1978, after attacking several Yugoslav citizens in Konstantz, killing one and wounding two.

Inge Viett: escaped from West Berlin's prison on July 7, 1976. She had been held for the February 27, 1975, Movement 2 June kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union. She was a former kindergarten teacher and leader of the Movement 2 June. She had been arrested in September 1975. Her release from a West German jail was demanded on June 27, 1976, by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv, Israel, to Paris and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda. She was named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. She had escaped from the Berlin women's jail. She was a member of the Movement 2 June until 1979, when she joined the RAF. On December 3, 1989, she was listed as one of the "hard core" of RAF members.

On June 12, 1990, Viett was arrested in East Germany and extradited to the West. She was wanted for the 1972 bombing that killed a man at a boating facility in Berlin, the 1974 murder of Berlin Supreme Court president Guenter von Drenkmann, and the Lorenz kidnapping. Her neighbors in Magdeburg notified authorities after seeing West German wanted posters. She was charged in Koblenz on June 3, 1991, with membership in RAF and attempted murder in the attack on Gen. Haig and the shooting of a French policeman in August 1981 while being chased

for a traffic violation in Paris. The policeman was paralyzed from his wounds.

Laurent Vigneron: French citizen initially identified by the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry as one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98. On January 10, 1989, the public prosecutor in Piraeus ruled that there was no evidence that Vigneron had participated in the attack. The family's lawyer was planning to bring a defamation suit.

Adrian Vila: one of two individuals who, on January 9, 1991, fired on the guard of the border post in Tropoje, Albanian, killing two border guards. On January 23, 1991, Yugoslav border authorities handed the duo over to Albanian authorities at the Hani Hotit border checkpoint.

Aleksandr Vilesov: claiming to have a bomb, on November 15, 1990, Vilesov hijacked an Aeroflot TU-134 flying from Leningrad to Moscow and diverted it to Helsinki's Vanta Airport in Finland, where he surrendered and requested political asylum. On January 24, 1991, Finland denied asylum. On February 21, 1991, the Finnish Supreme Court agreed to extradition. On February 28, 1991, he was handed over to Soviet authorities at the Trofianovka border crossing point near Vyborg. *Tass* said he would be tried in court soon.

German Lvovich Vishnyakov: one of four men who, on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited the hijackers. Vishnyakov's trial began on February 28, 1989, in Moscow. He was born in 1966, graduated from high school, and was unemployed. On March 17, 1989, three of the hijackers received 14 years each, part to be served in a labor camp. Another gang member who helped plot the hijacking but backed out at the last minute got three years.

Marco de Vittorio: member of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei who, on May 2, 1985, was sentenced by a Rome court to 18 years and 2 months for a series of murders, attempted murders, bombings, and assaults between 1977 and 1981.

Mark Vlasic: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago, Illinois, on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan, New York City; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 which dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived, and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn, New York. The Brooklyn U.S. Court of Appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, who were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. On May 12, 1977, a New York Supreme Court justice sentenced him to a minimum of 6 years and maximum of 30 years in prison after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of attempted kidnapping.

Andreas-Thomas Vogel: Vogel's release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous

industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On September 28, 1977, the West German Federal Prosecutor's Office indicted him for having been one of the Movement 2 June members who murdered Guenter von Drenkmann, president of the Berlin Higher Court, in November 1974 and kidnapped Peter Lorenz in February 1975. He was also accused of several bank robberies in which 861,340 marks were stolen and of stealing hunting weapons and other equipment from a gunsmith store. The trial was expected to begin in March 1978. On February 5, 1985, he ended his prison hunger strike.

Helmut Voigt: former East German Stasi colonel arrested by Greek police on September 6, 1992, while carrying a German passport that had been issued to Alfred Herman. He was wanted in more than 10 countries and was believed responsible for the December 1975 attack on Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries headquarters in Vienna, Austria, led by Carlos. German authorities wanted to extradite him for his part in the Maison de France bombing. Greek authorities said they would extradite him as soon as he was tried for traveling on a false passport, for which he faced eight months in jail. On April 1994, he was sentenced to four years as an accessory to murder and for the bombing on August 25, 1983, of the Maison de France French cultural center in Berlin, in which 1 person died and 22 were injured. He was accused of arranging for 25 kilograms of explosives to be handed over to Red Army Faction terrorist Johannes Weinrich.

Ulrich Juengen Von Hof: East German automobile mechanic, age 19, who was one of two hijackers of a Polish Lot Ilyushin 18 flying the Warsaw–East Berlin–Brussels run on October 19, 1969, that was diverted to West Berlin's Tegel Airport in the French sector. The duo was taken away by French authorities. They said they were in trouble with East German authorities for opposing the invasion of Czechoslovakia. On November 20, 1969, a French military tribunal found them guilty of having endangered air safety and hindering air traffic and sentenced them to two years in prison. The prosecutor had demanded three years for "exemplary punishment."

Count Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorf-Gudent: alias of Horst Winter.

Voyiatzis: Greek ordered detained in late 1988 as a member of the Anti-State Struggle Organization.

Jaroslav Vydra: one of three people who brandished a broken pistol on June 2, 1958, and forced the pilot of a domestic Czechoslovakian general aviation charter plane to fly to Vienna, Austria. The trio was arrested for extortion under threats, but the charges were dropped on June 6, 1958.

W

Christopher Wackernagel: wanted for bombing attacks and named by the West German Federal Criminal Office on October 19, 1977, as one of 16 individuals believed involved in the Red Army Faction kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. On November 10, 1977, the former actor was injured in Amsterdam, Netherlands, during a police attempt to arrest him and Gert Richard Schneider. The extradition trial was set for January 12, 1978. On September 5, 1980, he was sentenced in West Germany to five years in prison for attempted murder in a December 1977 shootout in the Netherlands.

Rolf Clemens Wagner: wanted for bombing attacks in West Germany and in connection with the Red Army Faction (RAF) kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. He was suspected of being the driver of the van used in the getaway in the Schleyer case. He was also one of four terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia in May 1978 who were later released in a dispute over extradition of Croatian terrorists. After a shootout in Switzerland on November 19, 1979, in which a female passerby was killed and two policemen and a woman were injured, Wagner was arrested as he sat quietly awaiting a train. On September 26, 1980, a Swiss court sentenced him to life in prison for murder and attempted murder during a Zurich bank holdup 10 months earlier.

On October 7, 1982, the Swiss agreed to extradite him, but he was eventually to return to Switzerland to serve out his life sentence. If convicted in West Germany, he would be sent back to West Germany—if he was paroled early in Switzerland—to serve any sentence imposed for the Schleyer kidnapping and murder. On March 13, 1985, the Duesseldorf Higher Regional Court sentenced him to two life sentences for the Schleyer murder. In November 1993, he was sentenced again to life for the June 1979 attack to kill North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander in chief Alexander Haig. On August 1, 1995, he was one of nine imprisoned RAF members who announced the start of a three-day hunger strike to protest the planned execution in the United States of Mumia Abu Jamal, who was convicted of killing a police officer.

'Abd al-Wakim: Iraqi whose eight-day detention was ordered by Limassol's district court in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices of the Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Walid: alias Abu al-Lahd. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine member claimed by *Ha'aretz* on November 13, 1986, of being one of the masked suicide terrorists who fired on and threw grenades

at worshippers in the Neve Shalom, Istanbul, Turkey, synagogue on September 6, 1986, doused the 21 corpses with gasoline, and set them alight. Two terrorists who barred the door died in the attack when their grenades exploded in their hands. A third escaped. The attack was claimed by the Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal, the Northern Arab League, the Islamic Resistance, the Palestinian Resistance Organization, the Fighting International Front–'Amrush Martyr Group, and the Organization of the Unity of the Arab North.

Abu al-Walid: coleader of the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade, which took part in the October 23, 2002, takeover by Chechen terrorists of a Moscow theater and the seizure of 900 hostages. On April 18, 2004, Abdullah Saeed Ghamdi, who was al-Walid's brother and who led Arab fighters in Chechnya, said that Abu Walid was killed in Chechnya a few days earlier. Abu Walid was wanted for organizing the subway bombing on February 6, 2004, that killed 41 and wounded more than 200 and was believed behind the 1999 apartment building bombings that killed hundreds.

Khaled Abul Walid: one of six Palestine Popular Struggle Front or, according to some reports, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijackers of an Olympic Airways B727 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to Athens, Greece, on July 22, 1970. In Athens, the hijackers negotiated for the release of seven Arab terrorists who were being held for the December 21, 1969, attack on an El Al airliner; the December 21, 1969, attempted hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane; and the November 27, 1968, attack on the El Al office in Athens. The Greek government agreed to continue the trial of the two November 27, 1968, terrorists on July 24 and sentenced one terrorist to 11 years, one terrorist to 18 years, and then let them both go free. The seven freed terrorists flew to Cairo, Egypt.

Janusz Jakub "Koba" Walus: Polish immigrant, age 40, arrested in a Boksburg, South Africa, shopping center 30 minutes after the assassination on April 10, 1993, of South African Communist Party general secretary Chris Hani. He was believed to be the triggerman and had two guns with him. He was a member of the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement. On October 14, 1993, he was convicted of murder and sentenced to death the next day. On December 1, 1994, the Conservative Party expressed shock that the appeals court affirmed the death sentence.

Claudia M. Wannersdorfer: one of two suspected members of the Red Army Faction (RAF) who, on January 20, 1985, wheeled a bomb in a baby carriage to a data-processing center in Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany. The bomb exploded prematurely, seriously injuring her. On December 5, 1985, she was sentenced to eight years by the Stuttgart Provincial Court. She was part of a RAF hunger strike by 38 prisoners that began on February 1, 1989. On March 28, 1989, *Die Welt* speculated that four sick or feeble prisoners, including Wannersdorfer, might be released before the end of their prison terms.

Krsysztof Wasilewski: variant Krzystof. Member of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982. On September 30, 1982, Poland requested extradition, which Switzerland denied. The trial began on October 3, 1983. On October 10, 1983, Wasilewski received three years in prison and five years banishment from Switzerland.

Krzystof Wasilewski: variant of Krsysztof Wasilewski.

Johannes Weinrich: alias Klaus Muller. Attorney who rented a car that was used in the RPG-7 attack on an El Al Flight 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975, and another that was used in the follow-up RPG-7 attack at Orly on January 19, 1975. He was codirector of the Roter Stern publishing house. He was linked to Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

terrorist, heading his European operations. He was arrested in March 1975. He was a member of the Baader-Meinhof Gang. On June 1, 1995, he was arrested in Aden, Yemen, and extradited three days later to Berlin. He carried a Somali passport in the name of John Saleh. He had been picked up the previous month in a sweep by Yemeni authorities against southern separatists. He faced trial for the two January 1975 bazooka attacks; the 1981 bombing of the Radio Free Europe headquarters in Munich that injured a Romanian journalist; the April 1983 attack on the Saudi ambassador to Greece that injured the first secretary and his driver; and the August 25, 1983, bombing of the French Cultural Center in Berlin, in which 1 person was killed and 23 others injured. Weinrich carried 55 pounds of plastic explosives on a flight into East Berlin and stored them at the Syrian Embassy. German officials believed he had lived under the name Peter Schmidt in Damascus in 1991.

On January 17, 2000, Weinrich, age 52, was sentenced by a Berlin court to life in prison for murder in the bombing of the French Cultural Center in Berlin. His trial lasted nearly four years.

He was the friend and lover of Magdalena Kopp, who later married Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, also known as Carlos the Jackal.

Bendix Wendt: alias Dr. Vanda. Neo-Nazi weapons fanatic with experience in using explosives, who was wanted for questioning in a series of letter bombings in Europe in December 1993. He had been in prison several times and had acquired East German military equipment. He was a close friend of fellow suspect Arnulf Winfried Priem.

Thomas Weslau: his release was demanded by the Red Army Faction kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. His release was demanded by the Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism hijackers of Lufthansa Flight 181, a B737 scheduled to fly from the Spanish resort island of Mallorca to Frankfurt on October 13, 1977.

Viktor Widera: hijacker of an Air Canada DC8 scheduled to fly from Frankfurt, Germany, to Montreal and Toronto, Canada, on November 24, 1972. The gunman forced everyone off the plane except for a flight attendant. He demanded the release of several Czechs, one who was held by West Germany for hijacking a plane from Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Nuremberg, Germany. He requested a radio and while the cockpit door was open Widera was shot and killed by police.

Luka Widmar: Widmar, of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, was injured when a bomb went off in the regional museum in the New Castle of Voelkermarkt in Carinthia, Austria, on September 18, 1979. He confessed to planting the bomb but said he had not intended to cause injury.

Piotr Winogrolzki: Polish militiaman assigned to guard against hijackings. On November 22, 1982, Winogrolzki used his two pistols and two hand grenades to hijack a Polish LOT AN24 flying from Wroclaw to Warsaw, Poland, and divert it to Tempelhof Airport in the U.S. sector of West Berlin. He jumped from the plane but was fired on by two other guards on board, wounding him in the right foot. He fired back at the guards but aimed his shots to avoid injury. Three other passengers requested political asylum. On April 18, 1983, the Berlin Regional Court sentenced him to five years in prison.

Horst Winter: alias Count Ekkehard Freiherr von Seckendorf-Gudent. Red Army Faction (RAF) member arrested on June 14, 1990, in East Germany. He was married to RAF member Monika Helbing, and they had a one-year-old son. The Berlin City Court issued an arrest warrant on June 17, 1990, following an earlier complaint from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) general state prosecutor about the refusal of the

Central Municipal Court to arrest three RAF members. The couple was picked up in Frankfurt (Oder). They were wanted for several kidnappings and assassinations of prominent Germans in the late 1970s, including the slaying of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977. The Federal Republic of Germany intended to request extradition, but there was a five-year statute of limitations for withdrawing GDR citizenship on the grounds of false information on naturalization. On July 27, 1990, Winter was freed by an East Berlin court. He was suspected of involvement in a bank robbery in Wuerzburg in 1984. The charges of RAF membership lapsed under a statute of limitations; he had been a GDR citizen since 1980.

Stefan Wisniewski: arrested in France on May 11, 1978, and extradited to West Germany a year later. On November 5, 1979, he was charged in Karlsruhe with murdering Hanns-Martin Schleyer on September 5, 1977. Schleyer was West Germany's most famous industrialist as president of the West German Employers' Association and the Confederation of Industry and a member of the board of directors of Mercedes-Benz. He was also charged with murdering Schleyer's bodyguards, kidnapping, attempted extortion, coercion, and forging documents. On December 4, 1981, the Duesseldorf Court sentenced him to life in prison. On March 13, 1993, he applied for early release; his sentence had apparently already been cut to 15 years.

Alexander Wolfert: member of the Austrian neo-Nazi scene arrested on December 9, 1993, by Vienna, Austria, police in connection with a series of letter bombings throughout Europe in December 1993. He was a member of the Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People, a neo-Nazi movement led by Gottfried Kuessel, who had been sentenced to 10 years in prison the previous summer for attempting to reestablish the National Socialist Democratic Workers Party. In a search of his Schwechat apartment, police found a laboratory where a minor explosion had apparently taken place. They also confiscated an arsenal, including 10 grenades and antitank mines. He fought as a mercenary in Croatia.

'Abd al-Hamid Wusaym: Jordanian arrested on September 24, 1981, in connection with the Black June attack in which a grenade was thrown into the Shoham, Limassol, Cyprus, offices of the Israeli shipping firm on September 23, 1981, injuring three female and two male Greek Cypriot employees.

Commandant Wysocki: alias of Florian Kruszyk. Leader of a group of armed Poles who seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, on September 6, 1982.

X

Haxi Hassan Xhaferi: Albanian and U.S. resident who hijacked Pan American World Airways Flight 119, a B707 flying from Beirut, Lebanon, to New York with a stopover in Rome on June 22, 1970, and diverted it to Cairo, Egypt. He said he was against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and was seeking asylum. He also claimed to be a supporter of the Palestinian cause. Cairo police briefly detained him. On February 15, 1973, he was arrested in Los Angeles, California. He was tried and sentenced to 15 years for interference with a flight crew member on June 8, 1973.

Christodoulos Xiros: brother of Savas Xiros, he confessed to taking part in the murders of publisher Nikos Momferratos in 1985; a police officer in 1985; industrialist Dimitris Angelopoulos in 1986; U.S. Navy attaché William Nordeen in 1988; and the fatal car bombing of U.S. Air Force Sgt. Ronald O. Stewart in 1991. He was arrested in late June 2002 for membership in Greece's Revolutionary Organization 17 November.

Savas Xiros: variant Savas Xyros. Church icon painter, age 40 or 44, and son of a Greek Orthodox priest. On June 29, 2002, Xiros lost a hand when a bomb he was carrying exploded as he walked past a busy dock in Piraeus, Greece. He was arrested by police, who suspected he was a member of November 17. He was charged with possession of explosives and placed under guard at an Athens hospital. His fingerprints matched those found in a car used by the group in the 1997 murder of Greek shipowner Costis Peratikos. The pistol found on the street beside Xiros was used to shoot at a police officer during a 1984 robbery. ID documents and keys on Xiros led police to two apartment hideouts; a .45-caliber pistol used in 6 out of 23 November 17 killings was found in one of them. Two of his brothers were arrested. Christodoulos Xiros confessed to taking part in the murders of publisher Nikos Momferratos in 1985; a police officer in 1985; industrialist Dimitris Angelopoulos in 1986; U.S. Navy attaché William Nordeen in 1988; and the fatal car bombing of U.S. Air Force Sgt. Ronald O. Stewart in 1991. Vassilis Xiros confessed to the Peratikos killing and the assassination of British Military Attaché Stephen Saunders in 2000. Dionissis Georgiadis, who was also arrested, confessed to robberies and bombings in which no one was injured. Police found bombs, mortars, antitank rockets, and police uniforms among the Xiros family possessions.

On August 11, 2002, Savas Xiros told investigators that he fired the four killing shots at British military attaché Saunders after his accomplice's gun jammed. He offered 10 hours of testimony from his hospital bed, confessing to involvement in nine killing and dozens of bomb and rocket attacks. He apologized to the families of the victims, including a Turkish diplomat and U.S. captain Nordeen. Xiros was charged with killing Saunders and other offenses.

Savas Xyros: variant of Savas Xiros.

Y

Viken Yacoubian: Armenian convicted of a 1982 plot to blow up the office of a Turkish diplomat. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit (San Francisco) ruled that he could be deported because a judge lacked the jurisdiction to naturalize him. The decision quashed a federal judge's granting of citizenship after the Immigration and Naturalization Service refused his application.

Bedri Yagan: second in command of the Turkish Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol), he escaped from an Istanbul, Turkey, prison on October 25, 1989. He was killed in 1993 in a police raid.

S. V. Yagmurzhik: one of two armed men who, on September 20, 1986, seized a TU-134 airliner at Ufa Airport in the Ural Mountains of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shot and killed two passengers before being killed themselves. The plane was en route from Kiev, Ukraine, to Nizhnevartovsk, Russia.

Simon Khacher Yahniyon: one of five armed members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army who fired on guards and then took hostages at the Turkish Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 27, 1983. The terrorists set off bombs in the building, killing themselves and two hostages. They had entered through the Lisbon airport as tourists using Lebanese passports, one of which had expired in March 1983.

Pavel Lvovich Yakshiyants: truck driver from Krasnodar and leader of four men and his wife, Tamara, who, on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited the hijackers. Yakshiyants's trial began on February 28, 1989, in Moscow. He was born in 1950, was a high school graduate, and reportedly had three previous convictions. On March 17, 1989, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Tamara Yakshiyants: wife of the leader of four men who on December 1, 1988, seized a bus with Soviet schoolchildren, a teacher, and a driver in Ordzhonikidze, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and traded them for $2 million in U.S. currency and an Ilyushin-76T jet transport. The Soviets provided an eight-man crew to fly from Mineralnyee Vody. They flew the next day to a military strip near Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, where they surrendered peacefully. On December 3, 1988, Israel extradited her, even though she was forced by the hijackers to join them.

Yakub: Chechen warlord who led the January 9, 2001, kidnappers of two U.S. relief workers in Starge Atagi in central Chechnya, Russia.

Yilmaz Yalciner: one of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich,

Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. The gunman was injured during the Turkish Army's rescue of the hostages. On October 26, 1980, the Diyarbakir Martial Law Military Court charged him with conspiracy to rearrange the basic social, economic, and legal system of the state in accordance with religious principles and beliefs against secularism; engaging in propaganda with this aim; hijacking an airplane at gunpoint; violating Law 6136; and instigating robbery, murder, and injury.

Mariko Yamamoto: alias Maria. Japanese Red Army (JRA) contact point in Paris in 1974. She ran a Japanese shop in Avenue de l'Opera. Her place was raided in 1974. She possessed a coded notebook with the addresses of 50 safe houses throughout Europe. She was also part of the 10-member VZ58 group, which was named after the type of assault rifle used in the Lod Airport attack. On June 13, 1988, the Philippines Department of National Defense announced it was searching for the JRA member.

On February 15, 1997, Yamamoto was one of six members of JRA arrested by Lebanese authorities in the Bekaa Valley and West Beirut, Lebanon. On April 3, 1997, a Beirut investigative judge indicted five of them for passport forgery, illegal entry into Lebanon, and official stamps forgery. The offenses carried 10-year prison sentences. The trial opened on June 9, 1997; 136 lawyers offered to take their cases pro bono. On July 31, 1997, a Lebanese court sentenced five JRA terrorists to three years in jail on various charges, including forging official stamps and passports and illegal entry into Lebanon. The sentences came a day after the United States ended a decadelong ban on Americans visiting Lebanon following a Beirut pledge that it would do more to combat terrorism. On March 1, 2000, Lebanon refused Japan's request for extradition. Yamamoto and three other members of the JRA involved in a bloody mountaintop standoff with Japanese police were freed on March 7, 2000, after serving three years in prison for passport fraud. Three of them had converted to Islam. A fourth married a Lebanese woman and joined her Greek Orthodox church. The four were deported. In Amman, Jordan, on March 17, 2000, they were turned over to Japanese diplomats, who put them on a plane to Japan. Tokyo Metropolitan Police arrested three, and a warrant of imprisonment was issued on the fourth. By this time, Yamamoto was 59 years old.

Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev: announced by Chechen rebel field commander Shamil Basayev as the replacement for Chechen separatist leader Dzhokhar Dudayev, who was killed in a Russian missile attack on April 21, 1996. Local media said he was killed in a battle with a rival faction near Urus-Martan on April 29, 1996, but he held a press conference on May 1, 1996, to say that he was still running the organization. On June 26, 2003, the United Nations (UN) Security Council named the former Chechen president as a supporter of bin Laden. He lived in exile in Doha, Qatar. The Russian government was seeking his extradition, saying he helped orchestrate the 1999 incursion into Dagestan by Chechen rebels and collaborated with the terrorists who seized 900 hostages in a Moscow theater in October 2002. UN members must bar him from traveling to their countries, freeze his assets, and prevent him from transporting weapons. On February 13, 2004, he was killed by a two-kilogram car bomb in Doha, Qatar. The week before the bombing, Russia agreed to a trial in Qatar.

Gourgen M. Yanikian: assassin on January 27, 1973, at the Santa Barbara Biltmore Hotel of Turkish consul general Mehmet Baydar and deputy consul general Bahadir Demir in Los Angeles. Yanikian surrendered to authorities and claimed that members of his Armenian family were killed in attacks by Turkey in 1915.

Constantine Yannopolous: would-be hijacker of an Olympic Airways YS11A flying from Kalamata to Athens, Greece, on October 16, 1971. He wanted to go to Beirut, Lebanon. He allowed

the plane to refuel in Athens, where the police boarded the plane and arrested the hijacker. He was sentenced on October 11, 1972, to eight years and two months.

Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas: variant Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas; alias Abu Dahdah. One of nine members of the Mujahedeen Movement, which has ties to al Qaeda, arrested on November 13, 2001, by Madrid and Granada police on charges of recruiting members to carry out terrorist attacks. Interior Minister Mariano Rajoy said the arrests followed two years of investigations. The leader was initially identified as Emaz Edim Baraktyarkas (variant Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas), a Syrian with Spanish nationality. The other eight were from Tunisia and Algeria. Spain did not offer details on the terrorists' targets. The next day, police identified three more Islamic suspects. Police seized videos of Islamic guerrilla activities, hunting rifles, swords, fake IDs, and a large amount of cash. Spain and other European nations expressed concern about extraditing suspects to the United States for trial by military tribunals announced by President Bush.

On November 17, CNN reported that 11 suspected members of an Al Qaeda cell were arraigned. *Washington Post* quoted Spanish officials on November 19 as indicating that eight al Qaeda cell members arrested in Madrid and Granada had a role in preparing the 9/11 attacks. Judge Baltasar Garzon ordered eight of the suspected members held without bail because they "were directly related with the preparation and development of the attacks perpetrated by the suicide pilots on September 11." Judge Garzon charged them with membership in an armed group and possession of forged documents. They were also accused of recruiting young Muslim men for training at terrorist camps in Indonesia. They also reportedly sheltered Chechen rebels and obtained medical treatment for al Qaeda members. They conducted robberies and credit card fraud and provided false documents to al Qaeda visitors. They also forwarded money to Hamburg. The group had connections to Mohamed Bensakhria, head of the Frankfurt-based cell that planned a terrorist attack in Strasbourg, France. He was arrested and extradited to France. The group also had connections to six Algerians detained in Spain on September 26 who were charged with belonging to the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, a bin Laden–funded Algerian group.

The charges were based on documents and intercepted phone conversations of detainee Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, al Qaeda's leader in Spain. His name and phone number were in a document found in a search of a Hamburg apartment of a bin Laden associate. Police believed hijacker leader Muhammad Atta could have met with some of them when he visited Spain in January and July. The group had links to Mamoun Darkazanli. Judge Garzon released three others who were arrested on November 13 and ordered them to report regularly to the authorities.

Yarkas, a father of four, was picked up at his central Madrid apartment. He met with bin Laden twice and was in close contact with Muhammad Atef. Yarkas earned $2,000 per month and traveled often to Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Senegal, Indonesia, and throughout Europe, visiting the United Kingdom 10 times. He met bin Laden associates in the United Kingdom.

On March 13, 2004, the imprisoned Yarkas was questioned by the investigating judge in connection with the March 11, 2004, multiple bombings of trains in Madrid that killed 200 and wounded 2,000.

On April 21, 2005, the trial began of al Qaeda suspects in Spain linked to the 9/11 attacks. Among them was Yarkas, age 42, who faced 40 years each for nearly 3,000 counts of accessory to murder, recruiting Islamic fighters to go to Bosnia and Afghanistan, and membership in a terrorist organization. On July 5, 2005, Yarkas told a court that he was innocent and that the prosecution's claim that they were a Spanish al Qaeda cell was a "myth." On September 26, 2005, a Spanish court convicted Yarkas and sentenced him to

27 years in prison for conspiring with al Qaeda and the 9/11 hijackers. On April 6, 2006, a Spanish prosecutor told the Spanish Supreme Court that the conviction of Yarkas should be overturned for lack of evidence. On June 1, 2006, Spain's Supreme Court threw out his conviction, citing lack of proof. He had been sentenced to 27 years. He would still serve 12 years for leading a terrorist group.

On April 16, 2008, Judge Ismael Moreno of the National Court indicted Syrian-born Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas or Yarbas, age 44, Syria-born Muhamed Galeb Kalaje Zouaydi, age 47, and Bassam Dalati Satut, age 48, on suspicion of financing terrorist cells. The indictment said that the duo removed $76,500 in December 2006 from Zouaydi's company and gave the money to Yarkas. Yarkas was charged with membership in a terrorist organization. The trio was arraigned on April 24, denying the charges.

Mamet Yasyn: member of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement deported by Kyrgyzstan to China in May 2002 for planning terrorist attacks against embassies, markets, and public gathering places in Bishkek.

Mahdi Yatsikale: variant Yatsikaya. One of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich, Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. The gunman was injured during the Turkish Army's rescue of the hostages. On October 26, 1980, the Diyarbakir Martial Law Military Court charged him with conspiracy to rearrange the basic social, economic, and legal system of the state in accordance with religious principles and beliefs against secularism; engaging in propaganda with this aim; hijacking an airplane at gunpoint; violating Law 6136; and instigating robbery, murder, and injury.

Amir Muhammad Yazdi: lieutenant in Savama, the Iranian intelligence organization, who was believed to have been one of the gunmen who shot and critically wounded Arab League Deputy Director Midhat al-Hiyali, an Iraqi, in Palaio Psikhiko, Athens, Greece, on December 21, 1987. Yazdi arrived in Greece the previous day through Volos and was traveling on a Jordanian passport.

Alec Yenikomchian: variants Ara Yenikomchian, Alexander Yenkomeshian. Armenian who was injured when a bomb he and colleague Suzy Masseredjian were fabricating exploded in their Geneva, Switzerland, hotel room on October 3, 1980. He was a former economist and son of a successful Beirut pediatrician. He lost all of one eye, most of the other, and his left hand in the explosion. On January 13, 1981, he was given an 18-month suspended sentence for helping extort the equivalent of $6,000 from a Geneva businessman and acquitted of the explosives charge. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) had threatened reprisals against the United States for a Federal Bureau of Investigation interrogation. The arrest provoked bombing reprisals in Beirut and four European cities by the October 3 Group. Yenikomchian appeared by the side of ASALA spokesperson Hagop Hagopian at a September 26, 1981, press conference in Beirut during the ASALA takeover of the Turkish Consulate in Paris.

Yevdokimov: one of two prisoners whose release was obtained by 15 prisoners who, on August 19, 1990, hijacked Aeroflot Tupolev Flight 154 flying the 15 prisoners between Neryungri to Yakutsk, Russia, and demanded to be flown abroad. The plane landed in New Delhi, India, and later Karachi, Pakistan, where the hijackers surrendered to local authorities and requested political asylum. The Pakistanis initially granted asylum to 11 Soviet hijackers but then took them into custody. They were to be charged with hijacking, for which the penalty can be death or 25 years in jail. On August 21, the deputy chairman of Uzbekistan's KGB said the 11 would be extradited. *Tass* said one of the two released prisoners was the hijacking ringleader. On September 2, a special Pakistani court handling antiterrorist cases sent to prison the

11 hijackers after finding them guilty of charges of hijacking and possessing unlicensed weapons. On September 4, *Tass* said that the Karachi court had decided to remand the hijackers in custody until September 23. By November 20, all of the hijackers had been sentenced to various terms in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and were awaiting trial by Pakistani courts.

Magomed Yevloyev: alias Magas. Ingush ally of the Chechen rebels who, on June 21, 2004, led between 200 and 1,000 Chechen rebels in the takeover of the Interior Ministry headquarters in Nazran, Ingushetia. They then attacked police headquarters, border checkpoints, and government offices in the region, killing 22 people, including Acting Interior Minister Abukar Kostoyev and two other senior officials, and injuring 47 people. Some of the attackers shouted, "Allahu akbar," a frequent cry of Chechen Islamic separatists. Attackers seized police buildings in Karabulak and Ordzhonikidzevskaya. On June 28, Yevloyev, age 32, died while battling Russian and Ingush troops trying to seize him.

Yiatros: alias of Vasos Khristodhoulou Pavlidhis.

Abdulkerim Yildiz: jailed Turk indicted on January 27, 1987, by the Turkish State Court for working for the illegal Muslim Brotherhood by smuggling 13 kilograms of explosives and aiming to overthrow the regime. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Ahmet Yildiz: jailed Turk indicted on January 27, 1987, by the Turkish State Court for working for the illegal Muslim Brotherhood by smuggling 13 kilograms of explosives and aiming to overthrow the regime. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Mehmet Yildiz: one of 13 men and 8 women arrested by Turkish police on April 19, 1995, who were planning to assassinate Turkish prime minister Tansu Ciller at her residence in Yenikoy, Istanbul. Police seized sketches of her house, operational plans, a 7.65-mm gun, and organizational documents belonging to the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front.

Nurettin Yildiz: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and two hand radio receivers.

Adem Yilmaz: unemployed Turkish Muslim citizen, age 28, who lived in Hesse, Germany, and was one of three individuals arrested on September 4, 2007, who were planning "massive" attacks against U.S. interests, including at Ramstein Air Base, a nightclub, and Frankfurt airport. One of the terrorists grabbed a police officer's gun and shot him in the hand. One of the terrorists escaped through a window but was captured running down the street. Authorities said the would-be terrorists wanted to kill as many Americans as possible and were also examining bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. Police discovered 12 vats of 730 kilograms of hydrogen peroxide, which can be used in explosives, at a garage in Freusdenstadt. The concentrated chemicals were equivalent to 550 kilograms of TNT. Police also seized military detonators from Syria.

The terrorists were identified as a cell of the Pakistan-based Islamic Jihad Union, a Sunni group which has al Qaeda contacts and is a splinter of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Some of them had recently traveled to Pakistan for terrorist training. Police arrested three men in a central German village. Police noted that they were white Germans, not foreigners, a change from the Islamist stereotype. The trio was charged with membership in a foreign terrorist organization. Nearly 300 investigators had monitored the trio for nine months. The group's activities led to an April 20 warning by the U.S. Embassy in Berlin

of increased terrorist activity. In July, police had exchanged the 35 percent peroxide solution with a far less concentrated 3 percent mixture. In early September, the terrorists began moving the materials from the garage to the cottage, where police also found detonators and electronic parts. On August 17, using an alias, one of the suspects rented the three-bedroom vacation cottage in the skiing and tourist locale where they began their bomb making on September 2. The suspects' vehicle was stopped the next day because its high beams were on during the day. Even though the terrorists knew that they had attracted police attention, they went ahead with their plans, attempting to duck surveillance.

Yilmaz worked in the security division of rail operations Deutsche Bahn from 1997 to 2002, principally in the railway station of Frankfurt Airport, one of the group's targets.

Bunyamin Yilmaz: on June 16, 1981, a Turkish court found Yilmaz guilty of providing arms to Mehmet Ali Agca, the would-be May 13, 1981, assassin of Pope John Paul II, on his escape from Maltepe military prison, where Yilmaz was a guard. Yilmaz received a 100,000 lira bribe.

Kani Yilmaz: leader of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and one of Turkey's most wanted men, he was arrested on October 26, 1994, by British immigration officials at the Westminster tube station on his way to address the Houses of Parliament. The day after the arrest, the Home Office issued a deportation notice. Turkey requested extradition. On November 24, Germany requested extradition. The PKK had been banned in Germany since November 25, 1993. German prosecutors were attempting to determine whether he was involved in a series of attacks on Turkish targets in Germany in 1993, including a hostage taking at the Turkish Consulate in Munich. On July 24, 1995, a British court decided to extradite him to Germany, setting off rioting.

Ziya Yilmaz: one of five members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) who escaped from a maximum security military prison in Istanbul, Turkey, on November 30, 1971. He was a participant in the kidnapping and murder by the TPLA (or perhaps Dev Genc, the Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation) of Ephraim Elrom, Israel's consul general in Istanbul, on May 17, 1971. He was captured in a police shootout on the shores of the Bosporus on February 19, 1972. On March 17, 1972, he was given a death sentence by an Istanbul military court for Elrom's killing. His release was demanded by the four hijackers who diverted a Turkish airliner with 71 passengers aboard to Sofia, Bulgaria, in December 1972.

Alexandros Yiotopoulos: leader and founder of 17 November in Greece. He was arrested in Greece on July 17, 2002. On May 4, 2007, a special appeals panel in Athens upheld the 2003 conviction of Yiotopoulos in the 1975 assassination of CIA chief of station at Athens Richard Welch.

Fevzi Yitiz: Turk who confessed to recruiting the two suicide bombers and preparing the truck bombs for the November 15, 2003, attacks on two Turkish synagogues that killed 25 and injured 303. He guarded the bombs in the warehouse, often sleeping beside them. He went by bus to Tehran, Iran, meeting another conspirator. He was detained on December 10 in southeastern Turkey near the Iranian and Iraqi borders. He was carrying a forged passport and attempting to flee. He rented an Istanbul workshop where the bombs were made. Police believed he helped rig the trucks used in the November 15 and 20 bombings. He named Adnan Ersoz as one of the leaders of the al Qaeda cell. On December 14, a Turkish court charged him.

Ferit Yogurtcu: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on July 13, 1979. Police found at

the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and 2 hand radio receivers.

Tahir Yoldashev: leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, which has links to Osama bin Laden.

Omer Yorulmaz: one of four hijackers of Turkish Airlines TK-890, a B727 flying from Munich, Germany, to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, on October 13, 1980. The gunman was injured during the Turkish Army's rescue of the hostages. On October 26, 1980, the Diyarbakir Martial Law Military Court charged him with conspiracy to rearrange the basic social, economic, and legal system of the state in accordance with religious principles and beliefs against secularism; engaging in propaganda with this aim; hijacking an airplane at gunpoint; violating Law 6136; and instigating robbery, murder, and injury.

Mehmed H. Youlmaz: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA) hijackers of a Turkish Airlines DC9 flying from Ankara to Istanbul, Turkey, on May 3, 1972, that was diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. The three students and one electrician demanded the release of the three TPLA members who had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of three U.S. servicemen on March 4, 1971. They threatened to blow up the plane and everyone on board. The Turks refused to negotiate. The group extended their deadline several times and agreed on May 4 to the Turkish government's suggestion that they accept Bulgarian asylum. One passenger suffered a heart attack during the siege. The foursome was sentenced to three years on November 3, 1972.

Bahij Mohammed Younis: Jordanian arrested on October 28, 1981, by Austrian police while in possession of submachine guns, other small firearms, several hand grenades, and several passports. He was believed to be a mastermind behind several Palestinian terrorist attacks. On October 22, 1982, Younis was sentenced to life in prison in connection to the May 1, 1981, murder in Austria of Heinz Nittel, president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League, a leading Socialist Party official, and head of the Vienna Traffic Department. Abu Nidal's Al Asifah organization claimed credit for the assassination.

Fawaz Younis: variants Yunis, Rida Yunus; alias Nazeeh. Leader of the six Brigades of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance hijackers who took over Royal Jordanian Airlines Flight 402, a B727 boarding passengers at Beirut International Airport in Lebanon on June 11, 1985. The plane hopscotched through Europe and the Middle East. The hijackers escaped after setting off a bomb on the plane in Beirut. On September 13, 1987, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrested the Lebanese Shi'ite, who was believed to have been the spokesperson identified as Nazih. At the time of his arrest, Younis was lured onto the *Skunk Kilo* yacht off the Cyprus coast by a friend in the hope of buying drugs. He was taken to a U.S. Navy vessel that headed west for a rendezvous off Corsica with the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saratoga.* He was then flown to Andrews Air Force Base and held at Quantico Marine Base. He pleaded not guilty on September 17, 1987, in a 10-minute hearing before U.S. Magistrate Jean F. Dwyer in Washington, D.C., to a five-count indictment of conspiracy, destruction of an aircraft, and hostage taking, the latter count of which carries a life term. On October 7, 1987, he was arraigned in a federal court on charges of air piracy, placing a destructive device aboard an aircraft, committing violence aboard an aircraft, and aiding and abetting a hijacking. On February 12, 1988, U.S. District Court Judge Barrington D. Parker ruled that he could be charged with leading the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner but not with assaulting passengers and blowing up the Royal Jordanian Airline jet at Beirut International Airport. Parker refused to dismiss six conspiracy and hijacking counts under the 1984 Hostage Taking Act and upheld the use of Navy vessels to transport him. However, on

February 23, 1988, Judge Parker threw out Younis's written confession and all other statements he made to the FBI shortly after his arrest. On October 14, 1988, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia Circuit overturned Parker's decision. On March 14, 1989, the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., convicted him of air piracy and taking of hostages. He was found not guilty on three counts of blowing up the aircraft and threatening or harming the passengers. On October 4, 1989, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison. On January 29, 1991, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia upheld the conviction. On March 29, 1993, the Jabal Lubnan Public Prosecution Office indicted him for hijacking the Jordanian plane and blowing it up. His attorney requested extradition.

Younis served almost 16 years in prison. In February 2005, he was released from federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia. On March 28, 2005, the United States deported him to Lebanon for being an illegal immigrant.

Mohammed Yousef: one of three terrorists who, on July 11, 1988, fired machine guns and threw hand grenades at the *City of Poros,* a Greek island ferry that was carrying tourists in the Aegean Sea, killing 11 and injuring 98.

Tahir Yuldashev: variant Tohir; alias Qari Tahir. In 1991, Yuldashev, age 24, led an Islamic uprising in Namangan, Uzbekistan. He then fled to Afghanistan, where he founded the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, which was supported by the Taliban and bin Laden. On October 12, 2001, his U.S. assets were ordered frozen. By March 2004, he had become the leader of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.

Tohir Yuldashev: variant of Tahir Yuldashev.

Fawaz Yunis: variant of Fawaz Younis.

Mohammed Yunis: arrested in Jordan on October 1986 and believed to be the second in command in the plot that led to the July 24, 1985, assassination of Ziyad al-Sati, the first secretary of the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey. The Islamic Jihad Organization and Black September separately claimed credit. Turkey requested extradition.

Valeriy Yurevich: former pilot of the Odessa air brigade who on June 18, 1990, hijacked an empty AN2 and diverted it to Kefken's Kumcagiz Region in the Kandira District of Turkey. He had requested his discharge from the service a few months earlier. He landed on the beach and walked to the nearest gendarmerie post, where he requested asylum. The Soviet Embassy demanded his extradition.

Sedat Yurttas: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. He was sentenced to seven and a half years for advocating support for the PKK.

'Adli Yusuf: member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) diplomatic mission in Nicosia, Cyprus, who on February 1, 1990, was arrested along with a Nicosia resident following a police chase after the duo was involved in a nighttime shooting involving machine guns in the Ayios Dhometios area while trying to sell heroin and hashish.

Ali Yusuf: alias of Hasan Marwan (or Marwan Hasan).

Haji Yuzdenir: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army hijackers of a Turkish Airlines B707 flying from Istanbul to Ankara, Turkey, on

October 22, 1972, and diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. They threatened to blow up the plane if the Turkish government did not release 13 political prisoners, abolish the strike ban in martial law areas, reorganize the universities by giving them greater freedom, engage in land reform, and abolish antidemocratic articles in the constitution. The Turks refused to talk to the hijackers, who surrendered to the Bulgarians the next day. The pilot and a passenger were wounded. Bulgaria granted the hijackers political asylum but sentenced them to two plus years in prison on February 2, 1973. After a decade as a fugitive, he gave himself up to the Turkish Embassy in Vienna, Austria, in July 1982. On October 11, 1983, he was sentenced to 20 years by an Istanbul martial law court.

Z

Zacharia: variant Zechariah; alias of Lt. Abdel Aziz al Atrash

Alexander Zagirnyak: one of two Russian hijackers of an Aeroflot TU134 twin-engine jet flying from Petrozavodsk, Karelia, to Leningrad on July 10, 1977, and diverted to Helsinki, Finland. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden, but there was not enough fuel. They demanded a Finnish crew to fly to Sweden, but Sweden refused them entry. They then demanded to go to another country. The hijackers turned down an offer of a Cessna to fly them out of Finland, and they surrendered on July 11. The Soviets requested extradition the next day and vowed harsh punishment for the two when they were returned under terms of the Soviet-Finnish antihijacking treaty on July 15. On November 10, 1977, he was sentenced to eight years.

Isa Zainutdinov: Dagestani resident, age 62, arrested by police in Makhachkala, Russia, on May 20, 2000, on suspicion of being a "major perpetrator" of the bombing in September 1999 of an apartment building in Buynaksk that killed 64 people. He admitted driving a truckload of explosives to the apartment block but claimed he was unaware of its intended use.

Akhmed Zakayev: aide, age 43, to Chechen separatist leader Aslan Maskhadov. Zakayev was arrested on October 29, 2002, in Denmark for questioning in the October 23, 2002, taking of 900 hostages by Chechen terrorists at a Moscow theater. He was held until November 12 pending investigation. He had been attending the final session of the World Chechen Congress in Copenhagen. On December 3, 2002, Denmark rejected extradition. After suicide terrorists on December 27, 2002, drove a Jeep SUV and a Kamaz heavy truck laden with more than a ton of explosives into the courtyard of the Russian government headquarters building in Grozny, Chechnya, killing more than 80 people and wounding 210 others, he deemed "today's event as a successful retribution act from Chechens." On November 29, 2003, the United Kingdom granted him refugee status. A British judge turned down an extradition request, saying he would have been tortured if he was returned to Russia. He had fought against Russian forces between October 1995 and December 2000.

Izrael Zalmanson: one of 12 Russians accused by the government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. The plane was bound for Petrozavodsk, Karelia, near the Finnish border. The government claimed that the 11 men and 1 woman planned to hijack the plane to Finland and on to Sweden, from where they would work their way to Israel. The trial of 11 of the Russians began on December 15, 1970. A tribunal sentenced them on December 24. Zalmanson is Riga dissident Silva Kuznetsov's brother. Silva Kuznetsov is the wife of Eduard Kuznetsov, one of the two leaders of the group.

Lt. Vulf Zalmanson: brother of Izrael Zalmanson and one of the 12 Russians accused by the

government of intending to hijack an Aeroflot AN2 at Leningrad's Smolny Airport on June 15, 1970. On January 7, 1971, a Leningrad military court sentenced him to 10 years in prison for attempted hijacking, which differed from the primary charges against the other 11 of attempting to immigrate to Israel without permission.

Leyla Zana: one of eight Kurdish legislators found guilty on December 8, 1994, by a Turkish court for involvement with the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and sentenced to prison. Hours before announcement of the sentences, the State Security Court dropped treason charges, which carry the death penalty, against the eight, seven of whom were members of the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party that was outlawed by the government in June 1994. The only woman in the group, she was sentenced to 15 years.

Muhammad Abu Zarat: one of four Palestinian terrorists who were found guilty on February 17, 1983, in Turkey and again sentenced to death for their part in the July 13, 1979, raid on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara that resulted in the death of two security guards. They had been tried twice before at the Ankara Martial Law Command's First Military Court and the Ankara First High Criminal Court, but both times their sentences were annulled.

Imed Ben Zarkaoui: leader of a Milan-based network that was wrapped up on November 6, 2007, in coordinated raids in Italy, France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom that netted 17 Algerians and Tunisians suspected of terrorist ties in Salafist jihadi militant cells that were recruiting would-be suicide bombers for Iraq and Afghanistan. Milan prosecutors ordered the raids in Milan, Bergamo, Verese, and Reggio Emilia. Police found poisons, remote detonators, and manuals. The leaders were identified as Dridi Sabri, Mehidi Ben Nasr, and Imed Ben Zarkaoui, all operating in Italy. Three suspects remained at large. Police said the investigation began in 2003. The detainees were charged with illegal immigration, falsifying ID documents, and helping to hide people sought for terrorist activity.

Amin Aminah Sulayman Za'rul: variant Za'rur. Lebanese arrested on August 14, 1986, in Larnaca, Cyprus, while carrying a loaded pistol and 18 hand grenades in his suitcase. He was scheduled to appear in court on September 22, 1986, on charges of possessing and carrying arms and explosives. His release was demanded on September 5, 1986, by the four hijackers of the Libyan Revolutionary Cells and the Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group who took over Pan American World Airways Flight 73 at the Karachi airport. He was given a seven-year sentence. On January 10, 1987, a bomb consisting of dynamite in a drain pipe exploded at a Larnaca apartment building on Sofronios Khristodhoulou Street; he had lived on the ground floor of the building. A note at the site of the bombing demanded his release. Hizballah was suspected.

Valentin Zasimov: Soviet pilot who flew a small plane to Iran on September 23, 1976, and requested political asylum in the United States. Iran returned him to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 28, 1976, under a Soviet-Iranian antihijacking agreement.

Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed: one of two Yemenis arrested in Germany and extradited to the United States, where they were prosecuted in 2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn, New York, to Hamas and al Qaeda. His colleague, Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al-Moayad, claimed to have sent millions to the groups. Evidence included documents obtained in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Croatia; sources in the United Kingdom and Israel; and electronic surveillance of their hotel room in Germany, where they stayed in 2003.

On March 10, 2005, Zayed was convicted of conspiring to funnel money to al Qaeda and Hamas. He was convicted of attempting to provide

material support to Hamas but acquitted of attempting to aid al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Zayed was represented by Jonathan Marks. On September 1, 2005, Zayed was sentenced to 45 years in prison. As of 2007, he was held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Halit Adil Zayit: arrested on August 7, 1979, by Turkish authorities for assisting the four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) in their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, on July 13, 1979. Police found at the hideout a Kalashnikov rifle, 20 knives, 150 rounds of ammunition, a bulletproof vest, and 2 hand radio receivers.

Muhammad Abu Zera: one of four Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (another name for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) terrorists who took over the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara on July 13, 1979. He was born in Darha, Syria, in 1960. The four were indicted on July 28, 1979, by the Ankara Martial Law Command Military Tribunal for carrying out hostile acts aimed at damaging relations between Turkey and Egypt; premeditated murder; smuggling, possessing, and using bombs; threatening the liberty of more than one person; and other armed acts. On October 25, 1979, a military court sentenced the four Palestinians to two death sentences each for killing two Turkish guards in the attack. On May 23, 1980, Turkey's supreme military court threw out the death sentences and ordered a retrial in a civilian court. On December 23, 1980, an Ankara criminal court sentenced the four Palestinian terrorists to death.

Bogdan Zigic: one of three hijackers of the June 26, 1952, Yugoslavian National Airlines flight from Belgrade to Puola that was diverted to Foligno, Italy, where the trio requested asylum.

Haytham al-Zir: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was sentenced by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992, to three years for handling arms and explosives.

Jihad al-Zir: Palestinian Islamic Jihad member whose trial for setting off a bomb that killed seven people in Patras, Greece, on April 19, 1991, began on May 8, 1992, in a courtroom within the Kordhallos Prison in Piraeus. He was acquitted by an Athens appeals court on July 6, 1992.

Konstandinos Zirinis: alias Pappous. Greek who was arrested on February 14, 1980, along with several other members of the People's Front Initiative, a group formed in November 1979 by members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Authority. The group planned to bomb the embassies and assassinate the ambassadors of the United States, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, and West Germany and sabotage U.S. military bases in Greece. The group received weapons training in the Middle East and had links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Marxist-Leninist Organization of Cyprus.

Djamal Zitouni: variants Jamal Zitouni, Djemal Zetouni. Former militant of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front accused by French security services of being a leader of an armed gang active in the Bir Khadem area that was responsible for an August 3, 1994, attack on a French school, Max Marchand, in Ain Allah, Algiers, that killed five French nationals. He was also suspected of killing two other French nationals in Bir Khadem and two Yugoslavs in the Teklea garden in Ben Aknoun. On November 18, 1994, London's *al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported that he had replaced Abou Khalil Mahfoud as the Armed Islamic Group's leader in Algeria. He reportedly died in late 1996 under mysterious circumstances and was succeeded by Antar Zouabri, who died on July 22, 1997, in a gun battle with authorities.

Jamal Zitouni: variant of Djamal Zitouni

Nikola Zivovic: Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO or SEPO) terrorist found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago, Illinois. He was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Ceslaw Romuald Zolotucho: auto mechanic, age 18, who joined Wieslaw Szymankiewicz, age 20, in hijacking a Lot Antonov 24 flying the Wroclaw–Warsaw–Bratislava run on November 20, 1969, and diverting it to Vienna, Austria. He was sentenced to two years in jail and then ordered expelled from Austria after serving his term.

Marina Zoni: arrested on September 15, 1978, in connection with the March 16, 1978, Red Brigades kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro in Rome.

Yudzel Zoskurt: one of four Turkish People's Liberation Army hijackers of a Turkish Airlines B707 flying from Istanbul to Ankara, Turkey, on October 22, 1972, and diverted to Sofia, Bulgaria. They threatened to blow up the plane if the Turkish government did not release 13 political prisoners, abolish the strike ban in martial law areas, reorganize the universities by giving them greater freedom, engage in land reform, and abolish antidemocratic articles in the constitution. The Turks refused to talk to the hijackers, who surrendered to the Bulgarians the next day. The pilot and a passenger were wounded. Bulgaria granted the hijackers political asylum but sentenced them to two plus years in prison on February 2, 1973.

Mohammed Zozad: name on a Lebanese passport used by a man who checked into the Kreoli Hotel in Glifada, Greece, in June 1988. He was believed part of a group that was going to car bomb a U.S. military base in Greece, but the bomb exploded prematurely, killing the two terrorists.

Mahdi Mohammad Zubeyde: claimed to be innocent and merely fighting for the liberation of Palestine when his trial began at the Fourth High Criminal Court in Istanbul on November 4, 1977, for the attack in Istanbul Airport in August 1976 that led to the deaths of 4 people and injuries to 20 others. He and Mohammad Rashid Husayn were sentenced to life in prison for murder and causing injuries, but the Supreme Court of Appeals reversed the sentences. The prosecutor asked for 5 to 10 years for infiltrating arms into Turkey.

Abd al-Usamah al-Zumar: variant Osama Abdel Zomar. Palestinian student living in Varese, Italy, who was arrested on November 22, 1982, by border police in Kipi, Greece, when customs officials found 60 kilograms of dynamite, detonators, and other material hidden in a Mercedes with a Bari license plate. He was sentenced to 20 months on the border charge and, in 1987, to an additional 20 months for weapons concealment. He finished his sentence on November 29, 1988, but was held in prison pending an extradition decision. On March 23, 1985, the Italian media reported that Greece had decided to extradite him to Italy for the October 9, 1982, attack on Rome's main synagogue with hand grenades and submachine guns in which a two-year-old boy died and 37 persons were injured. On December 6, 1988, Greece rejected Italy's extradition request and deported the Abu Nidal member to Libya. On May 24, 1989, a Rome criminal court judge sentenced him in absentia to life in prison following his conviction for organizing the attack. Zumar had served as president of a group of Palestinian students in Rome.

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Index

Abu Musa Organization, 143
Abu Nidal Organization, 9, 32, 58, 62, 64, 69, 78, 100, 109, 128, 131–32, 144, 151, 178, 188, 194. *See also* Fatah Revolutionary Council; Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems
Action Front of National Socialists-National Activists, 89
Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine, 131
African National Congress, 61, 172
Afrikaner Resistance Movement, 178
Algeria Islamic Group, 113
Algerian Islamic Salvation Front, 60, 193
Amal, 14, 63
'Amrush Martyr Group, 64, 69, 109, 178
Anatolian Federal Islamic State, 171
Anna Maria Ludmann Fighting Unit, 155
Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam), 6–7, 106
Anti-Christian Liberation Front, 4
Anti-State Struggle Organization, 25, 176
Antiterrorist Iberian Command, 133
Arab League, 147
Arab Organization of May 15, 133
Armed Islamic Group (GIA), 92, 167, 193
Armed Propaganda Union for the Liberation of Turkish Armenia, 85
Armed Propaganda Unit, 163
Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, 175
Armenian Revolutionary Army, 3, 7, 56, 70, 75, 162, 182
Armenian Revolutionary Movement, 77, 102
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), 8, 21, 33, 45, 52–53, 56, 59–60, 82, 85, 90, 98, 102–3, 114, 142, 144, 151, 153, 156, 185
ASALA. *See* Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
Al Asifah, 100, 131, 188

Baader-Mainhof Gang, 125, 133, 135, 179
al-Bhuraba terrorist camp, 113
Black June, 65, 134, 177, 180
Black March, 98
Black September Organization (BSO), 8, 10, 13, 36, 59, 62, 71, 78, 109, 112, 115, 144, 152, 162–63, 189
Boot Boys, 91
Brunswick Group, 61, 118, 149
BSO. *See* Black September Organization

Combatant Communist Party, 120
Committee for Solidarity with the Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, 1, 53, 143, 145
Communist Combatant Cells, 145
Croatian Nationalist Movement (Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret), 20
Croatian Nationalist Resistance, 23
Croatian National Liberation Forces, 28, 101, 123, 175

Democracy Party, 8, 39–40, 141
Derunta terrorist camp, 113
Dev Genc, 187
Dev Sol (Turkish Revolutionary Left), 74
DHKP-C. *See* Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front
Direct Action, 137, 144

Eagles of Return, 1
Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, 156
East Turkestan Islamic Movement, 141, 185
Egyptian Gama'at, 128
Egyptian Islamic Group, 128
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), 8, 59, 64, 111, 141–42
Egyptian Revolution, 112, 136
EIJ. *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad
EOKA-B. *See* Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston
Eritrean Liberation Front, 65
Erk (Freedom) Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, 97
Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston (EOKA-B), 12–13, 72, 85, 89, 93, 101, 115, 121, 126, 144, 147

FARC. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia
Fatah, 10, 36, 38, 59, 71, 81, 99, 163, 167. *See also* Force 17
Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC), 36
Federal Frontier Force, 166
Fighters for a Free Croatia, 28, 123, 175
Fighting Communist Party, 120, 134, 147, 167
Fighting Communist Union Party, 134
Fighting International Front, 64, 69, 109, 178
FIS. *See* Islamic Salvation Front

Followers of Islam. *See* Ansar al-Islam
Force 17, 38, 81, 167
FRC. *See* Fatah Revolutionary Council
Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), 72, 77, 130, 147, 154, 158, 194
Free Iraqi Council, 164
Free Land. *See* Terra Lliure

German Athletic Combat Art Association, 136
German People's Union, 53
GIA. *See* Armed Islamic Group
GRAPO. *See* 1 October Antifascist Resistance Group
Grey Wolves, 4, 30, 39, 65, 74, 119, 144
Guinean Armed Forces, 143

Hamas, 193
Harkat-e-Jihad, 81
hawalas, 92
Hernan Botero Moreno Comman, 158
Hizballah, 9, 11, 13, 37, 45, 63, 66, 69, 117, 136, 143, 192
Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), 43, 111
Hoffman Military Sports Group, 62
Hofstad network, 26, 65, 68
Holger Meins Commando, 88, 137, 164
Hrvatski Drzavotvorni Pokret. *See* Croatian Nationalist Movement

IJ. *See* Islamic Jihad
IJO. *See* Islamic Jihad Organization
IMU. *See* Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
IRA. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Iranian People's Mojahedin, 55
Iranian Revolutionary Guards, 16, 37
Irish National Liberation Army, 117
Irish Republican Army. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Irish Worker's Party, 52
Islamic Army for the Liberation of the Holy Sites, 114
Islamic Great East Raiders Front, 29
Islamic Group Military Branch, 86
Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade, 20, 82, 178
Islamic Jihad (IJ), 14, 50, 64, 69, 95, 109, 178. *See also* Egyptian Islamic Jihad; Palestinian Islamic Jihad
Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), 9, 49, 57, 78, 139, 154, 189
Islamic Jihad Union, 53, 148, 161, 186
Islamic Movement, 29
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), 7, 53, 75, 113, 139, 148, 186, 188
Islamic Resistance, 64, 69, 109, 178
Islamic Revival Movement, 140
Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), 60, 82
Islamic State, 14, 73

Japanese Red Army (JRA), 183
al-Jihad, 8, 128
JRA. *See* Japanese Red Army
Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, 94, 143

Karl-Heinz Hoffmann Group, 98
Khalid Akbar Commando, 63
Kosovo Liberation Army, 64
Kurdish Democracy Party, 189, 192
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), 8, 10–12, 21, 31, 34–35, 37, 39–40, 46, 57, 73–74, 77, 90, 102, 116–17, 124, 140–41, 144–45, 156–57, 169–70, 173, 187, 192

LARF. *See* Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction
Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF), 1, 46, 145
Lebanese National Resistance Front, 130
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, 131
Libyan Revolutionary Cells, 80–81, 192

March 14, 68, 143, 153
Martyr Kharmian Hayrik Suicide Squad, 45, 144
al-Mehdi Ben Barka, 75, 143
Mojahedin-e Khalq, 59
Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group, 61
Movement 2 June, 135, 165, 174
Mujahedeen Movement, 3, 31, 98, 145, 184
Muntada al-Ansar al-Islami, 168
Muslim Brotherhood, 113

National Alliance, 105
Nationalistic Front, 136
Nationalist Socialist Democratic Workers Party, 180
National Liberation Front, 144
National Movement Party, 39
National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters. *See* Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston
National Socialist German Workers Party/Foreign Organization, 126
Northern Arab League, 64, 69, 109, 178
Northern Epirus Liberation Front, 9, 22, 88, 121
November 17, 54, 56, 86, 181

1 October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO), 117, 151–52
Organization for Resistance to Zionist Conquest of Palestine, 81
Organization for Resistance to Zionist Occupation, 81
Organization for Victims of Zionist Occupation, 81
Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine, 115
Organization of Cyprus, 23, 26, 44, 81–82, 99, 121, 124, 155, 193
Organization of Struggle against World Imperialism, 54, 110, 132, 155, 179
Organization of the Secret Army, 173
Organization of the Soldiers of God–Martyr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Group, 38, 80–81, 192
Organization of the Unity of the Arab North, 64, 69, 109, 178
Organized Communist Movement, 126
Orly Group, 56
Otpor, 67, 72, 156

Palestine Liberation Army, 115
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), 51
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 15, 28, 48, 96, 132–33, 150, 156, 162, 189
Palestine Popular Struggle Front, 39, 73, 102, 162–63, 178
Palestine Resistance Organization, 64

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), 60, 112, 129, 193
Palestinian Liberation Movement, 101
Palestinian Martyrs, 151
Palestinian Resistance Organization, 69, 109, 178
Parliamentary Opposition Loyal to the People, 126, 180
Party of Free Life of Kurdistan (PEJAK), 39
Party of Liberation. *See* Hizb ut-Tahrir
Patriotic Front, 49
PEJAK. *See* Party of Free Life of Kurdistan
People's Authority, 23, 26, 44, 81–83, 99, 121, 124, 155, 193
People's Front Initiative, 26, 83, 99, 121, 124, 155
People's Liberation Army, 21
People's Mujahedeen, 75, 120, 152
People's Revolutionary Solidarity, 136
PFLP-GC. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command
PIJ. *See* Palestinian Islamic Jihad
PKK. *See* Kurdistan Workers' Party
PLF. *See* Palestine Liberation Front
PLO. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
Popular Forces of April 25, 143
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 3, 23, 26, 31, 40–41, 44, 46, 48, 54, 70, 79–83, 99, 102, 105, 107, 110, 114, 121, 124, 131–32, 134–36, 138, 149, 155–56, 159, 162, 174, 177–78, 186–87, 193. *See also* Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), 32, 35–36, 162
Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), 4, 52, 93, 138, 146

al Qaeda, 2–3, 5–7, 16, 18, 21–23, 25, 29, 31–32, 37–38, 42–49, 51–53, 64, 66, 71–73, 82–83, 90, 92, 96, 98, 100, 105–7, 111–13, 116, 123, 139–41, 145–46, 148, 150, 152, 155, 161, 167–70, 184–86, 192–93
al Qaeda, in Iraq, 7, 21
Al Qoods (Jerusalem) Force, 16, 172

Rabitat ash-Shaghghilah. *See* Workers' League
RAF. *See* Red Army Faction
RB. *See* Red Brigades
Red Army Faction (RAF), 25, 62–63, 68, 88, 102, 106, 117, 120, 122, 124–26, 133–35, 137, 147–49, 155, 157–58, 165–66, 172, 174–79
Red Brigades (RB), 49, 63, 65, 99, 103, 120–22, 137, 147, 149, 167, 194
Red Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, 24, 31, 46, 83, 150, 162, 186–87, 193
Renaissance of the Islamic Heritage, 64
Requirements for Getting into Paradise. *See* Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Batallion of Chechen Martyrs
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), 25, 76
Revolutionary Group for International Solidarity, 22, 88
Revolutionary Militant Wing, 80
Revolutionary Organization 17 November, 181, 187
Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems, 151
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front (DHKP-C), 7–8, 11, 14–15, 19, 22, 28–29, 40–41, 57, 74, 118–19, 165, 169, 171, 186
Revolutionary People's Struggle, 29–30
Revolutionary Socialist Brigade, 58, 172–73
Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Batallion of Chechen Martyrs (Requirements for Getting into Paradise), 20
Russian Liberation Army, 166

al-Saiqa, 15–16, 156
Salafist Group for Call and Combat, 167
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, 3, 32, 83, 98, 145, 167, 184
Savama, 72, 75, 94, 120, 152, 185
Secret Anti-Communist Army, 167
Seventh Suicide Squad, 10, 71
Socialist Patients' Collective, 133, 136, 164
Society for the Revival of Islamic Heritage, 64
SOPO. *See* Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland
Special Purpose Islamic Regiment, 80

Taliban, 5–6, 25–26, 113, 116, 168
Terra Lliure (Free Land), 144
Territorial Communist Cells, 120
Terza Posizione. *See* Third Position
Third Position (Terza Posizione), 107
Third World Relief Agency, 60
TPLA. *See* Turkish People's Liberation Army
Turkish Hizballah, 66
Turkish People's Liberation Army (TPLA), 7–8, 12, 15, 19, 30–31, 46, 55, 66, 90, 97, 152, 187–89, 194
Turkish People's Liberation Party Acilciler, 171
Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front, 90, 119
Turkish Revolutionary Left. *See* Dev Sol
Turkish Revolutionary Youth Federation, 30–31, 187
28 October National Armed Syndicalist Group, 132, 136

Ulrike Meinhof Special Action Group, 155
Unified Nasirite Organization, 24, 113
Unione del Lavoro, 149
Union of Communist Fighters, 65, 99, 103, 120, 122, 154
Union of Imams, 2

Vanguards of Islamic Conquest, 128
VZ58, 183

Women's Association for Democracy, 23
Workers' Autonomy Movement, 120, 135
Workers' League (Rabitat ash-Shaghghilah), 82
www.azzam.com, 5
www.qoqaz.net, 5

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The Terrorist List

THE TERRORIST LIST

Volume 4

North America

Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	ix
THE TERRORIST LIST	1
SELECTED READINGS	297
INDEX	301

Introduction

The following list includes the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism and individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. The list is designed to serve as a directory of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, and aliases from 1950 to 2008 in the regions of North America. It includes individuals with a nationality of one of the countries in the region, whose operations were generally considered to have been conducted in the regions, who were detained in the regions, who were wanted for trial in the regions, against whom an arrest warrant was issued in the regions, and/or whose cases were tried on the soil of the regions. Aliases, nicknames, and *kunya,* when known, are included.

This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies. Then again, inclusion does not mean that the individual is a terrorist. Many of the individuals listed were later determined by a court to be innocent of any involvement in incidents or organizations, or it was determined that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were named as prisoners whose release was demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in non-terrorist hijackings or in nonpolitical criminal activities that are similar to attacks conducted for political motives, and these are included to give a flavor of the security environment that existed during this period. Some of the individuals included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for the actions of those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we have come to know it.

I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I consider the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become governmental leaders.

The list uses the same definitions as my earlier books. International terrorism is the use or threat of use of anxiety-inducing extra-normal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when—through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its resolution—its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I also included incidents that

were initially treated by security authorities as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as hijackings later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation but who did not have terrorist motives.

Because of the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and "also known as" names to mask their identities and to increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to link aliases to the perpetrator's principal name.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are shown with first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. Several transliteration systems are in use for Arabic names. I have tried to include the major variants, again keyed to the principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-, bin,* and *Abd-al.* The last main element is used for alphabetization. For further thoughts on problems in establishing consistency in transliterations, see my article on the topic.[1] Hispanic names are alphabetized according to the individual's patronymic.

Date and place of birth are included when reported, except for nonpolitical, non-terrorist hijackers. Such information is often available in the chronologies.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or to supplant those used by law enforcement, homeland security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records per the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report and was adding 20,000 records each month. This list is not aimed at such exhaustive coverage. The intention behind this list is to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the blognoscenti and members of the commentariat who believe that mere "connecting the dots" is child's play some appreciation for the amount of dots that exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those attempting to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is a Top 10 List of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria for devising such a list could include most events masterminded over a career, most deaths perpetrated, or involvement in a single dramatic event. In no particular order, individuals who should be considered in the hall of shame conversation are as follows:

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
- Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including 9/11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal
- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers

- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq
- FNU LNU (name unknown), mailer of anthrax envelopes

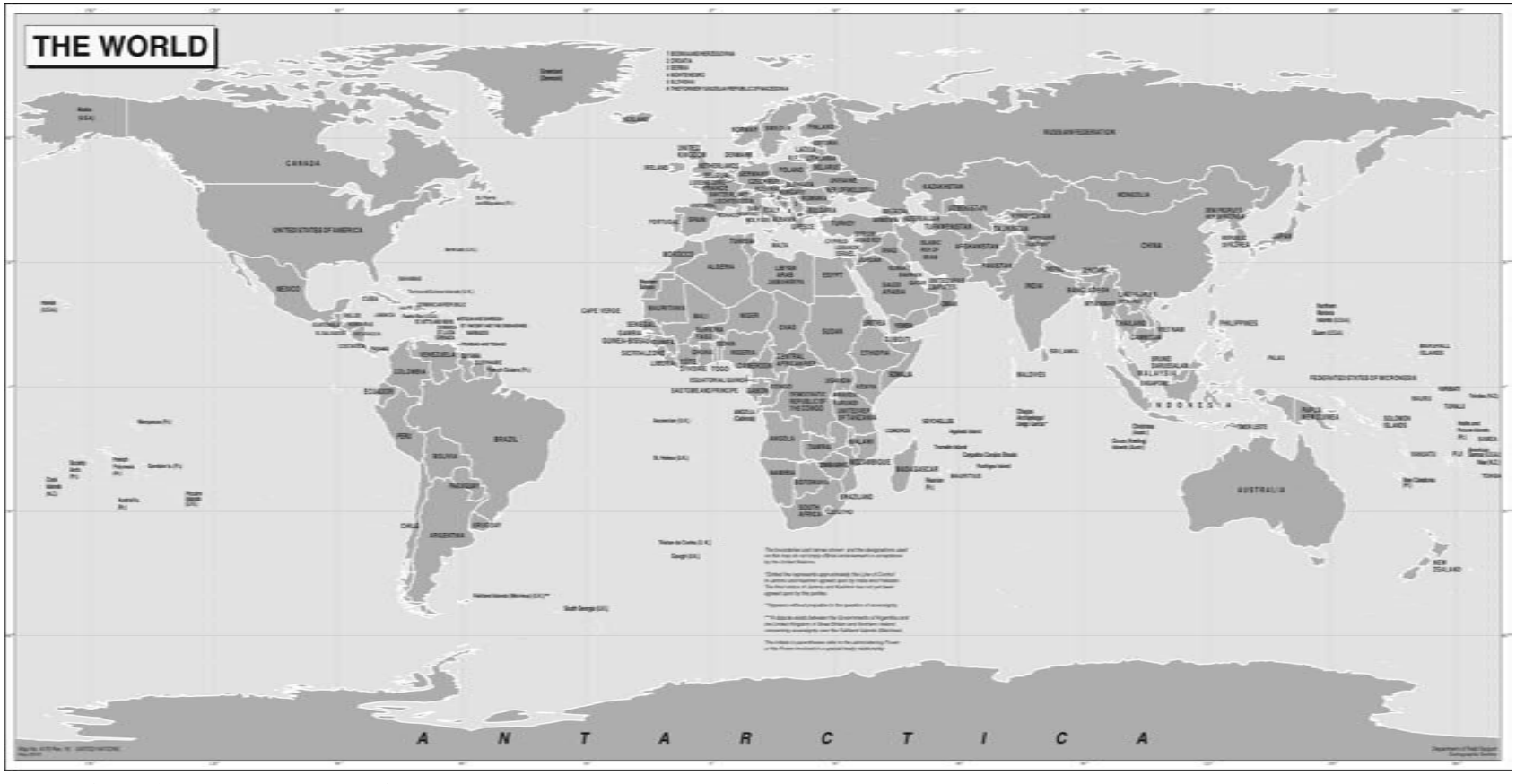
For far more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult my chronologies of events and annotated bibliographies beginning 1968 to the present and published by Greenwood Press and Iowa State University Press. Also helpful are the National Counterterrorism Center's annual *Counterterrorism: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods and Tactics,* published since the mid-1990s, with an interactive online version since 2007. *The Terrorist List: North America* is available as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-1124 USA or from vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com

The fate of many terrorists goes unreported by the media, but numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, or even decades, after their attacks. This list demonstrates that no matter how long it may take, terrorists can be tracked down and brought to justice by like-minded governments.

Edward F. Mickolus
President of Vinyard Software, Inc.

NOTE

1. Edward F. Mickolus, "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," *Journal of Irreproducible Results* 29, no. 2 (1984): 29.



The World. (No. 4170 Rev. 9. UN Cartographic Section.)

A

Mohammed Aatique: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a 42-count federal indictment on June 25, 2003, unsealed on June 27, 2003, for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. The U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told that the men trained and fought for Lashkar-i-Taiba, a group that tries to get India out of Kashmir and has been named a terrorist group by the U.S. government. In raids on June 27, federal agents arrested six men in the Washington, D.C., suburbs and Pennsylvania. Two were already in custody as part of the investigation, which had begun in 2000. Three others were in Saudi Arabia. The nine U.S. citizens and two foreigners faced weapons counts and charges of violating the Neutrality Act. There was no evidence that they intended attacks within the United States. Authorities found pistols and rifles in the homes of some of the defendants. The indictment said they had trained at private and military firearms ranges in northern Virginia to ready themselves for attacks in Chechnya, the Philippines, Kashmir, and other locations. They practiced small-unit tactics on private property in Spotsylvania County, using paintball games as a cover. Two defendants were alleged to have fired at Indian positions in Kashmir after training at a Lashkar camp in Pakistan.

On September 22, 2003, Aatique pleaded guilty to preparing to fight for Muslim causes abroad and admitted that his co-conspirators might have taken up arms against the United States if they had not been arrested. Sentencing was scheduled for December 12. On December 12, he was sentenced to 10 years and 2 months on a gun charge. Judge Leonie Brinkema said she was hamstrung by sentencing guidelines. Prosecutors praised his cooperation in the case. He was represented by attorney Alan Dexter Bowman. (See also Sabri Benkhala, Ali Asad Chandia, Seifullah Chapman, Ibrahim Ahmed al-Hamdi, Khwaja Mahmood Hasan, Masoud Ahmad Khan, Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem, Hammad Abdur-Raheem, Randall Todd Royer, Donald Thomas Surratt, Ali al-Timimi, and Yong Ki Kwon.)

Mohdar Abdallah: Yemeni, age 23, picked up on September 21, 2001, in a San Diego parking lot. He was held as a material witness in New York. Upon returning to San Diego, he was charged with lying on a political asylum application by claiming to be a Somali refugee, an immigration violation. The San Diego State University junior worked with 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Alhazmi at a Texaco station as its assistant manager. He lived in Canada before coming to the United States. A federal judge set his bond at $500,000.

Amir Zaid Abdelghani: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI and charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters; the 47th Street diamond district, run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey. They planned to assassinate Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY); Asm. Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn; UN secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Egyptian president

Hosni Mubarak. They were tied to those charged with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC). Five were arrested in a Queens safe house assembling explosives by combining fertilizer nitrates and diesel fuel in 55-gallon drums. The FBI seized 400 to 500 pounds of explosives, components of a crude timing device, and other bomb-making equipment. Other arrests occurred in Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

On June 25, the eight defendants appeared before a magistrate in U.S. District Court and were charged with conspiracy and attempting to "destroy by means of fire and explosive" buildings used in interstate commerce. The charges included maximum terms of 15 years in prison plus fines of $500,000.

The Jersey City resident moved to the United States from Sudan in 1985. He became a resident alien in 1987 and was to take his citizenship test in June 1993. He had returned to Sudan annually for the preceding eight years to visit his wife and child. He drove a van for a medical supply service. He was accused of testing a bomb timing device, providing money to buy stolen cars, casing target sites, and planning the bombings. U.S. Magistrate James Francis refused to grant bail, saying that he was politically motivated and would pose a threat to the community if released.

He was found guilty on October 1, 1995, of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 30 years. (See also Fadil Abdelghani, Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali, Victor Alvarez, Hsab Babkir, Earl Gant, Clement Rodney Hampton-El, Tariq el-Hasan, Hilmi Ibrahim, Fares Khallafalla, Sheik Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman, Mohammad Saleh, and Osman el-Sheikh.)

Fadil Abdelghani: cousin of Amir Zaid Abdelghani and one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. The Sudanese medical supplies delivery driver and cabbie lived in Brooklyn. He had become a U.S. citizen in 1991 after marrying a U.S. citizen, from whom he was estranged. Another wife lived in Sudan. He had traveled recently to Sudan, Egypt, South American, and the Netherlands. He was denied bail on June 28.

On October 1, 1995, Abdelghani was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 25 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Shareef Abdelhaleen: Abdelhaleen, age 30, was one of 17 people arrested on June 2, 2006, in nighttime raids in the Toronto suburbs. The 17 had a huge cache of explosives, including three tons of ammonium nitrate and a detonator made from a cell phone. They had planned to set off truck bombs at public targets, including power plants in Ontario, the Parliament building in Ottawa, the Toronto Stock Exchange, and the Toronto offices of the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service near the downtown CN Tower. A police spokesperson denied that the group had targeted the Toronto subway system. They also had planned to take over the Canadian Parliament, hold hostages, and behead prime minister Stephen Harper if Canada did not withdraw its 2,300 troops from Afghanistan and to demand the release of Muslim prisoners in Afghanistan and Iraq. The group had wanted to take over the downtown Toronto studios of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and had talked about using remote-controlled toys that would carry explosives into police stations.

On June 3, they appeared in court, charged under the country's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. The 17 had Arabic names and were ages 15 to 43 (later reports said five of them were under age 18). Most of the suspects were believed to be Canadian citizens, but the group included people from Somalia, Egypt, and Pakistan. Most were born in Canada or had arrived as young chil-

dren. Police said the group had trained outside Toronto and were "adherents of a virulent ideology inspired by al Qaeda." Canadian authorities spotted the 17 via Internet chat rooms, e-mail, and telephone communications. They had communicated with fellow militants in the United States and Europe.

On June 4, the *Toronto Star* reported that the government had provided the terrorists with three tons of explosives in a sting operation and intercepted the ammonium nitrate and substituted harmless powder before the arrests. Once the group paid $4,000 for the materials, they were arrested. More arrests outside Canada were expected. Authorities were looking into whether the detainees had links to Islamists held in the United States, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Denmark, and Sweden. Police said 10 of the men had gathered in a wooded area near Washago, 90 miles north of Toronto, for terrorism training.

Abdelhaleen was charged in the explosives plot. (See also Fahim Ahmad, Zakaria Amara, Asad Ansari, Steven Vikash Chand, Mohammed Dirie, Amin Mohamed Durani, Ahmad Mustafa Ghany, Qayyum Abdul Jamal, Jahmaal James, Saad Khalid, Yasmin Abdi Mohamed.)

Abed Jamil Abdeljalil: on March 5, 1997, police in Roanoke, Virginia, arrested 9 men and were seeking a 10th suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the previous seven years. The suspects were held on federal murder, racketeering, narcotics, and extortion charges and were believed to have built a fortune via narcotics distribution and insurance scams involving arson, burglary, robbery, and fraud. The group owned or had a financial interest in 33 restaurants, convenience stores, and other shops. One of the front organizations was SAAR (name beyond acronym unknown), an investment-management agency that reportedly supports Hamas and has ties to Osama bin Laden. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Virginia identified the group as the Abed Family, named after the two brothers who controlled it, Joseph Abed and Abed Jamil Abdeljalil, both born in El Bireh, Palestinian Authority. They and four sons born in northern Virginia, along with a Jordanian, a Saudi, an Iraqi, and an American employee of the U.S. Postal Service, faced charges that could lead to life in prison. (See also Joseph Abed and Ahmad Thiab.)

Fathy Saleh Abdelkhalek: Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 attacks, but later released.

Abdillah S. Abdi: on September 11, 2002, U.S. District Judge James C. Cacheris sentenced Abdi, age 36, and his uncle Abdirahman Sheikh-Ali Isse, age 49, who headed the Al Barakaat branch on Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of wiring more than $7 million from their Raage Associates branch to Al Barakaat's headquarters in the United Arab Emirates over three-plus years. The amounts were always less than $10,000, the Internal Revenue Service's reporting trigger on money laundering. They remained free on bond while they appealed their sentences. In November 2001, the government declared that Al Barakaat was helping to fund al Qaeda through the *hawala* system. The duo pleaded guilty in June 2002 to one count of conspiring to structure transactions to avoid reporting requirements. Abdi was sentenced to five months in prison and five months of home detention.

Mohammed Abdi: naturalized U.S. citizen from Somalia whose phone number and "Mohumed" were scrawled in yellow highlighter on a D.C.-area map found in a blue Toyota left by 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Alhazmi. On November 5, 2001, the resident of Alexandria, Virginia, age 44, pleaded not guilty to 12 counts of unrelated forgery charges in U.S. District Court in Alexandria. He requested a jury trial for allegations that he forged his landlord's name on checks made out jointly to Abdi and the landlord by an Arlington County rent

assistance program. When arrested, Abdi had a clipping about Algerian terrorist Ahmed Ressam in his pocket. Abdi had worked since 1994 as a Burns International security guard assigned to Freddie Mac's headquarters in D.C. He refused to cooperate with the FBI or prosecutors following his September 23, 2001, arrest. On December 13, Abdi pleaded guilty and admitted to depositing a $220 check—and 11 others—in his own bank account rather than giving them to his landlord because his apartment's air conditioning had not been repaired. Abdi faced 10 years in prison.

Meanwhile, Abdi failed an FBI polygraph on whether he had inside knowledge of the 9/11 hijacking (inconclusive) and whether he had contacts with the hijackers (deception indicated). U.S. District Judge T.S. Ellis III ordered Abdi held when it was also revealed that he tried to give five Burns uniforms to a friend, who called the FBI. Abdi was held without bond until his sentencing on January 11, 2002, to four months in prison for forging a signature on a housing subsidy check.

Nuradin M. Abdi: Somali and al Qaeda terrorist, age 32, detained for planning an attack against a Columbus, Ohio, shopping mall. He was arrested on November 28, 2003. He was linked to Ayman Faris, a former cabdriver convicted in June 2003 of an al Qaeda plot in the United States and sentenced to 20 years on October 29, 2003. He was indicted for conspiring to engage in terrorist attacks after traveling to Ethiopia to study "radio usage, guns, guerrilla warfare, bombs, and 'anything to damage the enemy.'" Abdi was also charged with fraud and misuse of documents. He lied on his asylum application and applied for travel documents to Germany and Saudi Arabia for religious study in 1999, when he actually planned to travel to Ogaden, Ethiopia, for jihad training. He returned to the United States in March 2000, using the fraudulent documents. Faris picked him up from the airport. An immigration judge revoked his asylum status on January 28, 2004. Abdi worked at Cell-U-Com, a cell phone business in Columbus, where he provided cell phones to Faris. Abdi was represented by attorney Douglas S. Weigle in the earlier immigration hearings and faced 55 years in prison.

On June 16, Magistrate Mark Abel ordered Abdi to undergo psychiatric tests to determine competency after Abdi slammed his face on a table and smiled vacantly during court hearings.

On November 27, 2007, a Columbus judge sentenced Abdi to 10 years for plotting to bomb an Ohio shopping mall in collusion with a man later convicted of al Qaeda membership. Abdi was to be deported to Somalia after serving his sentence.

Samir Abdoun: arrested on September 22, 2001, Abdoun, age 38, was deported by the United States on December 31, 2004, to Algeria after conviction of immigration and passport violations and Social Security fraud. He had met with two of the 9/11 hijackers.

Mohammad Aidaros Abdulla: Abdulla, age 62, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: fugitive indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on December 19, 2000, on capital charges of playing a direct role in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, having sat next to bin Laden and others on the al Qaeda consultation council that "discussed and approved major undertakings, including terrorist operations." In October 2001, the United States identified him as an Egyptian, circa age 38, five feet eight inches, with weight unknown, and as a co-leader of bin Laden's cells in East Africa at the time of the Africa bombings. He helped plan several al Qaeda

strikes and arranged some of its propaganda tapings. (Possibly same person as in next entry.)

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah: questioned in connection with the November 28, 2002, incident in which three suicide terrorists drove a green four-wheel-drive Mitsubishi Pajero bomb into the Israeli-owned Paradise Hotel resort in Mombasa, killing themselves, 3 Israelis, and 10 Kenyans and injuring 80 others. (Possibly same person as in previous entry.)

Hani Saleh Rashid Abdullah: Yemeni detained as of February 2008 in Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. He was represented by attorney Charles Carpenter.

Mohdar Abdullah: Yemeni, age 24, in federal custody since shortly after the 9/11 attacks, who on July 19, 2002, pleaded guilty to lying to an immigration officer in San Diego. He was suspected of helping three of the 9/11 hijackers get driver's licenses and establish themselves in the United States. The former college student was sentenced to six months on October 2, 2002, with credit for time served.

Ramadan Abdullah: murder suspect, age 24, in whose Brooklyn apartment New York police found bomb-making material on January 4, 1977. They suggested the cache may be connected with the December 29, 1975, La Guardia bombing in which 11 were killed and 75 were injured. A caller claimed a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) commando squad had carried the armed struggle into the United States. A Puerto Rican group, the underworld, and the Symbionese Liberation Army claimed credit as well.

Agron Abdullahu: Abdullahu, age 24, was one of six people arrested on May 7, 2007, by the FBI in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, for planning an attack on Fort Dix to kill 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. They were alleged to have conducted firearms training in the Pocono Mountains in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania. The defendants used cell phones to conduct video surveillances. A Circuit City store clerk spotted footage and jihad training videos they wanted transferred to DVD and alerted authorities in January 2006. An Egyptian military veteran worked with the FBI in befriending a suspect and taping conversations. The FBI said the investigation took 16 months. For the attack the group considered Fort Monmouth in New Jersey, Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, the U.S. Coast Guard Building in Philadelphia, Fort Dix, and other locations. They picked Fort Dix because one of the group delivered pizzas there from his family-owned Super Mario Pizza and had a map of the base. The group also planned to attack a U.S. naval base in Philadelphia just before the Army–Navy football game.

Abdullahu was an ethnic Albanian born in the Serbian province of Kosovo and legally residing in Buena Vista Township in New Jersey, and he worked at a Shop-Rite supermarket. He and his family had fled and obtained asylum in the United States in 1999.

Two of the six were arrested when they showed up at a home to purchase assault rifles that had been disabled by the FBI. The 26-page indictment charged five "radical Islamists" with conspiracy to murder members of the armed forces, which carries a life sentence. Abdullahu was charged with aiding and abetting illegal weapons possession and faced 10 years. The six were held without bond after a May 8, 2007, court appearance.

The six were ordered held without bail on May 11 at a federal detention center in Philadelphia. On May 17, U.S. Magistrate Joel Schneider in Camden denied bail to Abdullahu as a flight risk.

On July 10, federal prosecutors requested an anonymous jury.

On October 30, 2007, Abdullahu pleaded guilty to conspiring to provide weapons and faced five years in prison. He admitted letting the group use his legally owned Beretta 9-mm pistol and a Yugoslav-made semiautomatic rifle. He said he knew it was illegal for them to own the weapons

but did not know it was illegal for them to use the guns at a firing range. He was represented by public defender Richard Coughlin. Sentencing was scheduled for February 6, 2008. Prosecutors said he had a minor role. (See also Mohamad Ibrahim Shnewer and Serdar Tatar.)

Mujahid Abdulqaadir: born Melvin Lattimore of St. Louis, Abdulqaadir, age 51, was arrested on a weapons charge, and as of December 12, 2001, he remained in federal custody. He was mentioned in the indictment of Zacarias Moussaoui and had met Moussaoui at a mosque and roomed with him in Norman, Oklahoma. The FBI also questioned his son, Khalid.

Mufid Abdulqader: top fund-raiser for the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the nation's largest Muslim charity—and half-brother of Akram Mishal. He was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury found little evidence against him, and the judge declared a mistrial. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Joseph Abed: on March 5, 1997, police in Roanoke, Virginia, arrested 9 men and were seeking a 10th suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the previous seven years. Abed was one of two brothers who controlled the group and faced charges that could lead to life in prison. (See also Abed Jamil Abdeljalil.)

Mohammed Abouhalima: on May 29, 1997, he was found guilty of helping his brother Mahmud with the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing by driving him to JFK International Airport after the bombing. He faced a 15-year sentence. Sentencing was scheduled for September 22, 1997. His lawyer said he would appeal. On November 24, 1998, Judge Michael Mukasey sentenced him to eight years in prison.

Mahdi Abousetta: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. The Arlington, Virginia, resident was the financial officer of the McLean, Virginia–based People's Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between $25,000 and $50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Yehuda Abraham: in an August 12, 2003, sting operation, federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, arrested Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yehuda Abraham, age 76, who ran a *hawala,* for conspiracy to operate an unlicensed money transmitting business. Abraham handled the funds transfer for arms dealer Hemant Lakhani and Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed, charged with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. On March 30, 2004, Abraham pleaded guilty to unwittingly handling a $30,000 payment for the smugglers. He could be fined $250,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

Mohammed Absadeh: Jordanian, age 31, held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Hassan Abujihaad: variant Abu-Jihaad; alias of Paul R. Hall.

Osama Sabhi Abulhassan: one of two Dearborn, Michigan, residents, age 20, stopped on August 8, 2006, by police in Marietta, Ohio, on a traffic violation. Police discovered airplane passenger lists, information on airport security checkpoints, $11,000 in cash, and 12 phones. The next day, the duo was charged with money laundering in support of terrorism. On August 10, prosecutors also charged them with soliciting or providing support for acts of terrorism and a misdemeanor count of falsification. They were ordered held on bonds of $200,000 each and were to surrender their passports. They said they had purchased about 600 phones in recent months at stores in southeast Ohio. Their attorneys said the college students were victims of discrimination. Attorney Rolf Baumgartel said, "These are all-American kids that unfortunately, in this day and age since 9/11, have names that call them into question." On August 14, Ohio authorities dropped all charges for lack of evidence. Washington County Prosecutor James Schneider wanted to continue a charge of lying to police.

Joseph Aceto: member of the Sam Melville–Jonathan Jackson Unit indicted on July 15, 1976, for setting off a bomb on an Eastern Air Lines Electra II Lockheed prop jet at Boston's Logan International Airport on July 2, 1976. The blast destroyed the $500,000 plane, and one person was injured. A courthouse built in 1805 sustained $100,000 damage in another Boston blast. A National Guard truck was destroyed in a third bombing in Boston. He was also a member of the Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces.

Abdul Adam: also known as George W. Smith. Held on $50,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 44 to 132 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Catherine Dee Adams: resident of Boyd, Texas, age 35, who was one of four would-be terrorists arrested on April 22, 1997, by the Dallas Joint Terrorism Task Force in a raid on a safe house in rural Wise County. They were planning to stage attacks and rob an armored car in Chico of $2 million on May 1. Her husband, Edward Taylor Jr., was also arrested. Local and federal officials held the suspects without bond. They were charged with conspiracy to commit a robbery affecting interstate commerce, which carries a maximum 20-year sentence.

The terrorists' plan was to blow up a gas refinery owned by Mitchell Energy and Development Corporation in Bridgeport. Two to four pipe bombs would be planted at the refinery, one in a visible location. The foursome believed that an explosion at the refinery would release a deadly cloud of hydrogen sulfide gas, killing the policemen who would arrive to investigate a bomb threat that was to be phoned in by Catherine Adams. After police found the visible bomb, the others would detonate 45 minutes later. The bombing would give them the diversion they needed to rob the truck and use the money to finance other terrorist activities. They provided gas masks to their family members. They had tested small pipe bombs twice in recent weeks in the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands, a 20,000-acre preserve in Montague and Wise counties. Thanks to an informant in the group, the terrorists were arrested. A gas firm spokesperson said that hydrogen sulfide would not have been released because the company produces only "sweet gas."

Abdoreza Afhami: one of 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C., and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. They were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service.

Muhammed Abid Afridi: one of three people arrested by Hong Kong authorities while attempting to buy four Stinger missiles from undercover FBI agents during a September 20, 2002, meeting in a Hong Kong hotel. On November 6, the U.S. Justice Department announced that a naturalized U.S. citizen living in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and two Pakistanis were indicted on October 30 for offering to trade 5 metric tons of hashish and 600 kilograms of heroin for 4 Stingers that they then planned to sell to the Taliban and al Qaeda. Syed Mustajab Shah, age 54, and Muhammed Abid Afridi, age 29, were from Peshawar, Pakistan; Ilyas Ali, age 55, of Minneapolis was a naturalized U.S. citizen from India.

They fought extradition to the United States. Hong Kong magistrate Ariana Ching scheduled extradition proceedings for January 12, 2003. They were represented by attorney Jonathan Acton-Bond. They arrived from Hong Kong on March 6 after giving up their extradition battle. An indictment in the U.S. District Court in Southern California said that Ali had met in April with undercover FBI agents in San Diego to discuss drug deals. The drug charges each carried life sentences and fines of $4 million; supporting terrorists carried a sentence of 15 years and a $250,000 fine. On March 8, 2003, the trio pleaded guilty in a San Diego court to the charges. They were held without bond pending a detention hearing in federal court on March 12.

Babar Ahmad: computer expert, age 30, who worked at Imperial College London and was accused of running two "pro-jihad" U.S.-based Web sites calling for support to terrorism and trying to set up a terrorist training camp in Arizona. The Briton of Pakistani descent was arrested by Scotland Yard on August 5, 2004, on a U.S. extradition request. He was accused of soliciting funds and property via the Internet for "acts of terrorism in Chechnya and Afghanistan," including political murder between 1998 and the end of 2003. New Jersey imam Mazen Mokhtar helped operate the Web sites (www.azzam.com and www.qoqaz.net), deemed "more operational" than scholarly by the Justice Department. Authorities also said he was the cousin of Muhammad Naeem Noor Khan and part of an al Qaeda branch linked to Khalid Sheik Mohammed. He ran the militant organization Abu Khubayb and was arrested and released by British police in December 2003 on suspicion of terrorism.

At Ahmad's court appearance on August 6, U.S. government attorney Rosemary Fernandes said Ahmad had three-year-old documents outlining the specific assignments of each USS *Constellation* Navy battle-group ship, a sketch of its formations, and details of movements and vulnerabilities.

Ahmad was indicted on October 6 by the U.S. attorney in Connecticut for conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, for laundering money for their cause, and for conspiracy to kill or injure people in a foreign country, and including the purchase of bomb-making material and camouflage suits.

On January 5, 2006, a British court ruled that Ahmad could be extradited to the United States. His family appealed. On November 16, 2005, Charles Clarke, the U.K. senior-most law enforcement official, ordered Ahmad's extradition to the United States. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws approved the extradition.

Fahim Ahmad: Ahmad, age 21, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Ahmad was charged in the explosives plot, with importing guns and ammunition, and with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Mahmud Abed Ahmad: variant of Mahmud al-'Abd Ahmad.

Mahmud al-'Abd Ahmad: variant Mahmud Abed Ahmad. On May 12, 1987, the Fatah-

Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Group) warned the United States not to extradite the Palestinian to Israel "under any circumstances, regardless of any legal pretext or agreement used as a justification to hunt down peaceful citizens and fighters." The group also criticized Venezuela for extraditing him to the United States. On February 2, 1989, Judge Edward Korman of the Eastern District of New York ruled that the naturalized U.S. citizen and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) member could be extradited to Israel to face charges of firebombing a bus and murdering its driver. Abu Nidal echoed its warning to the United States on September 30, 1989.

Fayez Ahmed: on June 25, 2001, he opened a bank account at the Standard Chartered Bank in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, that the 9/11 terrorists used to move funds between al Qaeda and the hijacking teams. Ahmed entered the United States days later. A month later, he turned over control of the U.A.E. account to Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, who shipped credit and ATM cards to Ahmed in Florida.

Guleed Hassan Ahmed: alias Gouled Hassan Dourad. Somali, age early 30s, who on April 28, 2007, in his hearing before a U.S. Combatant Status Review Tribunal at Guantánamo Bay denied al Qaeda ties and said he fought only Ethiopian soldiers in Somalia. The U.S. military said he belonged to al-Ittihad al-Islami, was an al Qaeda cell leader in Djibouti, and was part of a group that killed Ethiopians in Mogadishu, Somalia, in 2002. On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees, including Ahmed, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay.

Khaleel Ahmed: U.S. citizens and Chicago-area cousins Khaleel Ahmed, age 26, and Zubair Ahmed, age 27, were arrested on February 21, 2007, on federal charges of conspiracy to conduct holy war against Americans overseas, including U.S. troops in Iraq. A Cleveland grand jury charged three other men and the duo with conspiracy to "kill or maim" Americans between June 2004 and February 2006, for finding recruits and sites for training. On March 21, 2007, he pleaded not guilty. He faced life in prison.

Nasser K. Ahmed: Egyptian, age 39, accused by the FBI of being a terrorist. He was incarcerated based on classified evidence linking him to Sheik Abd-al-Rahman, who led the conspiracy to bomb the United Nations. He was Abd-al-Rahman's interpreter. He was released after spending three and one-half years in a New York jail. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) intended to deny his asylum request and have him deported.

Ruhal Ahmed: one of five U.K. citizens held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban who was deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was immediately arrested on suspicion of terrorism and released after questioning the next day.

Said Ahmed: variant Saeed Ahmed; alias of Abdul Hakim Murad. Pakistani associate of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf who was seen running from a burning apartment in Manila, Philippines, on January 6, 1995. Police found explosives, wires, Bibles, pictures of the Pope, and maps of the papal route. A laptop computer had details of terrorist plots and Yusuf's aliases. He was arrested on January 9, 1995, while making bombs in another Manila apartment. On April 13, 1995, federal officials in New York charged him with conspiring to plant bombs on commercial U.S. aircraft.

Syed Haris Ahmed: Pakistani-born naturalized American, age 21, based in Atlanta, who in March 2005 joined Ehsanul Islam Sadequee in a meeting in Toronto with Canadian Islamic extremists to explore attacks on military bases and oil refineries. In April 2005, the duo drove Ahmed's pickup

to Washington, D.C., where they videotaped the U.S. Capitol, World Bank headquarters, a Metro station, a hazardous materials vehicle, and fuel storage tanks. The videos went to al Qaeda Internet leader Younis Tsouli and Abid Hussain Khan, who faced terrorism charges in the United Kingdom. Ahmed was arrested by the FBI in July 2006 after returning to the United States following an attempt to find terrorist training in Pakistan. Ahmed said he had traveled to Canada with Sadequee to meet with "like-minded Islamic extremists" to discuss "strategic locations in the United States suitable for a terrorist strike, to include oil refineries and military bases." Ahmed and Sadequee faced 60 years in prison. Ahmed was an engineering student at Georgia Tech. He was represented by attorney Jack Martin.

Zubair Ahmed: U.S. citizens and Chicago-area cousins Zubair Ahmed, age 27, and Khaleel Ahmed, age 26, were arrested on February 21, 2007, on federal charges of conspiracy to conduct holy war against Americans overseas, including U.S. troops in Iraq. A Cleveland grand jury charged three other men and the duo with conspiracy to "kill or maim" Americans between June 2004 and February 2006, by finding recruits and sites for training. They faced life in prison.

Syed Talha Ahsan: owner of the defunct jihadi Web site www.azzam.com who faced extradition to the United States from the United Kingdom as of March 2007.

Hamid Aich: Algerian, age 34, who police in Canada, Ireland, and the United States said on January 21, 2000, was wanted for questioning. He shared an apartment in a Vancouver suburb with Abdelmajid Dahoumane, one of the suspects in the millennium bomb plot by Algerian Islamic extremists.

Mohammad Ahmad Ajaj: Palestinian refugee seeking U.S. asylum who was in jail at the time of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was serving six months for entering the United States from Pakistan with a false Swedish passport identifying him as Khurram Khan. He had entered the United States illegally at JFK airport on September 1, 1992, carrying 12 bomb-making and chemical manuals. Two manuals bore the fingerprints of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf. Ajaj was released on March 1 but was rearrested on March 9, 1993. He was represented by attorney Lynne Stewart, who said that he had applied for asylum in 1991. Israel said he had been a member of Fatah and later joined the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, training at a jihad camp in Pakistan. On May 7, 1993, he was named at a detention hearing in U.S. District Court in Manhattan as the sixth suspect in the WTC conspiracy. On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. On March 4, 1994, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

Abdullah Saleh al Ajmi: Kuwaiti, age 29, who set off a suicide bomb in Mosul, Iraq, near a police patrol in March or April 2008. Three suicide bombings that day killed 7 people, including 2 police officers, and wounded 28 others. Al Ajmi was released from Guantánamo to Kuwait in November 2005. He had been accused of being a Taliban fighter. He was represented in April 2002 by Shearman and Sterling, who represented a dozen Kuwaiti detainees. In 2004 in *Rasul v. Bush,* the U.S. Supreme court ruled in favor of their habeas corpus petition. Prosecutors opposed his release from Guantánamo because he had deserted from the Kuwaiti Army to join the Afghan jihad, had been supplied with grenades by the Taliban, had admitted to fighting for the Taliban, was captured in an area frequented by bin Laden, demonstrated

"aggressive" behavior in Guantánamo, and was a threat to the United States and its allies.

In Kuwait in May 2005, he was tried for membership in al Qaeda and for raising money for the group, but he was acquitted and released. He traveled from Kuwait to Iraq via Syria. In his martyrdom video, he said, "Whoever can join them and execute a suicide operation, let him do so. By god, it will be a mortal blow. The Americans complain much about it. By God, in Guantánamo, all their talk was about explosives and whether you make explosives. It is as if explosives were hell to them."

It was the first suicide bombing in Iraq linked to a former Guantánamo detainee. The Defense Intelligence Agency claimed that about 36 of the circa 500 Guantánamo alumni returned to terrorism.

Kamran Akhtar: alias Kamran Shaikh. Pakistani resident of Elmhurst, Queens, New York City, age 36, who was arrested on July 20, 2004, in Charlotte, North Carolina, when he was spotted videotaping skyscrapers in downtown Charlotte (including the Bank of America and Wachovia buildings). On August 10, he was ordered held on federal charges that he lied about his immigration status. He had been ordered to leave the United States in 1998 by a New York immigration court but had stayed. His camera held video of buildings in Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, and New Orleans, along with footage of an Austin dam and trolley and transportation systems in several cities. Akhtar's videotapes of Disneyland, the Golden Gate Bridge, and Las Vegas tourist attractions became the subject of dispute between Las Vegas officials and Detroit prosecutors. In one tape, someone mentioned Khalid Sheik Muhammad. Seven videotapes had commentary in Urdu. FBI officials said this did not constitute a specific threat.

On October 8, Akhtar pleaded guilty to immigration charges and was sentenced on January 24, 2005, to six months in jail. After serving his sentence, he was ordered deported to Pakistan.

Jamal Akkal: Gaza-born Canadian citizen, age 24, arrested by Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip on November 1, 2003. He was charged with conspiring to commit manslaughter. On November 24, 2004, he pleaded guilty to planning attacks on Israelis in North America and was sentenced by a military court to four years in prison. He had planned to attack Israeli officials traveling in the United States and to bomb Jewish targets in North America.

Abdurahman Alamoudi: naturalized U.S. citizen, age 51, born in Eritrea and founder of the American Muslim Foundation and the American Muslim Council. On August 16, 2003, London police arrested Alamoudi when they found $340,000 in undeclared cash in his luggage as he was preparing to travel to Damascus, Syria. He was freed after forfeiting the cash. He said an unidentified Libyan official had given him the money in a London hotel room.

On September 28, 2003, U.S. authorities arrested Alamoudi as he attempted to enter the United States. He was charged on September 30, 2003, with illegally accepting money from Libya to influence U.S. policy and funding terrorists in the United States and abroad. Federal prosecutors said that the $340,000 he was carrying when arrested in August 2003 in London "was intended for delivery in Damascus to one or more of the terrorists or terrorist organizations active in Syria" such as al Qaeda, Hizballah, the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. The U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, was told that he had also given four checks for several hundred dollars each to pay the "salary" of Patrice Lumumba Ford. Two other checks paid the utilities of Ahmed Bilal. Alamoudi had obtained his U.S. citizenship in 1996, but prosecutors said it was fraudulently obtained because he had lied on his immigration application.

On October 23, 2003, he was indicted on charges of taking money from a nation designated as a terrorist patron, money laundering, and fraud. The 18-count indictment said he had assisted al

Qaeda and Hamas. One of the charities to which he sent $160,000 was implicated in the foiled December 2000 millennium plot by al Qaeda to bomb Los Angeles International Airport and the Seattle Space Needle. The government said he had been in contact with eight known terrorists.

In mid-June 2004, the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* reported that Alamoudi, who was being held in an Alexandria jail on 34 counts of money smuggling, had claimed that Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi intended to use the money to finance the assassination of Saudi government leader Crown Prince Abdullah. The *Post* said his story was corroborated by Libyan intelligence colonel Mohamed Ismael, who was in Saudi custody. Alamoudi said he had met twice with Qadhafi in May and June 2003 regarding the plot. Ismael and his confederates were arrested in Egypt.

On July 30, 2004, Alamoudi pleaded guilty to illegally moving nearly $1 million cash from Libya and admitted working with two Saudi dissidents—Mohammad Massari and Saad Faqih—in the assassination plot. He pleaded guilty to tax violations and lying on his immigration form. On October 15, U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Alamoudi to the maximum 23-year prison term; he had faced life without the plea bargain. Alamoudi lost his U.S. citizenship and signed a deportation order.

Abdulaziz Alangari: Saudi arrested in New York City and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Vincent Alba: questioned by New York Police regarding the August 3, 1977, Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) bombing of a Department of Defense building and the Mobil Building in New York City. His roommate was arrested for illegal possession of a shotgun, a revolver, and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Ali A. Albanna: nephew, age 29, of Mohammed Albanna arrested in Buffalo, New York, on December 17, 2002, on allegations of involvement in the unauthorized transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas* in violation of the USA Patriot Act.

Mohammed Albanna: leader, age 51, of the Lackawanna, New York, Yemeni community and owner of Queen City Cigarettes and Candy Company who was arrested in Buffalo, New York, on December 17, 2002, on allegations of involvement in the unauthorized transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas* in violation of the USA Patriot Act. Also arrested were family members Ali A. Albanna and Ali Taher Elbaneh. The trio pleaded not guilty. On January 8, 2004, a new charge of illegally sending $3.5 million to Yemen replaced previous charges. On January 12, he pleaded not guilty.

Tarek Abdelhamid Albasti: Egyptian American, age 29, arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and held as of November 2001 by federal officials in their 9/11 investigations. By November 2002, he had been released and did not testify before any grand jury.

Kamel Albred: Iraqi, age 33, who was one of 21 men in seven U.S. states indicted in October 2001 for fraudulently obtaining commercial driver's licenses to haul hazardous materials.

Hasan Saddiq Faseh Alddin: possibly a mistransliteration of Aladdin. Saudi who was believed to have roomed with a friend of two of the 9/11 hijackers and who was arrested in the United States on immigration charges on May 27, 2004.

Tahir Ibrihim Aletwei: Jordanian foreign-exchange graduate student, age 30, at the University of Texas at Arlington who on January 31, 2003, was arrested and charged with immigration violations, making him subject to deportation. He had come to the United States in August 2001 to study software engineering. Due to achieve a master's degree in three months, he was ordered thrown out of the country on February 7, 2003,

after he acknowledged that he had considered becoming a suicide bomber if the United States invaded Iraq. He told Immigration Judge D. Anthony Rogers, "I was looking at America as my enemy. If someone would have approached me and asked me to do something against the country, I was willing to do it." He confessed hoping that his story would protect the United States from those with similar thoughts and feelings.

Dimitri K. Alexiev: one of two Bulgarian-born would-be hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 710 on July 5, 1972. The duo forced the pilot to fly to San Francisco, where they demanded $800,000, two parachutes, and a flight to Siberia. FBI agents carrying the money entered the plane but fired on the hijackers, killing them and killing a passenger in the crossfire, as well as wounding two others.

Ahmed Alghamdi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey and pulled sharply right, and it just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. They crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M.

Hamza Alghamdi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 20, who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey and pulled sharply right, and it just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. They crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M. Alghamdi had been the first hijacker to depart from Saudi Arabia, leaving his Baljurshi home 18 months earlier.

Saeed Alghamdi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's International Airport with 45 people, including 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers subdued the pilots and then forced several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die. Oracle software executive Todd Beamer, a former star athlete at Illinois' Wheaton College, indicated to GTE colleague Lisa Jefferson that the passengers were about to fight the terrorists, ending his conversation with "Let's roll." The plane made a hairpin turn over Cleveland and headed for Washington, D.C. The plane then made seven sharp turns and crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M., killing all on board.

Nawaf Alhamzi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, D.C., with its transponder turned off. It headed full throttle toward the White House but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon and slid into the west face, cutting a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

Salem M. S. Alhamzi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and

crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, D.C., with its transponder turned off. It headed full throttle toward the White House but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon and slid into the west face, cutting a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

Abid Noraiz Ali: one of 5 to 19 names involved in the one-week hunt for would-be terrorists; the report turned out to be a hoax, and the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003.

Ahmad Muhammad Hamid Ali: variant Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali; aliases Shuaib, Abualslam al-Surir, Ahmed Ahmed, Ahmed the Egyptian, Ahmed Hemed, Hamed Ali, Ahmed Shief Abu Islam, Ahmed Mohammed Ali, Ahmed Hamed, Ahmed Mohammed Abdurehman, Abu Khadiijahb, Abu Fatima, Ahmad al-Masri. Egyptian, born in 1965, wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, destroy U.S. buildings and property, and destroy the U.S. national defense infrastructure. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is circa five feet seven inches tall. He may have formal training in agriculture and may have worked in this vocation. He lived in Kenya until August 2, 1998, when he fled to Pakistan. He may be living in Afghanistan.

Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali: alias Ammar al-Baluchi. Born in Pakistan and raised in Kuwait, Ali was one of the 14 detainees transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay as announced by President Bush on September 6, 2006. On March 30, 2007, Ali told a U.S. military commission hearing that he had no ties to the Taliban or al Qaeda. He was accused of preparing an attack against the U.S. Consulate in Karachi when he was arrested in 2003. He admitted to wiring more than $100,000 to 9/11 hijacker Marwan al-Shehhi as a favor.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges against six individuals detained at Guantánamo believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks. The six, including Ali, were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and providing material support for terrorism. Ali was also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. He had provided $127,000 for the 9/11 attackers and facilitated their travel to the United States.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment before the Guantánamo military commission, he said he wanted to represent himself. He spoke English fluently. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Bilal Sunni-Ali: acquitted in the federal district court in Manhattan on September 3, 1983, in connection with the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

David Nasser Ali: Ali, age 40, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Iftikhar Khozmai Ali: one of 5 to 19 names involved in the one-week hunt for would-be terrorists; the report turned out to be a hoax, and the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003.

Isa Abdullah Ali: alias of Cleven Holt.

Khalid Ali: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Khyzar Ali: variant of Khyzer Ali.

Khyzer Ali: variant Khyzar Ali. One of nine family members arrested by Lahore police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen was a former Florida resident. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Mukarram Ali: one of two Saudis picked up in Norman, Oklahoma, on September 11, 2001. He was mentioned in the indictment of Zacarias Moussaoui as having roomed with him in Oklahoma. His nationality was unclear; some reports said he was Indian. By November 2002, he had been released.

Siddiq Ibrahim Siddiq Ali: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. The FBI filed a criminal complaint in U.S. District Court in New York identifying the Sudanese as the leader of the group. He had worked on the defense team of El Sayyid Nosair, the Palestinian convicted of weapons violations in connection with the assassination of Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), on November 5, 1990.

Ali immigrated to the United States in 1988 as a permanent resident alien with a green card. He had a college degree in education. He married a U.S. citizen who was a Trinidad-born Muslim. He worked as a New York security officer, as a taxi driver, in the front offices of two Egyptian hotels, and as a guard for the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, whose offices were in the World Trade Center. He had 10 traffic violations in a seven-month period.

He told an informer on May 10, 1993, that he had Sudanese UN mission friends who could get diplomatic plates to help get a car bomb into the UN building. He also said he could get a Sudanese mission van for the job.

On June 25, 1994, he agreed to turn state's evidence. On February 6, 1995, he pleaded guilty to seven counts and signed an agreement to cooperate with the prosecution. He faced life in prison. He said that the conspirators had considered kidnapping former president Richard M. Nixon and former secretary of state Henry A. Kissinger and holding them hostage to force the release of El Sayyid A. Nosair, one of the defendants. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Jose Alicea: alias of Jose Padilla.

Abdul Tawal Ibn Ali Alishtari: charged in the United States in February 2007 with terrorism financing, material support of terrorism, and money laundering. Alishtari, age 53, pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan, New York. In 2003, he donated $20,000 to the National Republican Senatorial Committee and more than $15,000 to the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Bilal Alkaisi: Lebanese or Jordanian resident of New York and New Jersey arrested on March 24, 1993, and charged with using explosives to cause the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, where he pleaded not guilty. On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993.

Ahmed Allali: Algerian, age 37, who on June 17, 2005, was sentenced in Indianapolis, Indiana, to a year in prison after he pleaded guilty to three counts of making false statements by pretending to have information about an al Qaeda plot to bomb five U.S. cities.

Alain Allard: one of two Canadian hijackers of National Airlines Flight 91, a B727 flying from New York to Miami, Florida, on May 5, 1969,

and diverted to Havana, Cuba. He and Jean Pierre Charrette remained fugitives.

James R. Allbee: Portland resident who hijacked a United Airlines flight on August 23, 1979, and forced the pilot to return to Portland. He surrendered to the FBI.

Naser Rahimi Almaneih: Iranian arrested on October 4, 1980, by the FBI in his framing and glass shop, where they found two pipe bombs. He was sentenced to 50 years in prison on August 23, 1981, for setting off two Iranian Liberation Army bombs at a meeting of the pro-Khomeini Iranian Students Association at Berkeley High School in San Francisco on August 20, 1980. He was charged in a seven-count federal indictment for threatening president Jimmy Carter's life three times, attempting to bomb a pro-Khomeini rally at San Jose State, and making two bombs that exploded during an Iranian cultural event at the University of California at Berkeley.

Khalid Almihdhar: variant Khalid al-Midhar. One of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots on board. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, D.C., with its transponder turned off. It headed full throttle toward the White House but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon and slid into the west face, cutting a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

In January 2000, Almihdhar was videotaped meeting with al Qaeda operatives in Malaysia. In August 2001, the CIA added him to a watch list, but the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and FBI were unable to find them.

Anwar Mohamed Almirabi: Saudi arrested in Arlington, Texas, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Hassan Almrei: Syrian citizen, age 26, arrested by Canadian authorities in October 2001 for training at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Almrei, accused of al Qaeda affiliation, was on a hunger strike.

Ahmed Alnami: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's International Airport with 45 people, including 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers subdued the pilots and then forced several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die. Oracle software executive Todd Beamer, a former star athlete at Illinois' Wheaton College, indicated to GTE colleague Lisa Jefferson that the passengers were about to fight the terrorists, ending his conversation with "Let's roll." The plane made a hairpin turn over Cleveland and headed for Washington, D.C. The plane then made seven sharp turns and crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M., killing all on board.

Abdullah Alnoshan: Saudi employee, age 44, of the Muslim World League, a Saudi-based charity suspected of terrorist financing, arrested on July 22, 2005, at his home in Alexandria, Virginia. On July 25, 2005, FBI and Homeland Security agents raided the group's Falls Church, Virginia, offices and confiscated computers, photographs,

and immigration documents. He was represented by attorney Ashraf Nubani.

Abdulaziz Alomari: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots, from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board. Some reports said Alomari lived in Vero Beach, Florida, with his wife and four children; other reports said no hijackers were accompanied onto the plane by family members.

Eyad M. Alrababah: Jordanian resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who on February 27, 2002, was identified as one of five people publicly charged with helping two of the 9/11 Pentagon hijackers—Hani Hanjour and Khalid Almihdhar—get Virginia ID cards. He was the first to point out the loophole in Virginia law and helped them get to Virginia from New York in August 2001. He went to the FBI on September 29, 2001, after seeing newspaper photos of the hijackers. He was charged on November 16 with federal fraud charges in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia. He said he had helped more than 50 illegal aliens get such IDs through Virginia's DMV. On April 17, 2002, he pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit ID fraud and was sentenced to time served and ordered to be deported.

Sami Alshaalan: Sami Alshaalan, age 28, and his brother, Sattan Alshaalan, age 23, were held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations. The duo claimed membership in the Saudi royal family.

Sattan Alshaalan: Sattan Alshaalan, age 23, and his brother, Sami Alshaalan, age 28, were held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations. The duo claimed membership in the Saudi royal family.

Mohand Alshehri: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 23, who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey and pulled sharply right, and it just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. They crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M.

Wail Alshehri: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots, from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board. Wail Alshehri, age 28, was possibly Waleed Alshehri's brother.

Waleed M. Alshehri: one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots, from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board. Waleed Alshehri, between 22 and 28 years old, was possibly Wail Alshehri's brother.

Victor Alvarez: alias Mohammad. One of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. The Jersey City resident was a U.S. citizen born in Puerto Rico and had worked in a supermarket near his house. He was denied bail. He was accused of providing a rifle to protect

the safe house, agreeing to obtain stolen cars for carrying bombs, and mixing the diesel oil and fertilizer.

On October 1, 1995, the auto mechanic and carpenter was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, attempted bombing, charges involving interstate transportation, and the use and carrying of firearms. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Sahim Alwan: one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin arrested on September 13–14, 2002, who resided in Lackawanna, New York, and were identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. The five were well known in the local community. One was voted the high school's friendliest senior. Four are married; three have children.

In June 2001, they attended the al Qaeda al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and learned how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons, and they left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda). The camp was also attended by American Taliban John Walker Lindh, and the recruits were addressed by bin Laden.

The defendants were identified as Sahim Alwan, age 29; Faysal Galab, age 26; Yahya Goba, age 25; Safal Mosed, age 24; and Hasein Taher, age 24, and they lived within a few blocks of one another. Two associates were believed to be in Yemen; another was out of the country. The associates, identified only as A, B, and C, included two U.S. citizens from Lackawanna. Prosecutors later identified the ringleader as unindicted coconspirator Kamal Derwish, age 29, believed to be living in Yemen. The defendants were later joined by Mukhtar al-Bakri, age 22, who, with Alwan, admitted attending the camp.

At the September 19 bail hearing, Alwan was represented by court-appointed attorney James Harrington, who said his client was seeking religious training at the Tablighi Jamaat school in Pakistan and naively visited the camp. Alwan said, "I was scared and missed my family, and on Day Six I pleaded to let me go. I faked an ankle injury to get them to let me go." Alwan worked as a security guard at the Iroquois Job Corps Center in Medina, New York. He told *Buffalo News* in September 2001 that he had been attacked by seven men during the Persian Gulf War in 1991.

The FBI began their investigation when the men came to Lackawanna in June 2001. The Bureau said there was no evidence that they were planning a specific attack in the United States. Federal prosecutors noted on September 27 that some of the accused had tapes and documents in their homes that called for suicide operations against Islam's "enemies." Alwan had audiotapes calling for jihad and martyrdom. One tape included a lecture by a radical Islamic cleric who called for "fighting the West and invading Europe and America with Islam."

On October 8, Judge Schroeder released Alwan on $600,000 bond but ordered the other five held without bail. Alwan had assisted the FBI after returning from Afghanistan. The judge said he must remain in his home most of the day and pay for a GPS device that would track his movements. He must also allow the FBI to search him or his home at any time. One of his phone lines would be tapped.

On October 21, a federal grand jury indicted the six on charges of providing and attempting to provide support to al Qaeda and with conspiring to provide material support to the terrorists. They pleaded not guilty.

On April 8, 2003, Alwan acknowledged that he had met bin Laden in Afghanistan in 2001 and pleaded guilty to supporting al Qaeda by attending the al Farooq camp and receiving weapons training there. On December 17, Sahim Alwan was sentenced to nine years.

Zakaria Amara: Amara, age 20, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on

June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Amara was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Mohammad Zaki Amawi: citizen of the United States and Jordan, age 26, and one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio, charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs, shoot handguns, and set up a fraudulent non-profit organization. Amawi tried to acquire chemical explosives and threatened to kill President Bush. He left Toledo in August 2005 and flew from Detroit to Jordan, carrying five laptops that he planned to give to jihadis. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They faced life in prison. They had been indicted the previous week. They pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo to charges of conspiracy to kill or maim people outside the United States. On February 28, 2006, a federal magistrate ordered him held without bail. Prosecutors said he has a family in Jordan and regularly travels overseas. During their trial on April 23, 2008, undercover informant Darren Griffin said the trio had met only once during the two years he had investigated them.

Amawi was one of three men convicted by a federal grand jury in Ohio on June 13, 2008, of plotting to kill U.S. soldiers in Iraq. A former Army Special Forces soldier posing as a radical recorded the men talking about training in explosives, guns, and sniper tactics for about two years beginning in 2004. U.S. District Judge James G. Carr did not set a sentencing date. The trio faced life in prison. They had been raising money for their jihad against U.S. troops.

Maria Amendola: indicted on August 12, 1978, by a court in Burlington, Vermont, on misdemeanor charges of joining two men in aiding Kristina Katherina Berster, a suspected West German terrorist, who was arrested on July 16, 1978, as she attempted to enter Vermont from Canada using a fake Iranian passport. Amendola was released on a $5,000 bond.

Shahla Amenli: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, charges were dismissed against her and her husband, Mohammad S. Tofighi.

Adham Amhaz: one of four Lebanese nationals arrested March 2001 in the United States on charges of supporting Hizballah by smuggling cigarettes from low-tax North Carolina to states with higher tobacco taxes. Amhaz, age 35, was arrested for extradition by Canadian authorities on October 2001.

Abu Suhayb al-Amriki: alias of Adam Yahiye Gadahn.

Azzam al-Amriki: alias of Adam Yahiye Gadahn.

Brian David Anderson: Canadian, age 61, wanted by the United States for fraud and financing a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan. He was arrested in Spain on March 12, 2007.

Spec. Ryan G. Anderson: tank crew member, age 26, from the National Guard's 81st Armor Brigade in Washington State arrested by federal officials on February 12, 2004, on charges of trying to provide information to al Qaeda. Federal

officials posed as terrorists in a sting against Anderson, who offered to provide "information about the capabilities and vulnerability of some U.S. weapons systems." He was turned over to the Army for prosecution. He graduated from Washington State University in 2002 with a degree in military history and an emphasis on the Middle East. He had converted to Islam five years before. He bragged on the Internet for years about his mastery of guns and military skills, using the screen name "aka gunfighter." On September 2, 2004, a court in Fort Lewis, Washington, convicted him on five counts of trying to help al Qaeda by providing information about U.S. troops, including methods for killing soldiers. He tried to give terrorists information about troop strength and tactics. He passed on diagrams of tanks and their vulnerabilities to undercover agents posing as al Qaeda operatives. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Francesco F. Anile: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines 403, a DC8 flying from Newark, New Jersey, to Miami, Florida, on April 21, 1971. The Italian-born hijacker wanted to go to Italy. The pilot determined he was unarmed and flew to Miami, where federal agents took Anile into custody. He was given a suspended sentence.

Asad Ansari: Ansari, age 21, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Ansari was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Hamid Reza Arabzadeh: one of 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C., and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. They were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service.

Pompilio Aragon Zamora: alias Pomponio. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Maher Arar: Canadian Syrian arrested at JFK airport in New York City in September 2002. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held for a day in Jordan. He was later returned to Canada.

Yassin Muhiddin Aref: Iraqi Kurd, age 34, and imam of the Masjid al-Salam mosque in Albany, New York, who was arrested with a worshipper on August 5, 2004, and charged in a sting with helping a government informant sell a shoulder-fired grenade launcher to terrorists. The two were charged in U.S. District Court in Albany with concealing material support for terrorism and participating in a money-laundering conspiracy. The rocket-propelled grenade was to be used against a Pakistani diplomat in New York City as a punishment for pro-U.S. policies. The informant was a convicted felon who said he was working for Jaish-e-Mohammed, a Pakistani Islamic terrorist group. The duo had ties to Ansar al-Islam, the Iraq-based al Qaeda affiliate, and was paid $65,000 in cash for their participation. Each made his $250,000bail and was released.

German Arevalo Hernandez: alias Porfirio. Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front member indicted on July 11, 1991 (the indictment was unsealed on July 30, 1991), for the January 2, 1991, shoot-down of a U.S. UH-1 Huey military transport helicopter with a missile near the village of Lolotique, El Salvador, killing three American crewmen on board. On July 30, 1991, the FBI office in Miami issued an arrest warrant, charging him with two counts of first-degree murder of an American outside the United States and two counts of using a machine gun in a violent crime. He faced a life sentence. He voluntarily surrendered on March 17, 1992. His defense lawyer requested that he be included in the amnesty decree

promulgated by the government with the end of the guerrilla war. Extradition to the United States was denied. On May 24, 1993, he was freed by judicial authorities after passage of a general amnesty law.

Sami Amin al-Arian: University of South Florida computer engineering professor, age 45, against whom the Justice Department forwarded a 50-count, 120-page indictment in Tampa, Florida, on February 20, 2003. The indictment cited seven other people as well in conspiracy to commit murder via suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories, operating a criminal racketeering enterprise since 1984 that supports the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), conspiracy to kill and maim people abroad, conspiracy to provide material support to the group, extortion, visa fraud, perjury, money laundering, and other charges. Authorities arrested the Kuwait-born al-Arian at his suburban Tampa home and said he had been a top PIJ leader, serving as secretary of its Shura Council (top governing body) for several years. Al-Arian allegedly raised and sent money to the families of PIJ suicide bombers and ran the World and Islamic Studies Enterprise and the Islamic Committee for Palestine.

Also charged were Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a close associate of al-Arian in Tampa during the 1990s who now heads PIJ from Damascus, Syria; and Abd-al-Aziz Awda, a founder and spiritual leader of PIJ. Khaled Batsh, a PIJ leader in the Gaza Strip, said that of the eight indicted, only Ramadan Abdullah Shallah was an active PIJ member.

On December 9, 2003, it was announced that Florida court workers had erroneously destroyed 1995 search warrants used to collect evidence against al-Arian.

On December 6, 2005, a federal jury in Tampa deliberated for 13 days before it acquitted al-Arian on 8 of 17 counts and deadlocked on the rest. He was represented by attorneys William Moffitt and Linda G. Moreno. As of December 13, he remained in jail on immigration charges while prosecutors determined whether to retry any charges.

On January 18, 2006, U.S. District Judge James S. Moody Jr. refused to dismiss the remaining charges, making a second trial likely. On April 21, 2006, al-Arian pleaded guilty in Tampa to one count of conspiracy to provide support to a Palestinian terrorist organization, and he was sentenced to serve 18 more months in prison and then be deported.

In April 2008, he finished serving a 57-month sentence for conspiracy. On June 30, 2008, he was arraigned in a federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of refusing to testify on October 16, 2007, and March 20, 2008, before a grand jury investigating whether Islamic charities in northern Virginia financed terrorists. The trial was set for August 13, 2008.

Hector Aristy: former Dominican ambassador to the UN Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization who on June 16, 1977, was charged in Paris with involvement in the kidnapping of Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, president of the Fiat Subsidiary, who was seized by the Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity on April 13, 1977. They demanded a $30 million ransom by June 11. Aristy had been serving as an intermediary between the family and the kidnappers.

Enaam Arnaout: Syria-born executive director of the Benevolence International Foundation, a Muslim charity in Chicago with ties to al Qaeda. A March 2002 raid in Bosnia by a U.S. military task force on the group's Sarajevo offices provided material for the April 30, 2002, 35-page FBI indictment in Chicago charging Arnaout, age 39, and his $4 million per year Illinois-based foundation with perjury regarding his denial that he and his group had provided aid to bin Laden or any other terrorists. The indictment said the group was financing terrorists and helping al Qaeda obtain weapons of mass destruction. The affidavit said Mamdouh Salim, a bin Laden aide, had traveled to Bosnia using documents signed

by Arnaout declaring Salim to be a Benevolence director. Salim was awaiting trial in New York on charges of conspiracy to kill Americans in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

The FBI claimed Arnaout had transferred money, equipment, and weapons for Muslim movements in Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Chechnya, some with al Qaeda ties. Mohamed Bayazid, who tried to obtain uranium for al Qaeda, listed Benevolence's Illinois address as his residence in obtaining a driver's license.

On September 13, 2002, U.S. District Judge Joan Gottschall threw out the perjury charges on technical grounds. On October 9, Arnaout was charged with using donations to fund bin Laden and conspiring to defraud his group's donors. The foundation was represented by Matthew Piers. Arnaout was represented by attorney Joseph Duffy, who said the government was trying to criminalize Arnaout's dealings with Afghan Hezb e Islami leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who had called for an anti-U.S. jihad, and complained the government was holding Arnaout responsible for the activities of an unrelated group; U.S. officials said the Lajnat al-Birr al-Islamiah charitable foundation was a precursor to Benevolence. The seven-count indictment said Benevolence had funded terrorist activities and commingled dollars from altruistic donors with money from Saudis who knew of its terrorist ties.

On February 10, 2003, Arnaout pleaded guilty to one count of racketeering. As part of a plea agreement, prosecutors dropped all terrorism-related charges and agreed to reduce his potential 20-year sentence if he cooperated in future terrorism investigations. On August 18, U.S. District Judge Conlon sentenced Arnaout to 11-plus years for defrauding donors. His sentence was later reduced to 10 years.

Eduardo Arocena Omar: alleged Omega-7 leader arrested in the Little Havana district of Miami on July 22, 1983. On December 29, 1983, Arocena was indicted on 14 bombing or attempted bombing charges, with other indictments pending. As of February 21, 1984, he was awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder in the March 25, 1980, discovery of explosives under the car of Cuban UN representative Raul Roa Kouri in New York City. On September 13, 1984, he admitted to having introduced dengue fever, a disease transmitted by mosquito, to Cuba in 1980. In 1981 the disease killed 158 Cubans, including 101 children. The admission came during his New York trial for the machine-gun killing of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez in 1980. On September 22, 1984, he was convicted of planning the Queens murder of Garcia, conspiracy in more than a dozen terrorist bombings, racketeering, perjury, weapons charges, and the attempted murder of a second Cuban diplomat. On November 9, 1984, he was sentenced by the U.S. District Court to life plus 35 years. He still faced charges for the bombings of the Mexican and Venezuelan consulates two years earlier.

Tre Arrow: alias of Michael Scarpitti.

Jose Miguel Arrugaeta: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Mark Alphonzo Artis: American in his twenties from Illinois arrested on October 18, 1988, in Quetta, Pakistan, as he was boarding a domestic flight. Police found 10 grams of hashish in his luggage, as well as an aviation book, maps, electronic equipment, pro-Iranian radical literature, and validated visas to Iran in his passport. Police believed that he might have been involved in the August 17, 1988, explosion on the C130 plane of Pakistani president Mohammed Zia ul-Haq that killed all 32 on board. He was released in May 1989.

Steve Ashburn: New Orleans biochemist who on February 22, 1991, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in New Orleans to making a Sarin nerve gas threat against U.S. president George Bush. Ashburn unsuccessfully attempted to get Iraqi Embassy officials to support his plan.

Dr. Abdelhaleem Hasan Abdelraziq Ashqar: imprisoned for contempt for refusing to testify despite receiving immunity in the 1998 grand jury investigation into Hamas money laundering in the United States by Mousa Abu Marzook, the group's political leader. Ashqar, age 39, said he would rather die than betray "long-held and unshakable religious, political, and personal beliefs . . . and commitments to freedom and democracy for Palestine" and began a hunger strike. U.S. District Judge Denise Cote ordered his release on August 21, 1998, after hearing testimony that further imprisonment would not compel his testimony.

On September 5, 2003, the former Howard University professor and Hamas activist was jailed again for contempt for refusing to testify despite receiving immunity before a grand jury investigating Hamas finances and activities. On October 10, the civil contempt charge was upgraded to criminal contempt. Ashqar began a hunger strike. On November 3, he was released on $1 million bail.

On August 20, 2004, Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook, a Hamas deputy chief expelled from the United States in 1997; Ashqar of Fairfax County, Virginia; and Muhammad Hamid Khalil Salah, age 51, of suburban Chicago, were indicted by the Justice Department for conspiring to launder millions of dollars for Hamas. The money paid for false passports, kidnappings, murders, and other crimes in Israel. U.S. officials planned to seize $2.7 million.

On February 1, 2007, a federal jury in Chicago acquitted Ashqar of racketeering charges but found him guilty of obstruction of justice and criminal contempt. On November 21, 2007, U.S. District Judge Amy St. Eve sentenced him to 135 months in prison and fined him $5,000 for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury.

Fawzi Mustapha Assi: arrested in July 1998 by Detroit Metropolitan Airport police while carrying night-vision goggles and other equipment that the FBI said was going to Hizballah. He denied the charge and fled to Lebanon after he was released on bond. On May 20, 2004, Assi, age 38, was one of the first men charged under a 1996 antiterrorist law and voluntarily returned to the United States to face trial on charges of providing material support to a terrorist organization.

Haroon Rashid Aswat: variant Haroon Radhi Aswat. Pakistani (or Indian) U.K. citizen, age 31, who was raised in Batley, United Kingdom, who attended technical college, and who was an aide to Abu Hamza Masri, a radical Muslim preacher in London. He comes from the same general area of West Yorkshire as three of the 7/7 London subway bombers (2005) and received 20 calls from them, including one the night before the bombing. Zambian police arrested Aswat on July 20, 2005, as he was crossing into the country from Zimbabwe. He was deported to the United Kingdom on August 7, 2005, and arrested on U.S. warrants that he helped plan a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon. On January 5, 2006, a British court ruled that the suspected al Qaeda member could be extradited to the United States to stand trial in a U.S. federal court but not a military tribunal. On November 30, 2006, Lord Justice John Laws approved the extradition.

Karim Sa'id Atmani: possible Ressam associate extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed 4 and injured 86. In April 2001, Atmani was arrested by Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities. He was extradited in July 2001 to France on an Interpol warrant.

Mohamad Atriss: Egyptian-born naturalized U.S. citizen who operated businesses selling fake IDs

in Paterson and Elizabeth, New Jersey. On July 31, 2002, investigators told Interpol that he had fled the United States for Egypt just before arrest. He sold fake ID cards to Khalid Almihdhar and Abdulaziz Alomari, who were on the 9/11 planes. On August 20, 2002, he was arrested by U.S. Customs agents at JFK airport as he arrived from Egypt. On February 4, 2003, local prosecutors dismissed 26 of the 27 charges, and he pleaded guilty to one felony count of selling false ID documents. He was sentenced to five years of probation and fined $15,000.

Ahmed Nawaz Atta: Pakistani, age 19, questioned by the FBI about possible involvement in a terrorist organization and held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations.

Mahmoud Abed Atta: alias of Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta.

Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta: aliases Mahmoud Abed Atta, Dr. Mahmud al-'Abid. Naturalized U.S. citizen for whom Israel issued an international arrest warrant after two gunmen fired on an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank after throwing a fire bomb in front of the bus on April 12, 1986. Atta was arrested in May 1987 by Venezuelan officials, who deported him to the United States. On May 7, 1987, the FBI arrested the native Jordanian at JFK airport in New York when he deplaned from Caracas. He was an alleged Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) member. Atta was extradited on October 31, 1990. He was represented by former U.S. attorney general Ramsey Clark.

Mohamed Atta: variant of Mohammad Atta.

Mohammad Atta: alias Mohamed bin Mohamed El-Amir Awad El-Sayed. Leader, age 33, of the 9/11 al Qaeda hijackers and specifically of the hijacking of American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots, from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board.

Husseim Al-Attas: one of two Saudis (or possibly a Yemeni) picked up in Norman, Oklahoma, on September 11, 2001. Al-Attas briefly shared a Norman apartment with Zacarias Moussaoui during the summer. On August 9, 2001, he drove Moussaoui to Minnesota.

Hassan bin Attash: Yemeni arrested in Karachi, Pakistan, in September 2002 on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. The *Washington Post* claimed he was held in Jordan for 10 months before being moved to Guantánamo.

Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarak bin Attash: aliases Tawfiq bin Attash, Khallad, Tawfiq Attash Khallada, Salah Saeed Mohammed bin Yousaf. Yemeni who was born and raised in Saudi Arabia and lost his left leg in a battlefield accident in 1997. His father Mohammed was reportedly close to Osama bin Laden. Attash had served as a bodyguard for bin Laden, and he ran a terrorist training camp in Logar, Afghanistan. He had been arrested briefly and released in Yemen in April 1999 for suspected terrorist ties. He was chosen by Osama bin Laden to be the 20th 9/11 hijacker but was unable to obtain a U.S. visa, perhaps because his paperwork was incomplete or because he is Yemeni rather than Saudi. His younger brother, Hassan, was held at Guantánamo starting in 2004.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 "high value" detainees, including Attash, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On March 12, 2007, Attash told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantánamo that he had organized the USS *Cole* attack and the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He claimed to have

purchased the explosives and faked travel documents for the bombings. He helped choose the 9/11 attackers. On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Attash was also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. At his June 5, 2008, arraignment, Attash said he wanted to represent himself. The trial was scheduled to begin September 18, 2008.

Ali Atwa: aliases Ammar Mansour Bouslim, Hassan Rostom Salim. Member of Lebanese Hizballah indicted for his role and participation in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847, which departed Athens, Greece, en route for Rome. Passengers and crew were injured; an American citizen was murdered. Atwa did not board the flight and confessed to Greek authorities when captured while loitering at the Athens airport. He said the hijackers' gun was smuggled aboard inside a fish; the grenades were hidden inside fruit. Atwa was flown to Algiers and exchanged for some Greek passengers when the two hijackers on board threatened to kill the Greek hostages.

On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, D.C., issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for his apprehension. He was born in Lebanon in 1960 and has Saudi and Lebanese citizenship. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah: aliases Abdul Rahman, Abdul Rahman al-Muhajir, Abdel Rahman, Mohammed K. A. al-Namer, Abu'Abd al-Rahman al-Muhajir. Al Qaeda member born on June 19, 1964, in Egypt and wanted for the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for providing explosives training in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan that trained Somali tribesmen to attack U.S. soldiers. U.S. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for his apprehension. Circa five feet five inches tall, Atwah, age 41, is believed to have died in a Pakistani helicopter air strike in North Waziristan on April 12, 2006.

Burson Augustin: member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the Miami FBI office. U.S. District Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants on December 13, 2007, and a second mistrial on April 16, 2008.

Rotschild Augustine: member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the Miami FBI office. U.S. District Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants on December 13, 2007, and a second mistrial on April 16, 2008.

Anwar al-Aulaqi: born in New Mexico in 1971 while his father, a former Yemeni government minister, studied for a college degree. He spent

some of his childhood in Yemen and moved to study engineering at Colorado State University in 1991. He became an imam of mosques in Fort Collins, Colorado; San Diego, California; and Falls Church, Virginia. Three 9/11 hijackers attended his mosques. He enrolled in a PhD program at George Washington University in January 2001 while working at the Dar al-Hijrah mosque in Washington, D.C. He ran the Dar al-Hijrah mosque in Falls Church, Virginia, from 2001 to 2002.

Terrorist suspects' computers included transcripts and audio files of his lectures that promoted the strategies of the late Yusef al-Ayeri, alias Swift Sword, a Saudi al Qaeda military commander. Federal prosecutors alleged in 2004 that the now-defunct Charitable Society for Social Welfare, Inc., a U.S. branch of a Yemeni charity that al-Aulaqi had served as vice president, was a front that funded al Qaeda. He was also in contact with radical cleric Ali al-Timimi, who was ultimately sentenced to life for inciting followers to join the Taliban to battle the United States. Al-Aulaqi moved to the United Kingdom in 2002 and then on to Yemen in 2004. While in Yemen, he lectured at an Islamic university in Sana'a run by Sheik Abd-al-Majid al-Zindani, who fought with bin Laden in Afghanistan and was named a terrorist in 2004 by the United States.

Nagib A. Awad: Florida resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Osama Awadallah: Jordanian, age 21, picked up on September 21, 2001, at his San Diego apartment when authorities found his phone number in the glove compartment of a suspected 9/11 hijacker's car. The Grossmont College student was held as a material witness in New York in the 9/11 attacks and then charged with lying to a grand jury. He had met 9/11 hijacker Nawaf Alhamzi at the Texaco station where they worked and admitted knowing him as an acquaintance. He had a permanent-resident green card. On October 10 and 15, in New York grand jury sessions, he first denied knowing American Airlines Flight 77 hijacker Khalid al-Midhar even after prosecutors showed him his own journal that mentioned him. He also knew hijacker Hani Hanjour.

On November 5, Awadallah pleaded not guilty to making false statements. On November 27, U.S. District Judge Shira A. Scheindlin in New York set bail at $500,000 and ordered him to report every day to a law enforcement agency and wear an electronic monitoring bracelet. His family and friends made bond, and he was released on December 13, 2001. On April 30, 2002, Judge Scheindlin dismissed the perjury charges, saying he was "unlawfully detained." Her ruling was overturned by Judge Michael B. Mukasey, who ruled that the Justice Department can illegally imprison "material witnesses."

In spring of 2006, a jury voted to convict 11–1 but remained deadlocked, and a mistrial was declared. On November 17, 2006, a New York jury acquitted Awadallah, age 26, of perjury regarding knowing two of the 9/11 hijackers in San Diego. Prosecutors said that in grand jury testimony on October 10, 2001, he tried to minimize the relationships.

'Abd al-Aziz Awda: aliases al-Shaykh, Shaykh Awda, Sheik Odeh, Abdel Aziz Odeh, Abd al Aziz Odeh, Abed al Aziz Odeh, Abu Ahmed, Sheik Awda, Fadl Abu Ahmed, Al Sheik, The Sheik, Mawlana. Palestinian born on December 20, 1950, in Jabaliyah, Gaza Strip, and educated in Arab and Islamic studies in Cairo, Egypt. He worked as a lecturer at a university and as an imam at a mosque, both in the Gaza Strip. He was an original founder and spiritual leader of Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), headquartered in Damascus, Syria, and remained a member of its Shura Council.

On January 23, 1995, Awda was listed a "specially designated terrorist" under U.S. law, and on February 20, 2003, he was indicted on 53 counts in a Florida U.S. District Court in the Sami Amin al-Arian case. He was added to the U.S. list of most-wanted terrorists on February 28, 2006. Awda was also wanted for conspiracy to conduct PIJ affairs through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murders, extortion, and money laundering.

Shaykh Awda: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Sheikh Awda: alias of 'Abd al-Aziz Awda.

Yusuf al-Ayeri: alias Swift Sword. Ron Suskind's *The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies since 9/11* revealed a 2003 al Qaeda plan to release hydrogen cyanide gas in the New York City subway. The plan was called off by Ayman al-Zawahiri. Suskind reported the identity of the contact between a Saudi terrorist and a U.S. al Qaeda cell as al-Ayeri. He was held by the Saudis and later released. He died in a gun battle with Saudi forces near Mecca on May 31, 2003.

William Ayers: member of the Weather Underground who lived with leader Bernardine Dohrn from 1969 to December 3, 1980, when she surrendered to Chicago police. He was a member of the Prairie Fire faction of the Weathermen that believed in surfacing from the underground.

Ayre: alias of Johnny Coulter.

Abdul Aziz: relative of Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. He stayed behind at the Hanafi center and was a press spokesperson.

Michael D. Azmanoff: one of two Bulgarian-born would-be hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 710 on July 5, 1972. The duo forced the pilot to fly to San Francisco, where they demanded $800,000, two parachutes, and a flight to Siberia. FBI agents carrying the money entered the plane but fired on the hijackers, killing them and killing a passenger in the crossfire, as well as wounding two others.

Mohammed Jaweed Azmath: one of two Indian Muslims from Hyderabad living in Jersey City who were arrested on September 12, 2001, by police in Texas, who pulled them from an Amtrak train. They had $5,000 in cash, hair dye, and box cutters. The Indian duo had boarded Trans World Airlines Flight 679 on September 11, which left Newark at 6:10 A.M., but which was grounded in St. Louis, Missouri, after the terrorist attacks, at which time the duo boarded the train. The duo had multiple passports with fake information.

By December 13, the government was backing away from suggesting that the duo was part of the 9/11 plot. Police were investigating how the duo was able to send $64,000 to relatives. They faced new charges for running up $470,000 on fraudulent credit cards.

Azzam: terrorist who may have died in the August 7, 1998, al Qaeda truck bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

Azzam the American: alias of Adam Yahiye Gadahn.

B

Mohammed Junaid Babar: Pakistani American, age 29, of Queens, New York, who in June 2004 pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Manhattan to providing al Qaeda with money, night-vision goggles, waterproof socks, and other equipment to be used against American troops in Afghanistan. He admitted meeting a senior al Qaeda member in South Waziristan, Pakistan, earlier in 2004 and turning over the equipment. Babar was granted immunity to testify in a U.K. case against seven colleagues who planned to set off bombs throughout the United Kingdom. He was a co-conspirator in the case of Syed Hashmi, a U.S. citizen wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda.

Joaquin Babin Estrada: one of the hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 7, a B727 flying from Newark, New Jersey, to Miami, Florida, on February 3, 1969, and diverted to Havana, Cuba.

Hsab Babkir: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. Babkir was arrested and held on a $75,000 bond because the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) said that "the circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society." His tourist visa had expired. He initially was not charged in the plot. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Louis Gabor Babler: hijacker of a Crescent Airlines Piper Apache PA10 he had chartered to fly from Hollywood, Florida, to Bimimi, Bahamas. He diverted the plane to Havana on November 20, 1967. He was indicted on May 7, 1969.

Leslie Bacon: on April 27, 1971, she was arrested in Washington as a material witness to the March 1, 1971, bombing by the Weather Underground of an unmarked men's lavatory in the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol, causing $300,000 damage.

Ahmed Badawi: American arrested in Orlando, Florida, and later released. He testified as a grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi: aliases Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad. Named on December 8, 2000, as a prime suspect in the al Qaeda bombing of the USS *Cole* on October 12, 2000, in Yemen. He admitted to being trained in bin Laden's camps in Afghanistan and to being sent with bin Laden's forces to fight in Bosnia's civil war. He was held for the USS *Cole* attack but escaped from a Yemeni prison on April 11, 2003. On May 15, 2003, a federal grand jury indicted him on 50 counts, including murder and conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals and U.S. military personnel, conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction, damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities, and providing material support to a terrorist organization. He was believed to have obtained the boat used in the suicide attack. He was recaptured in Yemen in March 2004. On September 29, 2004, Yemeni

judge Najib al-Qaderi sentenced him to death for the USS *Cole* attack. The sentence was reduced to 15 years on appeal in March 2005.

On February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members, including al-Badawi, broke out of a Sana'a prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug with outsiders' help. On July 5, 2006, UPI reported that Yemeni security forces had recaptured al-Badawi on July 1. Other reports said he had surrendered.

On October 25, 2007, Yemen freed him after he pledged loyalty to Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh, although he was still wanted by the FBI. Yemen refused extradition.

He has used July 22, 1960; October 23, 1960; and October 23, 1963, as birth dates. He claims to have been born in al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen. He is approximately five feet five inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He was added to the FBI's most-wanted list on February 23, 2006. The State Department has offered a $5 million reward for his apprehension or conviction.

Bashir Ali Baesho: Libyan University of Maryland graduate student who on May 9, 1984, purchased three .45 caliber pistols with silencers from an undercover FBI agent for $43,000. He was arrested with another Libyan grad student and charged with violating the National Firearms Act for possessing silencers not registered with the proper authorities. The government suspected him of plotting the assassination of Qadhafi defectors. He was extradited to Brooklyn, New York, to stand trial.

Doris Baffrey: Filipino married to an American who confessed on October 31, 1980, that she had planted an April 6 Liberation Movement bomb that exploded inside a delegate's bag at the opening session of the American Society of Travel Agents Convention in Manila, Philippines, injuring 20 people. She said she believed it was a big firecracker.

Mohammod Reza Bahadoritoolabi: variant Mohammad Toolabi. One of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On February 25, 1980, U.S. District Judge Shirley Jones dismissed charges against Bahadoritoolabi. He agreed to leave the United States after his semester in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore ended on May 31, 1980.

Khalid Bahammani: Saudi arrested in Chicago, Illinois, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Ali Hamza Ahmed Sulayman al Bahlul: Yemeni who was one of two bin Laden bodyguards detained at the Guantánamo Bay military prison and charged on February 24, 2004, by the United States with conspiracy to commit war crimes, terrorism, attacking civilians, murder, and destruction of property. On August 26, 2004, he was accused of coordinating bin Laden's propaganda. He told the court he was an al Qaeda member and asked to represent himself.

Bahlul was alleged to be an al Qaeda propagandist who produced videos lauding the attack on the USS *Cole* in October 2000. On 9/11, he arranged a satellite hookup to Afghanistan so that bin Laden could watch the attacks, but mountains blocked the signals. He then collected data on the economic damage of the 9/11 attacks. Bahlul was represented by attorneys Navy Lt. Cdr. Philip Sundel, Army Maj. Tom Fleener, and Army Maj. Mark Bridges.

On February 9, 2008, a new congressionally approved military commission charged him with being an al Qaeda conspirator. The Pentagon said it would seek life in prison. Arraignment was expected by March 26, 2008.

Joseph Martin Bailie: arrested on December 26–27, 1995, in connection with a 30-gallon plastic drum packed with explosives discovered December 18, 1995, outside the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) office in Reno, Nevada. The fuse had fizzled. An anonymous caller fingered Ellis Edward Hurst, who implicated Bailie after his arrest. The IRS had attached Bailie's wages to repay a tax debt. Police ruled out militia involvement. The duo faced 20 years for the attempted destruction of a government building and a mandatory 30 years for using a destructive device.

Omar Bakarbashat: Yemeni, age 28, detained on September 16, 2001, in San Diego, California. The college student was held as a material witness in New York for two weeks in connection with the 9/11 attacks. He was charged with immigration violations such as overstaying his student visa, misusing immigration documents, and Social Security fraud in San Diego, and he faced deportation. He had worked at the same Texaco station as Nawaf Alhamzi and lived in the same house as 9/11 hijackers Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar after they left.

Shukri Abu Baker: Hamas member and founder and CEO of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the United States' largest Muslim charity—which raised $13 million from U.S. residents in 2000. President Bush ordered HLF's assets seized on December 4, 2001, saying some monies were used to fund Hamas efforts to "recruit suicide bombers and to support their families." The HLF aided the family of a Hamas terrorist jailed for killing a Canadian Jewish tourist in Tel Aviv, Israel. The FBI and Treasury Department raided offices and froze $1.9 million in HLF funds in five U.S. banks.

Baker was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against HLF, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury split on charges against him, and the judge declared a mistrial. (See also Mufid Abdulqader and Basman, Bayan, Ghassan, Hazim, Ihsan, and Nadia Elashi.)

Yasin Abu Bakr: imam and leader of the Jamat al Muslimeen (JAM), which held the prime minister of Trinidad and members of Parliament hostage for five days beginning on July 27, 1990. He surrendered to authorities and was later granted amnesty. On June 2, 2007, three individuals—Nur, Ibrahim, and Kadir—were arrested in connection with a foiled terrorist plot to bomb the aviation fuel pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. The press reported the defendants were associates of Bakr, having met with him in May to discuss the plot. Authorities also believed JAM had contacts with al Qaeda and Hizballah, but no operational relationship. Bakr denied knowing the trio, but Guyana's acting police chief told the press that Kadir and Bakr had a lumber business together.

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri: variants and aliases 'Ali Sayyid Muhammad Mustafa al-Bakri, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Masri, Hasan 'Umar Ibrahim, 'Ali Saleem, Abu Salsbil, Abu Salasabil Hassan Omar, Hasan 'Umar Zizo. Al Qaeda's nuclear chief, according to Khalid Sheik Mohammed, as reported in George Tenet's memoirs. He was detained in Iran. He reportedly conducted experiments with explosives to test nuclear yields.

The U.S. National Counterterrorism Center (2008) reported that al-Bakri is an expert on explosives and chemical weapons. He is a member of the al Qaeda Shura Council and a close associate of Sayf al-Adel and Ayman al-Zawahiri. He was earlier a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. He served as an instructor in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan, providing training in the use of explosives and chemical weapons. He unsuccessfully attempted to hijack a Pakistani Air passenger flight in December 2000. U.S. Rewards for Justice has

offered a $5 million reward for his capture and conviction.

Mukhtar al-Bakri: co-captain of the championship Lackawanna High School soccer team who was arrested in Bahrain a day after he was married. He was accused of involvement in the Lackawanna Six case in which six U.S. citizens of Yemeni descent were arrested on September 13–14, 2002. Al-Bakri, age 22, was accused of sending an e-mail warning of a "very big meal" to come, code words for an al Qaeda attack. "No one will be able to withstand it, except those with faith," said the e-mail. His lawyer said he was merely referring to a thirdhand warning at a dinner in Saudi Arabia.

His presence in Bahrain so concerned U.S. officials that they closed the U.S. Embassy there and had him arrested. Prosecutors said al-Bakri may have gone on to Bahrain in the summer of 2002 to plot a "very huge" attack. Al-Bakri, still in Bahrain, told the FBI that bin Laden had told them in the training camp that there "is going to be a fight against Americans," and that he was trained to fight Americans. Authorities found a registered pistol and rifle from a New York residence used by al-Bakri.

On May 19, 2003, al-Bakri pleaded guilty, and on December 3, 2003, a federal court in New York sentenced him to 10 years and $2,000 fine. (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Kuwasi Balagoon: alias Donald Weems. On October 6, 1983, a Goshen, New York, court sentenced him to 75 years to life for robbery and murder in connection with the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. Judge David S. Ritter of Orange County Court said he would not be eligible for parole for 75 years. Before sentencing, the defendant read a statement denouncing the United States as imperialist and predicting the inevitability of revolution.

Barbaro Balans: member of El Poder Cubano convicted on November 15, 1968, of the September 16, 1968, rifle attack against the Polish freighter *Polanika* in Miami.

Ghassan Zayed Ballut: Chicago dry cleaner who on December 6, 2005, was acquitted of all federal charges of aiding the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in the Sami al-Arian case.

Abd-al-Basit-al-Balushi: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Mohammad al-Banar: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing.

Fayez Rashid Ahmed Hassan Al Qadi Banihammad: Saudi, age 24, who was one of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey and pulled sharply right, and it just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. They crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M.

Gurcharan Singh Banwait: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. The charges against Banwait were dropped.

Mohammed Barakat: Palestinian American who lived in Chicago and was arrested with his cousin, Samih Jaber, on February 9, 1995, as they disembarked from a plane in Tel Aviv. They were accused of funneling the $154,000 in cash and checks they were carrying from Chicago's Muslim community to Islamic Jihad. They claimed they intended to invest in Arab building projects, including an Al-Ram strip mall. Barakat was

released on February 14. He owned an ice cream parlor in the Ford City shopping mall. He had become a U.S. citizen in 1986.

Sylvia Baraldini: legal aide indicted by a Manhattan federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. On September 3, 1983, she was convicted of conspiracy and racketeering and sentenced to 40 years. On August 25, 2001, Baraldini, age 51, was released and flown to Rome on an Italian government jet. Leftist leaders tossed flowers and waved hammer-and-sickle flags during a rally at Rebibbia Prison, where she was to continue her internment. The Italians vowed that she would remain in jail until 2008 to complete her sentence. Baraldini refused to express remorse for her actions.

Charles Barbee: on January 26, 1997, he was one of three men arrested near Yakima, Washington, for several bank robberies. They were being investigated for links to the July 26, 1996, Olympics bombing that killed 2 and injured 111. Justice and FBI spokespeople said that the Sandpoint, Idaho, residents—Charles Barbee, age 42; Robert S. Berry, age 42; and Verne Jay Merrell, age 51—were held without bail on charges of robbing banks and bombing one of the banks, an abortion clinic, and a newspaper office. They were believed to be members of white separatist sects based in northern Idaho. The Olympics bomb went off in the AT&T Global Village; Barbee worked for AT&T in Georgia, Florida, and Idaho. In a 1995 interview with the *Spokesperson-Review,* he called AT&T an immoral corporation that mistreated Christian white men. "Half the people I worked with were women. They were working instead of being helpmates to their husbands, as God requires." On April 2, 1997, a federal jury deadlocked on the bombing and robbery charges but convicted them of conspiracy, interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, and possession of hand grenades during their October 8 trip to Portland, Oregon. The sentences carried 35-year terms.

Sufyian Barhoumi: Algerian held at Guantánamo Bay who was charged on May 30, 2008, by the Pentagon with having attended al Qaeda training camps and studying bomb making. He faced a life sentence.

'Adil 'Abd-al-Majid 'Abd-al-Bari: senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member arrested by British authorities on September 27, 1998. He was sentenced to death in absentia in Egypt in connection with the Khan al-Khalili bombings. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite him to the United States, and in late 2001 he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport to the United States.

Judi Bari: one of two members of the radical Earth First! environmentalist group injured on May 24, 1990, when their bomb exploded in a white Subaru station wagon in California. The FBI was investigating their possible involvement with a pipe bomb that had exploded on May 10 outside a lumber mill in Cloverdale and with the explosion and sabotage in April of the Pacific Gas and Electric transmission lines in Santa Cruz County that had left thousands of residents without power. On July 17, prosecuting attorneys said that they would not press charges, even though they still believed that they were responsible for the bomb.

Arthur Barkley: hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 486, a B727 flying from Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, on June 4, 1970, who demanded $100 million when the plane landed in Washington, D.C. He had been fired from the Continental Baking Company and had initiated a series of lawsuits, including one against the Internal Revenue Service for back taxes. On the ground, the passengers escaped, and the crew and

FBI subdued Barkley after shots were fired. On November 15, 1971, he was acquitted as a result of temporary insanity; a doctor diagnosed him with chronic paranoid schizophrenia. On August 16, 1995, he returned to Fairfax Circuit Court in Virginia to try to obtain his release; he failed.

Dhiren Barot: aliases Issa al-Hindi, Eisa Hindi, Issa al-Britani. One of 13 people arrested by British authorities on August 3, 2004. Barot, age 32, was suspected of helping to arrange—and probably traveled to the United States to participate in—the pre-9/11 surveillance of five U.S. financial services buildings that were the subject of the terrorist alert in the United States on August 1. He and other al Qaeda operatives in the United Kingdom had access to the surveillance reports. The individuals were ages 19 to 32 and were picked up in London, the neighboring towns of Luton and Watford, and Blackburn in northwestern England. Police said he and two other al Qaeda terrorists had conducted the surveillance, taken photographs, and documented security around the buildings.

Khalid Sheik Mohammed reportedly told his captors that Barot had been sent to New York to surveil Jewish targets. He said he had sent Barot in late 1999 to early 2000 to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to meet Riduan Isamuddin (alias Hambali), al Qaeda's Southeast Asian leader.

On August 18, prosecutors charged eight British citizens alleged to be al Qaeda operatives with plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. U.S. officials said they were considering filing their own charges against Dhiren Barot and the others. The eight were accused of plotting radiation, chemical, and biological terrorist attacks against the United States. A second court appearance was scheduled for August 25. Attorney Mudassar Arani represented seven of the defendants. The detainees were identified as Dhiren Barot, age 32; Mohammed Naveed Bhatti, age 24; Abdul Aziz Jalil, age 31; Omar Abdul Rehman, age 20; Junade Feroze, age 28; Zia Ul Haq, age 25; Qaisar Shaffi, age 25; and Nadeem Tarmohammed, age 26. They were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit a public nuisance by using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Barot and Tarmohammed were charged with possessing a "reconnaissance plan" of the Prudential Financial headquarters in Newark, New Jersey, with information "likely to be useful to terrorists." The information covered February 19, 2001, to August 2004. Barot was also charged with having information on those dates regarding the New York Stock Exchange, the Citigroup Center in Manhattan, and Washington, D.C.'s International Monetary Fund building. Shaffi was charged with having part of a terrorist guidebook containing information on preparing chemicals and explosives.

Pakistani authorities said detained Pakistani computer expert Mohammad Naeem Noor Khan, who had been held since July, would be a key witness, noting that Barot had met Khan in Pakistan in March.

The *Washington Post* reported on October 15 that Barot had entered the United States on a student visa and that the FBI was trying to retrace his movements. He posed as a student while conducting surveillance of financial installations that could be terrorist targets.

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced that during the previous month a federal court in Manhattan had heard the four-count indictment of the three Britons—Barot, Tarmohammed, and Shaffi—who had planned to blow up financial buildings. The trio had surveilled financial facilities between August 2000 and April 2001 and conducted video surveillance in Manhattan. The United States said it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom, where they also faced charges; the group was linked to a plan to attack London's Heathrow Airport. They faced life sentences in the United States.

On October 12, 2006, Barot pleaded guilty in a U.K. court to plotting to bomb the International Monetary Fund and other financial centers

in Washington, D.C., and New York in August 2004. He also pleaded guilty to planning attacks in the United Kingdom involving radiological devices and to plotting to blow up three limousines packed with gas cylinders in underground parking garages. Prosecutors found plans for those attacks on computers owned by Mohammed Naeem Noor Khan seized in Pakistan in July 2004. Barot's seven accomplices were scheduled to be tried in 2007. On November 7, 2006, Judge Neil Butterfield sentenced Barot to life in prison with the possibility of parole in 40 years for providing al Qaeda with detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on the Prudential Building in New Jersey, the International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the New York Stock Exchange and Citigroup building in New York City. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years; he had not carried out the planned attacks. He was a former airliner ticket clerk and a Muslim convert who wanted to create "another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam." He planned to blow up a subway train as it passed through a tunnel under the Thames and proposed to al Qaeda financiers in Pakistan that he use a six-man team to explode gas cylinders in limos near the Savoy, the Ritz, and other London hotels. He wanted to add napalm and nails to the bombs. He had written, "Imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with the explosions, flooding, drowning, et cetera, that would occur." He was also wanted in Yemen on terrorism charges.

On June 15, 2007, A British judge sentenced seven men to a total of 136 years for their part in Barot's plot to blow up U.S. financial institutions and attack U.K. locations. Six had pleaded guilty to conspiring with Barot to set off bombs between 2001 and 2004 and received between 15 and 26 years.

James W. Barrett: arrested on January 15, 1984, in Texas for a series of bank robberies and bombings in Portland, Maine, by a radical group in 1975.

Haji Akhtar Mohammad Barriech: Pakistani arrested on March 20, 1995. He was initially incorrectly identified as Amal Kasi, wanted in the January 25, 1993, shooting of several Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officers at CIA headquarters. Barriech was suspected of links with Ramzi Yusuf, mastermind of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center.

Narseale Batiste: alias Prince Manna. Member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the Miami FBI office. Batiste was part of the Moorish Science Temple of America, which merged Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. The indictment said that circa December 16, 2005, Batiste had told an informant to obtain "boots, uniforms, machine guns, radios, vehicles," bulletproof vests, and $50,000 in cash. The group planned to "kill all the devils we can." U.S. Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants on December 13, 2007, and a second mistrial on April 16, 2008.

Jeffrey Leon Battle: served in the U.S. Army Reserves in 2000 in an Oregon military engineering unit. Battle, age 32, failed to appear for reserve duties and was discharged in 2002. On October 4, 2002, federal authorities indicted five men and one woman from Portland, Oregon—including Battle, his ex-wife October Martinique Lewis, and his associate Patrice Lumumba Ford—for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. None had arrived in Afghanistan, although two were still at large and believed to be overseas. They were charged with conspiracy to levy war against the United States, conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist group, and conspiracy to contribute services to al Qaeda and the Taliban. The indictment said that

in late 2001, five of them had tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers but had failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems. The indictment said Battle had enlisted in order to receive training in U.S. military tactics and weapons, which he intended to use against the United States and in support of al Qaeda and the Taliban.

A deputy sheriff in Skamania County, Washington, saw the five men in Middle Eastern clothes taking target practice in a private quarry in Washougal, Washington, a fortnight after 9/11. A few weeks later, he noticed one of them on TV being arrested on weapons charges. He called the FBI about the suspect, Lebanese immigrant Ali Khaled Steitiye, a Hamas supporter who had received paramilitary training with pro-Palestinian militants in Lebanon. In October, FBI agents worked to find the four other shooters but determined that they had left days earlier for Afghanistan.

Neighbors noticed meetings in Battle's apartment building with 9 or 10 bearded men in Middle Eastern clothes. Lewis (alias Khadijah), age 25, was the first woman charged in the indictments of 18 al Qaeda supporters in the United States. She wired money to Battle and Ford when they traveled.

On October 7, Battle and Lewis pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court in Portland to four federal counts. Federal prosecutors presented tape recordings of Battle speaking of attacking synagogues and schools, killing or injuring those inside, and articles and books from the couple's home encouraging violent jihad. On October 16, 2003, in a plea bargain, Battle and Ford admitted in federal court in Portland to one count of conspiracy to levy war against the United States. The deal required each to serve 18 years in prison. The duo faced life if convicted on the 14 other counts.

Gary Bauer: leader, age 50, of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested by federal authorities on July 1, 1996. They were planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. For the preceding two years, the group had practiced firing illegal fully automatic weapons and constructed and detonated ammonium nitrate bombs and rockets, according to a seven-count indictment. Authorities seized more than 70 unregistered assault rifles fitted for fully automatic fire, hundreds of blasting caps, eight grenades, and 650 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, along with other ingredients to produce ammonium nitrate–fuel oil explosive. The 10 men and two women were charged with conspiracy to manufacture and possess unregistered destructive devices. Six were charged with conspiracy to illegally instruct persons in the use of explosive devices to create civil disorder. Three were charged with illegal possession of machine guns.

The FBI was investigating whether the group was involved in the October 1995 derailment of an Amtrak train.

Members of the group vowed to kill infiltrators and suggested killing a juror and retaliating against a treasury agent's family. Authorities showed a videotape made in 1994 of the group's training and discussions.

On December 19, Bauer pleaded guilty to 11 federal felony charges, including conspiracy to unlawfully make and possess unregistered destructive devices, unlawful possession of unregistered machine guns, unlawful possession of other unregistered destructive devices, and furnishing instruction in the use of explosive devices, in an appearance before a U.S. magistrate in Phoenix. Bauer faced five years in prison and a $250,000 fine for each charge. On March 20, 1997, he was sentenced to 9 years and 35 months' probation and was fined $16,100.

Muhammed Bayazid: alias Abu Rida al-Suri. Syrian physicist who attended the University of Arizona in the 1980s, befriended jihadists including Wadi al-Hage, and joined Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan in the early 1990s. He developed

business connections to Sudanese entities related to weapons of mass destruction. His name surfaced in al Qaeda's efforts to purchase Sudanese uranium. He listed the Benevolence International Foundation's Illinois address as his residence in obtaining a driver's license.

Ibrahim Bayoumi: Egyptian, age 27, held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Rashad Baz: Brooklyn resident and cabdriver from Lebanon who on March 1, 1994, fired on a convoy of Hasidic Jewish students on Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive near the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, injuring 14 rabbinical students in a van. The next day, New York police arrested him in Brooklyn, where he had gone to a body shop to fix a shattered window on a 1978 Chevrolet Impala, believed to be the getaway car. Police found in his apartment 50 rounds of ammunition, a 12-gauge "streetsweeper" shotgun, a .38 caliber semiautomatic pistol, a stun gun, and a bulletproof vest. He was charged with 15 counts of attempted murder and held without bail; he was later charged with second-degree murder after one of the victims died. Baz told police he had opened fire after a traffic dispute. On December 1, 1994, he was found guilty of murder and of 14 counts of attempted murder. On January 18, 1995, New York Supreme Court Judge Harold Rothwax sentenced him to 141 years and 8 months on murder, attempted murder, and weapons charges.

Leon Bearden: hijacker of Continental Airlines Flight 54 on August 3, 1961.

Shawn Becker: hijacker of a helicopter on January 25, 1981, in an attempt to help her boyfriend, convicted killer and drug dealer Robert Wyler, escape from prison. She surrendered on February 9, 1981.

David Theodore Belfield: given name of Daoud Salahuddin.

Ramadan Belgasem: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. The Arlington, Virginia, resident was the cultural officer of the McLean, Virginia–based People's Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between $25,000 and $50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 22, he faced charges of violating his Arlington Carlyle House cooperatives' adults-only policy and faced eviction. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Bansayah Belkacem: variant of Bensayah Belkacem.

Bensayah Belkacem: variant Bansayah Belkacem; alias Mejd. On October 9, 2001, Bosnian investigators were tracing al Qaeda links to the Bosnian who was arrested on a U.S. tip that he had spoken by phone with a bin Laden aide on how to obtain foreign passports. He had arrived in Bosnia in 1995. He made dozens of phone calls to Afghanistan after 9/11 to Abu Zubaydah and surveilled the U.S. Embassy.

Six men were arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001. They were accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Belkacem and five other terrorism suspects to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001.

David Belliveau: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996,

while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 31, Belliveau, age 28, pleaded guilty to three felony counts. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Ellen Belliveau: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 31, Belliveau, age 27, pleaded guilty to two felony counts. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Marie Haydee Beltran Torres: charged by federal authorities with the August 3, 1977, Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) bombing of the New York City Mobil Building. The bomb killed Charles Steinberg, a partner in an employment agency in the building, and injured eight others. A federal grand jury in Chicago on September 7, 1977, indicted Torres's husband, Carlos Alberto Torres, on conspiracy and a "variety of explosive-related charges." She was arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges. Bond was set at $2 million. On May 22, 1980, the FALN terrorist was found guilty of planting the Mobil bomb in 1977. She was sentenced to life in prison the next day.

Mourad Benchellali: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but said they had not used their combat training. He was sentenced to four years in prison; three were suspended, and one year was time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The French citizens had been captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005.

Sabri Benkhala: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Benkhala was represented by attorney John A. Boneta. On July 25, Judge Brinkema ordered Benkhala freed before trial, although Benkhala's phone number was found in a cell phone directory of Ahmed Abu Ali, an admitted member of al Qaeda. On September 25, 2003, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants, including Benkhala, who was accused of supplying services to the Taliban.

On March 9, 2004, after a one-day trial, Judge Brinkema acquitted Benkhala of the charges, saying that although the prosecution had shown that he was "very interested in violent jihad," they had not proved that he had fought for the Taliban.

On February 22, 2006, Benkhala, of Falls Church, Virginia, was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Alexandria on counts of perjury and obstruction of justice. He pleaded not guilty. He was represented by attorney John Keats. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said the prosecution had shown he attended a terrorist camp in July 1999. Benkhala faced 20 years in prison. His trial was to begin on June 7, 2006. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

James E. Bennet: former New York policeman who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 30 on May 28, 1971, and insisted that his wife and son meet him at its destination, LaGuardia Airport. He permitted the passengers and flight attendants to deplane. When his family did not arrive, he ordered the plane to fly to Nassau, Bahamas, where he was to be met with $500,000 and a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) representative so that he could make a donation. He was overpowered and arrested in Nassau. On May 29, 1971, the Bahamas deported him to the United States.

On December 29, 1971, he was acquitted of air piracy because of a lack of criminal responsibility. He was committed to a mental institution the next day.

Joseph T. Bennett: one of two fugitives from justice in Miami who took over a Chalk's Flying Service Grumman Goose scheduled to fly to the Bahamas on March 7, 1972, and forced the copilot to fly to Havana, Cuba. The duo shot and wounded the pilot, a mechanic, and a bystander. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Noman Benotman: leader in 2000 of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. After 9/11, he left the group. In January 2007, Libya flew him to Tripoli to try to persuade his erstwhile comrades in jail to join peace negotiations. In November 2007, he wrote an open letter to al Qaeda deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, criticizing the group's attacks. He now lives in London.

Lori Helen Berenson: alias Comrade Lucia. U.S. citizen, former MIT student, and daughter of two professors, Berenson was arrested on November 30, 1995, in Peru and charged with membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). She was arrested as she was leaving the Congress building with a faked journalist credential, possibly casing the facility for a terrorist attack. She was scheduled for trial by a military court for high treason and terrorism and faced life in prison. Police believed she was part of a plan to take over Congress and kidnap lawmakers to exchange for imprisoned MRTA leaders. Lima's *Expresso* said she was MRTA's international liaison officer. Police found army and national police uniforms plus notes detailing MRTA weapons at her house in the San Borja district. On December 12, 1995, she admitted her link with MRTA. She said she had rented two terrorist safe houses where several were arrested in La Molina and in the San Borja district. She had lived with Panamanian citizen Pacifico Castrellon, who was also arrested. On January 4, 1996, a Peruvian court sentenced her to life in prison. On January 11, 1996, the Supreme Council of Military Justice upheld her life sentence for treason for her MRTA membership. She was to serve her sentence at the Yanamayo maximum security prison in Puno. On March 15, 1996, the Supreme Court of Military Justice affirmed her sentence.

Her release was demanded on December 17, 1996, by two dozen MRTA gunmen who took over the Japanese ambassador's residence and held hostage 700 diplomats, business leaders, and government officials.

In June 1997, Peru's highest military court rejected her appeal for a reduced sentence.

On October 13, 1998, she was in a prison hospital to recover from ailments caused by the freezing, high-altitude (121,700 feet above sea level) jail conditions. She was moved to a lower-lying common criminal jail at Socabaya near Arequipa, suffering from circulatory and throat illnesses. On October 20, 1998, she said she was a political prisoner and wanted to return to Yanamayo, a request she echoed on July 10, 1999. She began a hunger strike on January 11, 2000.

On August 28, 2000, Peru's Supreme Military Justice Commission overturned her life sentence and granted her a civilian trial. On June 20, 2001, a civil court convicted her of collaborating with an antigovernment guerrilla group and sentenced her to 20 years in prison, the maximum sentence, less 5 years for time served. The Superior Terrorism Court did not find her to be a militant member of the group. She said she would appeal. On June 26, 2001, president George W. Bush asked Peruvian president-elect Alejandro Toledo to weigh humanitarian factors in her case.

On January 22, 2002, Peru's Supreme Court began hearing her case. The court upheld her 20-year sentence on February 18, 2002, by a 4–1 vote. Berenson began a hunger strike for a repeal of antiterrorism laws. The next day, Peruvian justice minister Fernando Olivera said she would not receive a presidential pardon.

In September 2004, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Costa Rica took up her

case and was due to rule later in the month on whether she had received a fair trial. On December 2, 2004, the court upheld the sentence.

Bruce Barry Berger: on December 18, 1978, New York City police arrested Berger carrying a bomb he planned to use against the Egyptian Tourist Office in Rockefeller Center. A detained colleague identified himself as the New Jewish Defense League's (JDL) executive director.

Dr. Alan Berkman: variant Berman. New York City physician arrested in Pennsylvania on May 24, 1985, and ordered held without bail after authorities described him as a terrorist bent on overthrowing the government. He allegedly treated one of the Weather Underground robbers of a Brink's truck for gunshot wounds. On May 29, 1987, he was sentenced in Philadelphia to 10 years in federal prison for possession of explosives, weapons, and false identity cards.

He was one of seven people claiming to be members of secret communist organizations. The May 11, 1988, federal grand jury indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. The indictment charged the seven with the Capitol blast near the Senate chamber in 1983 and with attacks on the Naval War College at Fort McNair in 1983; the Washington Navy Yard's computer center in 1983 and its officers club in 1984; the FBI office in Staten Island, New York, in 1983; the Israeli Aircraft Industries Building in New York in 1984; the South African Consulate in New York in 1984; and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association in New York in 1985. They were planning attacks at seven other sites in Washington, Maryland, and Delaware, including a D.C. law firm, the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, and the Old Executive Office Building in downtown D.C. The indictment indicated that the group had hundreds of pounds of explosives, blasting caps, dynamite, detonating cords, ammunition, bulletproof body armor, high-powered handguns, and semiautomatic weapons on hand. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty, claiming to be "anti-imperialist political prisoners." Following guilty pleas by three codefendants on September 7, 1990, the government dropped charges against Berkman, who was being treated at D.C. General Hospital for a recurrence of Hodgkin's disease.

Dr. Alan Berman: variant of Dr. Alan Berkman.

John Berry: on July 17, 1971, he telephoned Aer Lingus that a bomb was on board its B747 flying from New York to Europe. He was apprehended while attempting to take the money he demanded. The plane landed in Boston; no bomb was found.

Robert S. Berry: on January 26, 1997, he was one of three men arrested on October 8, 1996, near Yakima, Washington, and held without bail for several bank robberies and bombings. He was convicted of conspiracy, interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, and possession of hand grenades. (See also Charles Barbee.)

Chaim Bieber: one of seven members of the Jewish Defense League indicted on May 13, 1971, for conspiracy to violate federal gun laws. On July 23, 1971, U.S. District Court Judge Jack B. Weinstein gave him a three-year suspended sentence, fined him $2,500, and placed him on three-year probation.

Soliman S. Biheiri: convicted on October 9, 2003, on two federal immigration charges in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia. Saudi-sponsored Islamic charities invested about $4 million in his New Jersey investment firm, BMI, Inc. It is possible that the money was funneled to terrorist groups.

Prosecutors said they would seek a longer term than the usual six months because he did business with a leader of Hamas and served as personal banker to a nephew of Osama bin Laden. On January 9, 2004, Biheiri, age 51, was sentenced

to a year in prison. On October 12, 2004, a federal jury convicted Biheiri of lying about his ties to Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of Hamas. On October 6, 2004, Biheiri pleaded guilty to illegally possessing and using a U.S. passport to enter the United States. Prosecutors requested a "terrorism enhancement" to stiffen the sentence, saying he had obstructed a federal terrorism probe. On January 13, 2005, a federal judge in Alexandria, Virginia, refused to extend his prison sentence, giving him only 13 months and 1 day.

Ahmad and Muhammad Ibrahim Bilal: brothers and two of six people from Portland, Oregon, indicted on October 4, 2002, by federal authorities for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. The indictment said that in late 2001, five of them—including the brothers—had tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers but had failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems. Ahmed was also indicted on charges of possessing and firing firearms in furtherance of a crime.

On October 8, Ahmed surrendered to Malaysian authorities at the International Islamic School outside Kuala Lumpur, where he had been studying since early 2002. U.S. authorities revoked his passport, giving Malaysia grounds to hold him. He was extradited to the United States the next day. Police found Muhammad in Dearborn, Michigan. He was extradited to Portland.

On October 15, Ahmed pleaded not guilty to being part of the sleeper cell. On September 18, 2003, the brothers pleaded guilty to firearms charges and of conspiring to help al Qaeda and the Taliban. In turn, the prosecution dropped the charge of conspiring to levy war against the United States. On February 9, 2004, Ahmed was sentenced to 10 years, and Muhammad was sentenced to 8 years.

Ramzi Binalshibh: alias Ramzi Omar. Yemeni, age 29, in Hamburg, Germany, who was believed to be the planned 20th 9/11 hijacker—he had even made a martyr video—but who had to scrub his mission when he could not get a visa to enter the United States. On November 14, 2001, the FBI concluded that the Yemeni economics student was meant to be the 5th hijacker on United Airlines Flight 93, but hijacker leader Muhammad Atta had failed three times to get him into the United States. The FBI concluded that Zacarias Moussaoui was not to be the 5th hijacker but may have been part of several waves of chemical and biological weapons attacks. Germany indicted Binalshibh and fugitives Said Bahaji and Zakariya Essabar, part of an al Qaeda cell that had operated in Hamburg since 1999.

Binalshibh placed a $2,200 deposit at the Flight Training Center in Venice, Florida, before being rejected for a U.S. visa because of suspected links to the USS *Cole* bombing. He helped find flight schools for the other hijackers, helped them enter the United States, and helped finance the attacks. He and Atta had begun a Muslim prayer group at Hamburg Technical University and worshipped at a radical mosque. Binalshibh disappeared on September 5, 2001, leaving behind four Hamburg addresses. He was frequently seen with Said Bahaji, a German citizen whose father was Moroccan. On December 1, 1998, Binalshibh, along with Bahaji and Atta, had rented a Marien Street apartment in Hamburg that served as an al Qaeda cell. Hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi lived there; Pennsylvania hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah was a frequent visitor. Bahaji, the cell's logistics specialist, showed up in Karachi, Pakistan, on a Turkish Airlines flight in early September 2001, accompanied by individuals claiming to be Abdullah Hussainy, a Belgian of Algerian origin, and Ammar Moula, a Frenchman. Investigators determined in mid-November that they were Binalshibh and Zakariya Essabar, age 24, a Moroccan who also lived on Marien Street. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. and German governments blocked Binalshibh's financial assets. He was also believed to be a leader of a plot to crash a plane into Heathrow Airport.

On September 5, 2002, al Jazeera televised confessions by Binalshibh and Khalid Sheik Mohammed, who said al Qaeda was claiming credit for the 9/11 attacks. Binalshibh said he was the coordinator of the attacks.

On September 10–11, 2002, Pakistani police arrested Binalshibh in an apartment in Pechs, Karachi. He was charged in Germany with more than 3,000 counts of murder. He was believed involved in the planning of the 9/11 attacks, the USS *Cole* bombing, and the 2002 bombing of a Tunisian synagogue.

His release was demanded on April 25, 2003, by a Lebanese man who hijacked a bus with 16 passengers in Bremen, Germany.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 "high value" detainees, including Binalshibh, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On October 10, 2006, Binalshibh filed a legal challenge in federal court in Washington to contest his detention and requested a public defender.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals who were detained at Guantánamo and believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks, including Binalshibh. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Binalshibh was also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. At his June 5, 2008, arraignment he said he wanted to represent himself. He was the only defendant whose legs were shackled in the court. The trial was scheduled to begin September 18, 2008. His military defense counsels were Navy Lt. Richard Federico and Navy Cdr. Suzanne Lachelier. His civilian attorney was Thomas Durkin.

Mark I. Binsky: arrested with three other members of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) on May 23, 1974, at the Lido Beach Jewish Center on Long Island while assembling bombs to be placed at the residence of the Soviet UN mission in Glen Cove, New York. They were held without bail on state and federal charges of conspiracy and bomb possession.

Gurpratap Birk: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 12–15, 1985, visit to the United States. In January 1985, Birk had solicited the assistance of an FBI undercover operative to train a group of men in the United States in the use of explosives and weapons. They would then launch a terrorist campaign in India. In the January meeting, he also told the operative of the assassination plan. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court.

Haji Bismullah: Afghan, age 28, held at the U.S. military prison in Guantánamo Bay as of February 2008. He was accused of fighting with the Taliban against the U.S. and Afghan governments.

Silas Trim Bissell: alias Terrence Peter Jackson. Founding member of the Weather Underground arrested on January 20, 1987, after 17 years on the run. The heir to the carpet-sweeping company, he worked in Eugene, Oregon, as a physical therapist and freelance artist. On June 25, 1987, he was sentenced to two years in prison for a 1970 ROTC bombing.

Christopher Black: white member, age 18, of the Lords of Chaos teen militia who along with militia leader Kevin Foster were charged on June 4, 1996, with conspiracy to commit murder by plotting to dress as Disney characters and kill black visitors to Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida. They had planned to ambush Disney employees, steal their costumes, sneak into the park, and murder tourists. The duo was also charged with racketeering and arson against a historic Coca-Cola bottling plant. The two pleaded not guilty in May to first-degree murder in the April 30 death of

Mark Schwebes, the Riverdale High School band director in Florida.

Robert Block: resident of Bayville, New York, charged on November 25, 1981, in a Nassau County court in New York with reckless endangerment and criminal mischief for firing a dozen shots into the Glen Cove residence of Oleg Troyanovsky, the U.S.S.R. UN ambassador. The Jewish Defense League (JDL) initially claimed credit, but later the JDL chief denied responsibility.

Timothy Blunk: member of the May 19 Coalition of the United States who was sentenced in 1982 to nine months in a New York jail for rioting and resisting arrest during an antiapartheid demonstration against the South African Springboks rugby team at John F. Kennedy International Airport in 1981. He was arrested on November 29, 1984, at a Cherry Hill storage depot, where 740 pounds of dynamite, an Uzi submachine gun, an M-14 rifle, a sawed-off shotgun, and Teflon-coated "police killer" bullets were found. He and Weather Underground member Susan Lisa Rosenberg were arrested while sitting in a car after a New Jersey policeman became suspicious of their ill-fitting wigs. On March 17, 1985, he was convicted in federal court on eight charges of unlawful possession of explosives, weapons, and counterfeit identification cards. In May 1985, he was sentenced to 58 years for possession of 600 pounds of explosives and 12 guns.

He was one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

Bassam Bokhowa: Ron Suskind's *The One Percent Doctrine: Deep Inside America's Pursuit of Its Enemies since 9/11* revealed a 2003 al Qaeda plan to release hydrogen cyanide gas in the New York City subway. The plan was discovered after the February 13, 2003, arrest in Bahrain of five men attempting to cross from Saudi Arabia across the King Fahd bridge. They included two gunrunners and three jihadis. Among them was Bokhowa, age 50ish, whose computer held plans for fabricating a *mubtakkar*—a mixing and delivery system for hydrogen cyanide. A form of the gas was Zyklon B, used by the Nazis in the extermination camps.

Ayman Bondok: arrested with Kim St. Louis on March 10, 2000, in Montreal for possessing illegal explosives. Bondok, age 23, was charged with threatening Israel in an effort to win the release of Lebanese prisoners. Police believed the two were acting on their own. On March 30, Bondok was charged with extortion and possessing explosives and was released on bail. Police believed Bondok made the threatening call to the Israeli Consulate. They also suggested that Bondok provided the tip about the explosives in the apartment of Tarek Adealy Khafagy, who was arrested on March 4.

David Lawrence Booth: high school freshman, age 14, who tried to hijack Delta Airlines Flight 670 flying from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, on November 10, 1969. Federal authorities declined prosecution. He was found mentally incompetent and committed to a mental hospital, from which he was released on April 6, 1971.

Michael Bortin: brother-in-law of Symbionese Liberation Army member Sarah Jane Olson, née Kathleen Soliah. On February 14, 2003, he was sentenced to six to eight years in a bank robbery and murder case.

Cynthia Priscilla Boston: black member of the separatist Republic of New Africa. On November 5, 1981, conspiracy charges against her were dropped, although FBI agents had identified her as one of four people who cleaned out a Mount Vernon, New York, safe house the day after the

October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. On November 22, 1982, she agreed to surrender to federal authorities.

Hadz Boudela: one of a group arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Boudela and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001.

Katherine Boudin: Weather Underground activist captured on October 20, 1981, when four terrorists attacked a Brink's truck outside a Rockland County, New York, bank, escaping with $1.6 million in a hail of shotgun and automatic weapons fire. Her car was stopped at a roadblock, and the terrorists fired on police, killing two. She was captured by an off-duty officer as she ran north on the southbound lane of a freeway. As a May 19 Coalition member, she had stayed in hiding for 11 years. She had been last seen in 1970, fleeing naked with Cathlyn Platt Wilkerson when a Greenwich Village bomb factory exploded, killing three. She was charged with 13 counts of robbery and 3 counts of murder in connection with the Brink's case. On April 26, 1984, Boudin pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and was given a concurrent term of 12 to 25 years for robbery. On May 3, 1984, Judge David S. Ritter sentenced her to 20 years to life in prison for her role in the robbery, to be eligible for parole in 17 years. Boudin apologized for the deaths of the two patrol officers. Bernadine Dohrn became the legal guardian of Boudin's daughter, Chesa, age 3.

On August 22, 2001, a New York parole board rejected her parole petition at the Bedford Hills Prison outside New York City. While in prison, Boudin earned a master's degree in adult education, won a 1999 PEN award for poetry, and developed a parenting-behind-bars program. Despite protests from police organizations, on August 20, 2003, the parole board agreed to her release on what would have been the 55th birthday of Police Officer Edward O'Grady, who was murdered in the robbery.

Lakhdar Boumediene: Bosnian detained in Bosnia by U.S. troops in January 2002 and then held at Guantánamo Bay. The U.S. military heard the case for his detention in 2004. He was one of the lead plaintiffs in a petition before the U.S. Supreme Court that challenged the constitutionality of the October 2006 Military Commissions Act. On June 12, 2008, the Court ruled 5–4 that suspected terrorists and foreign fighters incarcerated at Guantánamo Bay by the U.S. military have the right to challenge their detention in federal court.

Boussora: alias of Fakr ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Busura.

Fakr ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Busura: variant Faker ben Abdelazziz Boussora; aliases Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Abdulaziz, Boussora, Boussoura, Fakeroun, Fakerrou, Fakir. Born in Tunisia on March 22, 1964, he resided in France and then shuttled between Montreal, Canada, and Tunisia often during the 1990s. He obtained Canadian citizenship in 1999. He attended the el-Sunna Mosque in Montreal. He received training from al Qaeda in Afghanistan and has declared that he wants to be a suicide martyr. He is an associate of Tunisian terror suspect Abderraouf Jdey, with whom he has traveled. He might have been in Turkey in early 2002 and may still be traveling in that region. The U.S. Rewards for Justice issued a reward of $5 million for his arrest. Authorities are concerned that he may attempt to return to Canada or the United States to plan or carry out a terrorist attack. As of early December 2007, he was still at large. He is believed to have a serious pituitary gland illness. He is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 165 pounds.

Boussoura: alias of Fakr ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Busura.

Viktor Bout: Tajikistan-born former Soviet air force officer and arms dealer alleged by British intelligence to have provided arms to the Taliban and al Qaeda. The U.S. government added that he made a $50 million profit from his sales to the Taliban. In 2004, the U.S. Treasury Department froze his assets under U.S. jurisdiction. In April 2005, the United States froze assets of 30 companies and four individuals linked to him. In 2007, another seven companies and three people were added to the list. He supplied weapons to conflicts or was involved in arms deals in Angola, Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria, Togo, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Zaire, the Republic of the Congo, and Liberia.

Bout, age 41, was arrested by Thai authorities on March 6, 2008, on a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) warrant. He was picked up in a sting in which DEA undercover agents posed as Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels who met with Bout and Andrew Smulian in the Netherlands Antilles, Denmark, and Romania. The United States charged him with conspiracy to smuggle missiles and rocket launchers to FARC rebels. Bout was the principal subject of Douglas Farah and Stephen Braun's *Merchant of Death* and the model for Nicholas Cage's character in *Lord of War.*

Richard K. Boyd: would-be hijacker of an Aloha Airlines flight on October 11, 1965. He and partner Lawrence D. Hesiler were subdued by the crew. A U.S. Navy court-martial sentenced them to four years at hard labor and gave them a dishonorable discharge. Boyd was released on September 8, 1966.

James D. Brailey Jr.: resident of Olympia, Washington, age 43, charged on January 16, 2003, in U.S. District Court in Tacoma on a federal firearms charge as part of a plot to kill Governor Gary Locke. The previous day, the FBI's Seattle Joint Terrorism Task Force had found two handguns when they searched his van after he returned from an Arkansas meeting of Christian Identity, a white supremacist group. In March 2001, an informant told the FBI that Brailey had been planning the assassination since 1998 and believed that he was the true governor. Brailey hated the Chinese American governor because of his ethnicity. Brailey was also a member of the Jural Society, which believes in a "people's government" based on Christian principles and common law. The group had elected him governor of Washington in 1998. He reportedly made dry runs on the Capitol building.

Gerard Anthony Brannigan: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, taken into custody in New York City, and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson, and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and ordered to Arizona to face charges.

Juan Luis Bravo: one of two Colombians, age 27, extradited to Miami, Florida, on October 28, 2002, where they appeared in federal court on a 10-count indictment that said they were part of a for-profit kidnap group that operated in the Amazon basin from 1997 to 2001. They were to face trial in U.S. District Court in Washington. This was the first time Colombia permitted its citizens to be tried in the United States on a nondrug crime. They faced life for the kidnapping and murder on October 12, 2000, in Ecuador of U.S. hostage Ron Sander, an oil rig supervisor. Some of the kidnappers had been members of the since-disbanded Popular Liberation Front.

Paul Brennan: on December 27, 1995, bail was set in the United States at $500,000 for Brennan, one of 38 prisoners who escaped from Northern Ireland's Maze Prison in 1983. He was convicted in Northern Ireland of possessing explosives. He and two other escapees were arrested in California between 1992 and 1994.

Mahmud Faruq Brent: alias Mahmud Al Mutazzim. Baltimore County resident and U.S. citizen, age 30, who on August 4, 2005, was charged by federal authorities with conspiracy to support a terrorist organization. The FBI recorded a conversation in which he mentioned attending a Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist training camp in Pakistan. He had once worked as a paramedic in Silver Spring, Maryland, and as a Washington, D.C., cabdriver. He had spoken with Tarik Ibn Osman Shah, who told authorities that he had trained Brent in martial arts and that Brent was a jihadi. Brent was also linked to Seifullah Chapman, a member of the Virginia jihad network who had been sentenced to 65 years in prison for conspiring to support Lashkar-e-Taiba and taking part in paramilitary training. He was represented by attorneys Donald Yannella and Hassen Ibn Abdellah.

On April 2, 2007, during a hearing in a Manhattan federal court, Brent pleaded guilty to conspiring to aid Lashkar-e-Taiba by attending one of its Pakistan training camps. On February 17, 2006, Brent pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to aid terrorist groups in the Middle East between 2001 and 2005.

Michael William Brescia: one of five members of the Aryan Republican Army white separatist group indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on January 30, 1997, on charges of conspiracy to rob banks. They were accused of carrying out seven bank robberies in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin from 1994 to 1995 and buying weapons and funding recruiting efforts with the proceeds. One of them testified that the group aimed to "commit terrorist acts against the U.S. government." Brescia was named in a private wrongful death suit brought by the mother of two of the victims of the April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City bombing.

Thomas Bernard Brigham: resident of Rochester, New York, found guilty of murder and sentenced to life in prison in the September 3, 1984, bombing of Montreal's downtown railway terminal that killed 3 French tourists and injured 47. He sent a note three days before the bombings demanding "the end of the unholy Vatican" in protest of the upcoming visit of Pope John Paul II.

Henry David Briody: arrested on August 29, 1984, after throwing an incendiary device onto the front steps of the U.S. Capitol and injuring Father Stephen Rock.

Bruce McRae Britt: attempted to hijack Pacific Airlines 327 out of Chicago on July 31, 1961. Britt was sentenced to maximum of 42 years for assault with intent to commit murder for blinding the pilot and critically wounding a ticket agent.

Tracy Brockway: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 34, indicted on May 8, 2004, for firearms conspiracy; three others were charged with plotting to kill Montana public officials. The group from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

Larry F. Brooks: one of three hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 121 to Miami, Florida, diverted to Cuba on January 28, 1969.

George Brown: alias Singleton. One of five Black Panther Party sympathizers who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 841 heading for Miami, Florida, on July 31, 1972. In Miami a $1 million ransom was paid, the hostages were freed, and the plane went on to Algiers the next day. The money was

returned to Delta on August 23, 1972. Four of the hijackers, including Brown, were arrested in Paris on May 28, 1976, for carrying false U.S. passports. They appealed to the French people to turn down a U.S. extradition request because they could not get a fair trial because of racial discrimination. The U.S. extradition request was turned down, and they were ordered to stand trial in France on hijacking charges.

Ralph Brown: inmate serving 8 to 16 years for theft and sexual assault who escaped from Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Ordway, Colorado, on August 18, 1989. His wife and another inmate's wife chartered a helicopter and forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the prison baseball field. They were spotted in a getaway U-Haul truck and were recaptured nine hours later after a shootout in Phelps County, Nebraska. On August 21, 1989, the couples were charged with attempted murder, with using a firearm to commit a felony, and with criminal attempt.

Rebecca Brown: one of two women who chartered a helicopter and forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the baseball field of the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Ordway, Colorado. There they freed their husbands, Ralph Brown and Fred Gonzalez. They were spotted in a getaway U-Haul truck and all were captured nine hours later after a shootout in Phelps County, Nebraska. On August 21, 1989, the couples were charged with attempted murder, with using a firearm to commit a felony, and with criminal attempt.

Samuel Brown: one of four Weather Underground terrorists who attacked a Brink's truck outside a Rockland County, New York, bank, escaping with $1.6 million in a hail of shotgun and automatic weapons fire on October 20, 1981. Their car was stopped at a roadblock, and the terrorists fired on police, killing two. Brown escaped. On June 14, 1984, the Staten Island resident was convicted of three counts of murder and four of robbery.

Theodore Brown: on January 5, 1974, Brown, age 31, was arrested by FBI agents at Travis Air Force Base in California on charges of helping Allison Thompson, age 18, of Santa Barbara, California, smuggle guns and ammunition to the United Kingdom. She and two accomplices were detained at Heathrow Airport on December 29, 1973, while carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On January 4, 1974, they were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. Thompson was cleared of all charges by a British jury.

Tracy Brown: alias William R. Smith. Seattle resident who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN.

Gary C. Bruton: chartered a California Air twin-engine Pipe Navajo to fly to Texas on November 24, 1975, but once in the air ordered the pilot at gunpoint to fly to Mexico and land on a deserted Mazatlan beach. Fifteen accomplices unloaded the cargo of guns and set fire to the plane. The hijacker fled with his accomplices.

Howard B. Brutton Jr.: indicted on April 1, 1980, by a federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiring to export weapons illegally to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Marilyn Jean Buck: Black Liberation Army member (Buck is white) arrested on May 11, 1985, by the FBI and convicted on May 11, 1988, in the October 20, 1981, Brink's armored car robbery in which a guard and two police officers were killed.

She was also one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the

November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. On September 7, 1990, Buck pleaded guilty in Washington, D.C., federal court to participating in the conspiracy that planned and carried out the Capitol bombing and to the bombing itself. On November 16, 1990, she was given an additional 10 years for her role in bombing federal buildings. She faced 80 consecutive years for her crimes. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

Marijam Buconic: one of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslavian UN mission on June 14, 1977, wounding guard Radomir Medich. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Buconjic received seven years.

Mohammed Budeir: U.S. citizen of Syrian descent, age 20, arrested in August 2002 while taking photos of police cars in Paoli, Pennsylvania. The college student was charged with criminal trespassing and disorderly conduct. He said the photos are a hobby.

Agus Budiman: on November 19, 2001, the Indonesian, age 31, living in Alexandria, Virginia, was indicted in U.S. District Court for identification fraud in helping Mohammed Belfas, an Indonesian friend from Germany, obtain a Virginia ID card on November 4, 2000. He attended the same Hamburg mosque as 9/11 hijacker leader Muhammad Atta but claimed that he had not seen him since coming to the United States in October 2000.

Finnish banking authorities said Belfas was a bin Laden contact. Authorities interviewed Budiman on September 19 and October 1. On October 30, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) arrested him for overstaying his visa and working while using a tourist visa. The FBI testified on November 26 that Ramzi Binalshibh, the reputed 20th hijacker, twice used Budiman's U.S. address on his two visa applications; both tries failed.

Budiman's first attorney withdrew because it was a terrorism case; Mark Thrash was his new attorney. At the November 29 hearing, prosecutors said that hijacker Ziad Samir Jarrah had listed Budiman's address as a possible host site on his U.S. visa application. A prosecution witness said that Budiman had helped Atta moved into a Hamburg apartment and that he had had contact with hijacker Marwan Al-Shehhi. He pleaded guilty at his March 4, 2002, arraignment to aiding the unlawful production of ID documents. He agreed to not fight deportation proceedings. On May 11, 2002, he was sentenced to seven months of time served.

Tripimir Budrovic: alias used in a death threat letter sent in 1978 to Anthony Cikoja purporting to be from the commander of the operations of the Croatian Intelligence Service. The letter demanded that $5,000 be sent to a Paraguayan address. Cikoja was killed on September 28, 1978, in a drive-by shooting in Greenburgh, New York. A Westchester man was charged the next day.

Burgess: alias of George E. Wright.

Joyce Burgess: alias Tillerson. One of five Black Panther Party sympathizers who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 841 heading for Miami, Florida, on July 31, 1972. In Miami a $1 million ransom was paid, and the hostages were freed, and the plane went on to Algiers the next day. The money was returned to Delta on August 23, 1972. Four of the hijackers, including Burgess, were arrested in Paris on May 28, 1976, for carrying false U.S.

passports. They appealed to the French people to turn down a U.S. extradition request because they could not get a fair trial because of racial discrimination. The U.S. extradition request was turned down, and they were ordered to stand trial in France on hijacking charges.

David Burgert: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 50, indicted on May 8, 2004, for firearms conspiracy; three others were charged with plotting to kill Montana public officials. The group from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

Evan Burke: resident of Glen Cove, New York, charged on November 25, 1981, in a Nassau County court in New York with reckless endangerment and criminal mischief for firing a dozen shots into the Glen Cove residence of Oleg Troyanovsky, the U.S.S.R. UN ambassador. The Jewish Defense League (JDL) initially claimed credit, but later the JDL chief denied responsibility.

Steven Burke: one of four members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee who on January 25, 1985, expressed sympathy with the Red Guerrilla Resistance bombers of the U.S. Navy Yard officer's club in April 1981, said they were not involved, and refused to answer questions from a federal grand jury.

Nathaniel Burns: alias Sekou Odinga. Black Panther arrested on October 23, 1981, after a car chase. His accomplice, Mtajori Sandiata, was killed. On September 3, 1983, he was convicted of conspiracy and racketeering. On March 28, 1984, he was convicted of trying to murder police officers in the gun battle three days after the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

Richard F. Burton: Burton, age 37, from Seattle, was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN.

Julienne Eden Busic: U.S.-born wife of Zvonko Busic who joined him as one of the Croatian nationalists who hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 355 on September 10, 1976. She was sentenced to life in prison on May 5, 1977, but was paroled after eight years.

Zvonko Busic: Yugoslav-born New Yorker who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 355 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués, or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their propaganda leaflets over London, Paris, Chicago, and Europe. They surrendered in Paris and were immediately extradited to the United States. The hijackers were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. On May 5, 1977, Busic and his wife were sentenced to life. U.S. district court judge John R. Bartels said Busic could be paroled after 10 years.

On April 17, 1987, a dummy was found in Busic's cell at the Otisville Correctional Facility. He was arrested the next day at the Village News Stand in Milford, Pennsylvania.

Fakr ibn 'Abd al-Aziz Busura: variant Faker ben Abdelazziz Boussora; aliases Fakr Abdul Aziz Bosura, Boussoura, Abdulaziz, Fakeroun, Abu Yusif al-Tunisi, Fakerrou, Yusuf al-Tunisi, Faker Boussora. Canadian citizen born in Tunisia on March 22, 1964, who was sought in connection with possible terrorist activity in the United States. He is five feet seven inches tall and weighs circa 165 pounds.

Soliman Buthe: on February 17, 2005, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted the Ash-

land, Oregon–based al Haramain Islamic Foundation and two officers—Soliman Buthe and Prouz Sedaghaty, also known as Pete Seda—for participating in a scheme to misstate the destination of $150,000 from an Egyptian donor. The money was to go to Muslim fighters in Chechnya. The group's Internal Revenue Service form said it went toward purchasing a building for a Springfield, Missouri, mosque. The Oregon branch and its larger organization, which was shut down by Saudi Arabia, were listed by the United States as terrorist groups. Buthe was represented by attorney Tom Nelson. In February 2004, the U.S. government ordered banks to freeze the organization's accounts.

Muhammed Butt: the FBI detained the Pakistani and turned him over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for deportation on September 19, 2001, after interviewing him regarding the 9/11 attacks. On October 23, Butt died of a heart attack in the Hudson County Correctional Facility in Kearney, New Jersey.

Shaheen Butt: Pakistani owner of the Manhattan Foreign Exchange, a money remittance business in New York. He was one of the individuals swept up on March 20, 2003, when federal agents in the Operation Green Quest terrorist financing task force arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. The FBI and Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement arrested four people and seized $71,000 in an investigation of the Exchange, which had illegally moved more than $33 million to Pakistan in three years. Much of the money came from the sale of faked U.S., U.K., Pakistani, and Canadian passports. An undercover federal agent claiming to be a drug money launderer told Butt that drugs were the source of $200,000 he was giving him. An aide of Butt told the agent that he could obtain a fake driver's license, photo ID card, immigration green card, and Social Security card for $21,000. Butt was charged with money laundering, immigration fraud, and other counts.

Jamal M. Buzayan: Davis, California, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Samuel J. Byck: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 523 scheduled to fly from Baltimore-Washington International Airport to Atlanta, Georgia, on February 22, 1974. He shot and killed police officer George N. Ramsburg in the airport terminal, forced his way onto the plane, killed copilot Fred Jones, and wounded pilot Reese Lofton. An airport policeman fired a rifle through the door's glass porthole and hit Byck twice in the chest. Byck then shot himself in the head and died. A booby-trapped incendiary bomb he had carried with him was dismantled on the runway.

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Albert Charles Cadon: hijacker of Pan American World Airways Flight 501 en route from Houston, Texas, to Guatemala City on August 9, 1961. He hijacked the plane to Cuba. The Cubans found him mentally incompetent and deported him to Mexico, where he was convicted of robbery and illegal possession of firearms. He served eight years and nine months. Following the incident, President Kennedy requested special antihijacking legislation.

William Cafee Jr.: alias Kalid. Indicted for wiping down the getaway car used in the assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States on July 22, 1980. Cafee was a member of the Islamic Guerrillas in America, a small organization with ties to Black American Muslims.

Dennis Callahan: alias used by an individual claiming to be a member of the South Boston Defense League, an anti-busing group, who claimed credit for setting off a bomb on an Eastern Air Lines Electra II Lockheed prop jet at Boston's Logan International Airport on July 2, 1976. The blast destroyed the $500,000 plane, and one person was injured. A courthouse built in 1805 sustained $100,000 damage in another Boston blast. A National Guard truck was destroyed in a third bombing in Boston.

Auburn Calloway: off-duty Federal Express pilot who on April 7, 1994, attacked the pilot, copilot, and engineer of Federal Express Flight 705 with two claw hammers, a knife, and a spear gun, critically injuring three people, including himself. He was charged under U.S. air piracy statutes. FedEx reported that he faced a disciplinary hearing that day for lying on his employment application. On March 30, 1995, a jury rejected his insanity defense and found him guilty.

Carlos Cancio Porcel: Aero Caribbean pilot who on December 29, 1992, diverted his Antonov-26 twin-engine turboprop to Miami, Florida, where his family was among the 48 people who requested asylum. He said he had been planning this for a year.

Everett Carlson: member of the Sam Melville–Jonathan Jackson Unit indicted on July 15, 1976, for setting off a bomb on an Eastern Air Lines Electra II Lockheed prop jet at Boston's Logan International Airport on July 2, 1976. The blast destroyed the $500,000 plane, and one person was injured. A courthouse built in 1805 sustained $100,000 damage in another Boston blast. A National Guard truck was destroyed in a third bombing in Boston. Carlson was also a member of the Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces. On October 8, he was sentenced in U.S. District Court to 10 years for transporting explosives.

Daniel B. Carre: would-be hijacker of Airwest RW 775 flying to Portland, Oregon, on June 30, 1972. He demanded $50,000 and a parachute but was apprehended at Portland. He was committed to a mental institution on July 5, 1972.

Owen Carron: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who was a member of the British Parliament. He succeeded Bobby Sands, the IRA terrorist who died of a prison hunger strike. On January 21, 1982, he was stopped at Niagara Falls and charged with conspiracy to smuggle himself and with giving false information to immigration officers. He claimed he had immigrant status in Canada. He was trying to get to a New York City IRA fund-raising dinner. The U.S. Consulate in Belfast had denied him a visa.

E. H. Carter: alias used by the hijacker of Southeast Airlines 101 diverted from Key West to Havana, Cuba, on June 29, 1968. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Samuel Chahrour: Dearborn, Michigan, man who bought large quantities of cigarettes in a Hizballah fund-raising scam and was sentenced to two years in prison on February 27, 2003.

Bouabide Chamchi: alias Boudjemaa Ben Ali. Algerian, age 20, with a fake French passport arrested on December 19, 1999, by Vermont police after dogs found traces of possible explosives in his car. He was accompanied by Lucia Garofalo. The duo was attempting to cross illegally from Canada into Beecher Falls, Vermont, during the night. Canadian criminal records indicated an outstanding warrant for him for an August 18, 1999, assault charge in Quebec. On January 6, 2000, they were indicted by a federal grand jury in Burlington, Vermont, on charges of alien smuggling and misuse of a passport, but not with terrorist-related crimes. Chamchi had entered Canada as a stowaway on a ship in 1997. He claimed to be employed full-time but could not remember the name of the company.

Steven Vikash Chand: Chand was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Chand reportedly had plotted to take over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and behead prime minister Stephen Harper. He was a former Canadian Army reservist who hung around Stephen Leacock Institute high school grounds to encourage Muslim students to attend mosques. He was represented by defense attorney Gary Batasar. Chand was charged with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Ali Asad Chandia: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas by aiming to aid terrorists against the Indian government and conduct attacks against U.S. troops. On May 22, 2006, prosecutors charged Chandia, age 29, with training at a terrorist camp in late 2001 or early 2002 and helping Lashkar-i-Taiba by acquiring an electronic autopilot system and video equipment for use on model airplanes. Chandia was represented by attorney Marvin Miller, who said his client taught third grade at Dar al-Huda, a Muslim school in College Park, Maryland. Police found in Chandia's College Park home materials praising the 9/11 attacks. Chandia faced four counts of providing or conspiring to provide material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba and faced a possible 60 years in prison. On June 6, 2006, a federal jury convicted Chandia on three counts of providing material support to Lashkar-i-Taiba or conspiring to do so. He was acquitted of a fourth count of supporting terrorism. He faced 45 years in prison. U.S. District Judge Claude M. Hilton sentenced Chandia to 15 years on August 25, 2006. On January 23, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld the conviction but sent the case back to the lower court for resentencing because the earlier judge had "failed to make the factual findings" that are needed for a "terrorism enhancement" of a sentence. On April 25, 2008, he was resentenced to 15 years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Seifullah Chapman: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Chapman was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based on his U.S. military experience.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, including Chapman, who was represented by John K. Zwerling. The four defendants claimed that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. On March 4, 2004, Judge Brinkema found three guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar and on weapons charges. Defense attorneys were considering an appeal. On June 15, 2004, Judge Brinkema imposed an 85-year sentence on Chapman. On July 29, 2005, she reduced the sentence to 65 years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Adil Charkaoui: Moroccan arrested by Montreal police on May 21, 2003, after being deemed a threat to national security. He had lived in the country since 1995 and reportedly had ties to Ahmed Ressam, an Algerian who lived in Montreal in the 1990s and was convicted in the United States in April 2001 of plotting to bomb Los Angeles International Airport during millennium celebrations. Canadian authorities sought federal court approval to deport him. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate for 21 months for having trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan and then was freed on bond.

Charles: U.S. citizen, age 55, arrested in a Guatemala City hotel on November 17, 1988, on suspicion of being a U.S. terrorist wanted by Interpol and the FBI. Police said explosives were found in his possession. He was suspected of having planned to use them against public buildings in the capital. He had arrived 15 days earlier.

Jean Pierre Charrette: one of two Canadian hijackers of National Airlines Flight 91 to Miami, Florida, on May 5, 1969, that was diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, he and Alain Allard remained fugitives.

Erica Chase: white supremacist, age 22, who planned to bomb Jewish and black landmarks in Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C., to set off a "racial holy war." She was charged with conspiracy, making counterfeit bills, obstruction, and firearms and explosives violations. On July 26, 2002, the jury found her guilty of plotting to blow up the landmarks.

Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz: would-be hijacker of Frontier Airlines Flight 91 en route from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, on April 13, 1972. He surrendered to the FBI. He had earlier been diagnosed as having paranoid schizoid tendencies. He was found sane and was sentenced to life for air piracy on July 24, 1972. The sentence was later reduced to 30 years and then further reduced to 20 years.

Chen Chi-Li: alias Duck. Planned the October 15, 1984, assassination of Henry Liu in Liu's garage in Daly City, California. Liu was a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist Party in Taiwan. Chen was a leader of the largest criminal operation in Taiwan, the Bamboo Gang. He escaped to Taiwan following the assassination but was arrested there on November 30, 1984. On February 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Justice Ministry filed preliminary charges against him. The trial began on April 2, 1985. He was found guilty on April 9 and sentenced to life in prison. On June 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Winter Cherkovisian: bomber of the Turkish Consulate General in Los Angeles. On April 11, 1983, the Egyptian National Security Organization said that the Greek-Cypriot administration had issued 225 unused and sealed passports to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation

of Armenia. Cherkovisian had used one of the passports.

Darryl Cherney: one of two members of the radical Earth First! environmentalist group injured on May 24, 1990, when their bomb exploded in a white Subaru station wagon in California. The FBI was investigating their possible involvement with a pipe bomb that had exploded on May 10 outside a lumber mill in Cloverdale and with the explosion and sabotage in April of the Pacific Gas and Electric transmission lines in Santa Cruz County that had left thousands of residents without power. On July 17, prosecuting attorneys said that they would not press charges, even though they still believed that they were responsible for the bomb.

Larry Chezem: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 53, indicted on May 8, 2004, for firearms conspiracy; three others were charged with plotting to kill Montana public officials. The group from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

La Chiqui: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

James Choi: variant Choe Chung-hwa. South Korean–born Canadian citizen for whom the Royal Canadian Mounted Police issued a warrant on February 24, 1982. He fled Canada after word leaked of his participation in a North Korean–backed plot to assassinate South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan. Choi allegedly paid three Canadian men $68,000 to kill Chon, probably during his expected visit to Ottawa. He was charged with conspiracy to kill Chon, conspiracy to defraud, and illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He was the son of former South Korean ambassador to Malaysia Choe Hong-hui, former president of the International Tae Kwon Do Federation, who had made frequent trips to North Korea. James Choi, the former Korean Army general and Canada-based dissident, had a brother living in North Korea and met with North Korean president Kim Ill-song during a September 1980 visit to the country. He was last seen in June 1982 by Austrian police, who said that he was driven into Czechoslovakia from Vienna by North Koreans in a car bearing diplomatic license plates.

Irene Christakou: Greek American woman moving to Greece from Chicago who was detained on September 27, 1980, by Athens customs officials when they found in her suitcases 2 rifles, 4 revolvers, 10 pistols, 8,300 cartridges, a large stock of powder, 2 boxes of caps, 4 hunting rifles, and a book on how to assemble weapons.

Mario Leonel del Cid Garcia: his release was demanded during the March 6, 1970, kidnapping by five armed Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) members of U.S. Labor Attaché Sean M. Holly. He appeared at the Costa Rican Embassy on March 8 and flew with two other prisoners to Mexico City. He told Mexican newsmen that police had often moved him to different prisons while denying knowledge of his whereabouts.

Commander Cinco: alias of Antonio Jose Navarro Wolfe.

Paul Joseph Cini: Canadian self-styled Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member who hijacked an Air Canada DC8 flying from Calgary to Toronto on November 13, 1971. He used a shotgun to take over the plane and shot a hole in a partition. The passengers deplaned in Great Falls, where he was given $50,000 of the $1.5 million he had demanded. He wanted to go to Ireland. He attempted to jump from the plane with his money, but he confused a safety belt with a parachute strap and was knocked out by the pilot as the plane was flying over Calgary. He was charged with kidnapping and extortion and was sentenced to life on April 12, 1972.

Clarita: alias of Clara Aurora Beltran Gonzalez.

Daniel Clark: hijacker of a JDJ Flying Service Bell 47GS helicopter on July 11, 1973, who forced the pilot at gunpoint to fly to Wichita Falls, Texas. He was captured and convicted of air piracy and sentenced to 20 years or until discharged by the Federal Youth Correction Divisions.

Emmett Clark: one of three members of the antigovernment Montana Freemen in Billings, Montana, sentenced by a federal judge on November 6, 1998. They had been accused of organizing an assault on the U.S. banking system, partly through the circulation of falsified financial instruments. The trio was arrested after an 81-day standoff in 1996. Clark was sentenced to time served plus three years under supervision after pleading guilty to threatening to kidnap and murder U.S. District Judge Jack Shanstrom of Billings and using the U.S. mail to send the threat.

Judith Clark: Weather Underground activist captured on October 20, 1981, when four terrorists attacked a Brink's truck outside a Rockland County, New York, bank, escaping with $1.6 million in a hail of shotgun and automatic weapons fire. Her car was stopped at a roadblock, and the terrorists fired on police, killing two. Three robbers escaped, but she was captured. She was a member of the May 19 Coalition and had served time for her participation in the 1969 Days of Rage in Chicago. On October 6, 1983, a Goshen, New York, court sentenced her to 75 years to life for robbery and murder. Judge David S. Ritter of Orange County Court said she would not be eligible for parole for 75 years. Before sentencing, the defendant read a statement denouncing the United States as imperialist and predicting the inevitability of revolution.

William L. Clark: would-be hijacker of a Pan American World Airways DC6B chartered by the U.S. military to fly soldiers from Da Nang, South Vietnam, to Hong Kong on February 9, 1968. He wanted to go to Hong Kong. He was overpowered by the flight crew. He was sentenced by a U.S. Marine Corps court-martial to 18 months' hard labor and a bad conduct discharge, plus additional sentences for crimes committed while in prison. His convictions were set aside on December 3, 1969, and he received a medical discharge for schizophrenia on September 2, 1970.

Conor Claxtron: Claxton, age 27, was sentenced on September 27, 2000, by U.S. Federal Judge Wilkie Ferguson to 56 months for buying and shipping weapons in a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning operation. The weapons in the 1999 plot were to be disguised as toys, VCRs, and computers going from Florida to Northern Ireland via the U.S. mail.

Eugene R. Clegg: teacher from Castle Rock, Washington, who on September 23, 1982, was ordered held until October 1 pending an investigation into charges of gunrunning and illegal possession of explosives in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Jay Cohen: New York City–based member of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) arrested by the FBI on May 8, 1987, for a series of firebombings, a pipe bombing, and a tear gas attack. On August 13, 1987, Assistant U.S. Attorney Gregory O'Connell in Brooklyn said that he was responsible for the September 3, 1986, tear gas grenade attack by the JDL of a performance by the Soviet Moiseyev Dance Company that injured 26 people and the October 20, 1986, firebombing of the Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher concert hall in New York City where the Moscow State Orchestra was to perform. He pleaded guilty to charges of racketeering and bombings aimed at Soviet citizens. He faced 20 years in prison and a $25,000 fine on several terrorist charges.

Stewart Cohen: one of seven members of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) indicted on May 13, 1971, for conspiracy to violate federal gun laws. On July 23, 1971, he was given a three-year suspended sentence and fined $500.

Steen Garrett Colbern: California biochemist and acquaintance of Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber, arrested on May 12, 1995, after he pulled a loaded revolver and scuffled with U.S. marshals in an Arizona mining town. Police raiding his residence seized 4 rifles, 3 handguns, and 16,000 rounds of ammunition, including 4,000 bullets used in assault rifles. Documents suggested that the residence was used to produce methamphetamine. He had ties to the Arizona Patriots militia group.

Donald L. Coleman: would-be hijacker of American Airlines Flight 47 commandeered out of Chicago and diverted to Salt Lake City, Utah, on December 26, 1971. He demanded $200,000. He was subdued by passengers and flight attendants. Personal effects and statements made following his arrest indicated that he wanted to prove that anyone could hijack an airliner. He was convicted on June 5, 1972, and sentenced to two 10-year concurrent terms on July 28, 1973, for air piracy and interference with flight crew members. He was released on 5 years of probation on September 16, 1974.

Marshall Collins III: hijacker of Eastern Airlines 1160 that arrived at Boston's Logan Airport on September 4, 1974. He demanded that $10,000 be paid to the people of Boston's Roxbury ghetto and that he be flown to La Guardia Airport. He released everyone on the plane except the pilot, whom he severely injured. He surrendered to police and FBI agents and was charged with air piracy.

Morris Colosky: hijacker who chartered a Hi-Lift helicopter to fly him to Lansing, Michigan, on June 6, 1975. He pulled a knife and forced the pilot to land inside the walls of Southern Michigan State Prison, where a waiting prisoner boarded. The helicopter landed six miles away. The two sprayed mace in the pilot's face and escaped in waiting vehicles. The convict was apprehended the next day. Colosky was captured on June 17, 1975. He was convicted of air piracy and sentenced to 20 years on November 20, 1975.

Joshua Thomas Connole: Connole, age 25, was arrested on September 12, 2003, at his Pomona, California, home in connection with the August 21, 2003, arson attack that destroyed 20 Hummer H2s and damaged another 20 and several Chevrolet Tahoe SUVs and destroyed the warehouse at Clippinger Chevrolet in West Covina, an eastern suburb of Los Angeles. Several vehicles had been sprayed with "ELF," "Fat, Lazy Americans," "Greedy Little Pig," and "I [heart sign] pollution." In three separate attacks at dealerships in neighboring Monrovia, Arcadia, and Duarte, dozens of other vehicles were painted with anti-pollution graffiti. The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) Web site said that although the attacks were "ELF actions," they had not heard from the perpetrators. No injuries were reported.

Nathaniel Conner: Connor, age 17, and a friend were charged on March 24, 2003, in Clayton, Missouri, with second-degree arson and criminal possession of a weapon in the two firebombings in March 2003 of the Hindu Temple of St. Louis.

Warren Cooksey: phoned a San Francisco, California, airline demanding money in exchange for information on a bomb that he claimed was on board a San Francisco–Hawaii flight on July 16, 1971. He was apprehended when he was about to receive the money.

Terrell P. Coon: Coon, age 46, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Clarksburg Fire Department Lt. Rogers provided photos of the center's blueprints that were sold for $50,000 to an undercover agent who the militia

members thought belonged to a Middle Eastern terrorist group. The FBI said group leader Floyd Raymond Looker collected the explosives. The arrests were made in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Those arrested were Clarksburg Fire Department Lt. James R. Rogers, age 56, of Jan Lew, West Virginia; Floyd Raymond Looker, age 56, of Stonewood, West Virginia; chemical engineer Jack Arland Phillips, age 57, of Fairmont, West Virginia; Edward F. Moore, age 52, of Lavalette, West Virginia; James M. Johnson, age 48, of Maple Heights, Ohio; Terrell P. Coon, age 46, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; and Imam A. Lewis, age 26, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The FBI had learned about the plot 16 months earlier when a militia member became disenchanted with the bomb making. O. Marshall Richards had served as the group's intelligence and security leader and made more than 200 tapes of conversations by militia members.

On October 16, a federal judge in Cleveland ordered two men extradited to West Virginia. On October 17, federal magistrates ordered four of the men held without bond.

The seven men were indicted by a federal grand jury in Wheeling, West Virginia, on November 8. They were charged with conspiracy to manufacture explosives, to transport them across state lines, and to target the FBI center. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Raul Cordova Rojas: apprehended on June 22, 1983, by a Peruvian security guard when he tried to plant a bomb at U.S. ambassador Frank Ortiz's residence in Lima.

Edwin Cortes: one of four members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) arrested in late June 1983 in connection with a plot to bomb an Army Reserve center and a Marine training center on July 4, 1983. Authorities found arms and explosives. A U.S. district court judge in Chicago found the four guilty of conspiracy. On October 4, 1985, three of the defendants were sentenced to 35 years for seditious conspiracy. A fourth received a suspended sentence and 5 years' probation. The Chicago-born Cortes was one of seven FALN members who renounced violence in accepting President Clinton's offer of clemency in August 1999.

Luis Fernando da Costa: alleged to be a Brazilian arms smuggler and drug trafficker who was arrested in April 2001 in Barrancominas, the center of Molina's operations. On March 7, 2002, he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., on charges of conspiracy to import cocaine into the United States. The indictment was the first time the United States had brought charges against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). He was deported to Brazil to face murder and drug charges.

Julio Costas: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

William Jensen Cottrell: second-year graduate student in physics, age 23, at the California Institute of Technology who on March 17, 2004, was indicted on nine counts of arson and conspiracy in connection with the August 21, 2003, firebombing and vandalizing of 125 SUVs at Clippinger Chevrolet in West Covina, an eastern suburb of Los Angeles. Several vehicles had been sprayed with "ELF," "Fat, Lazy Americans," "Greedy Little Pig," and "I [heart sign] pollution." In three separate attacks at dealerships in neighboring Monrovia, Arcadia, and Duarte, dozens of other vehicles were painted with antipollution graffiti. The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) Web site said that although the attacks were "ELF actions," they had not heard from the perpetrators. Cottrell pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for October 2004. On August 21, 2004, Cottrell was linked to one SUV dealership by DNA taken from a hair found at the scene.

Johnny Coulter: alias Ayre. U.S. Navy deserter who hijacked National Airlines Flight 424 on January 24, 1969, and diverted it to Cuba to avoid going to Vietnam. He remained at large as of 1979.

Francis P. Covey: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 344 bound for Newark, New Jersey, and diverted to Cuba on April 25, 1975. He claimed to have a bomb and gun. The pilot talked him into landing at Atlanta, Georgia, to refuel. Covey allowed all passengers and all but one crew member to leave, but everyone escaped. FBI agents arrested Covey, who was unarmed. On October 17, 1975, he was sentenced to five years for conveying malicious false information regarding destruction of aircraft.

Deborah Lynn Crawford: would-be hijacker of United Airlines Flight 509 bound for San Francisco, California, on May 15, 1975. Crawford said she had a knife and did not want to land in San Francisco. She was overpowered by a crew member and returned to a state hospital in California.

Joseph C. Crawford: hijacked Continental Airlines Flight 156 on July 26, 1969, and diverted it to Cuba. He returned via Canada on November 1, 1969. On September 14, 1970, he was sentenced to 50 years for aircraft piracy and kidnapping.

Barbara Curzi: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the preceding two years in and around New York City. He was arrested in the Cleveland area in November 1984.

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Ghassan Dahduli: on September 22, 2001, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) arrested the Palestinian-born Jordanian citizen, age 41, a computer technician and father of five, in Richardson, a Dallas suburb. He was deported to Jordan on November 27. He said he had been friends in the 1980s with Wadih Hage, a bin Laden associate sentenced to life in prison in November 2001 for his role in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Hage's address book included Dahduli's name. His lawyer feared he would be tortured in Jordan. He had been in the United States for 23 years and worked for Freddie Mac, the mortgage firm. Terrorism researcher Steven Emerson said that Dahduli and Hage were close friends and members of a Tucson Islamic center that raised funds for a bin Laden group. One of the center's members was Wa'el Hamza Jalaidan, logistics chief and one of three founders of al Qaeda. Dahduli was also a leader of the Illinois-based Islamic Association for Palestine, which many believed was a Hamas front.

Kassem Daher: Lebanese Canadian citizen believed to be overseas when he was indicted on November 22, 2005, in a criminal court in Miami in the Jose Padilla case. He had been under U.S. surveillance since 1995.

Redouane Dahmani: Algerian charged on November 27, 2001, by a federal grand jury in Phoenix, Arizona, with conspiring with his apartment mate, Lotfi Raissi, to falsify an asylum claim that would permit Dahmani to stay in the United States. Dahmani was in custody in Phoenix on charges of forgery and perjury, held in lieu of a $1 million bond, and was suspected of having contacts with a senior Algerian terrorist in London. Dahmani's phone number was found on a paper in the London home of Abu Doha (aliases The Doctor, Amar Makhulif), believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. He was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999.

Abdelmajid Dahoumane: Dahoumane, age 32 as of December 17, 1999, was an associate of Ahmed Ressam, who was arrested on the U.S.–Canada border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives. On December 25, 1999, the FBI interviewed Horizon Air ticket agents; one of them had sold a ticket to a man meeting his description. He had a French passport and paid in Canadian currency for his ticket from Canada to the United States. Canadian police issued an arrest warrant accusing him of illegally possessing explosives with the intent to cause damage or injury. He had stayed with Ressam in a Vancouver hotel room that reeked of a rotten egg smell, consistent with the theory that they had been making nitroglycerin. He was indicted in January 2000 on charges of conspiracy to bring explosives into the United States. He apparently accompanied Ressam on the ferry to the United States in December 1999 but eluded capture. He was arrested in Algeria on December 7, 2000, and detained for a few months for questioning about his role in massacres carried out by the Algerian Armed Islamic Group. The

United States had offered a $5 million reward for information leading to his arrest. Police raided his apartment but found no explosives. On March 27, 2001, he was rearrested in Algeria in connection with the New Year's bomb plot as he was returning from an Afghanistan al Qaeda camp where he was trained in the use of weapons and explosives.

Cheri Dalton: indicted by a Manhattan federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

Imam Fawaz Damra: on January 13, 2004, this leader, age 41, of Ohio's largest mosque was arrested in Cleveland and charged with lying about his ties to "terrorist organizations that advocated the persecution of Jews and others by means of violent terrorist attacks" when he applied for U.S. citizenship in the early 1990s. He was accused of not telling the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of his links to the Alkifah Refugee Center (or the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and its Islamic Committee for Palestine). He was secretly indicted in December 2003; charges were unsealed on January 13, when he pleaded not guilty and was released on $160,000 bail. He faced five years in jail, loss of citizenship, and deportation. Trial was set for February. He was represented by attorney Joseph McGinness.

Damra was born in the occupied Palestinian territories and co-founded the Alkifah Refugee Center in Brooklyn, New York, which recruited for the Afghan struggle against the Soviet occupation. The facility later was tied to Osama bin Laden when it was taken over by Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman.

Damra was also linked to Sami Arian, the former computer sciences professor in Florida who was indicted in February 2003 for conspiracy to commit murder through Islamic jihad suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Damra was identified as "unindicted co-conspirator one" in the Arian indictment.

After the 9/11 attack, a television station ran a 10-year-old video of Damra in which he called for "directing all rifles at the first and last enemy of the Islamic nation and this is the sons of monkeys and pigs, the Jews."

On June 17, 2004, he was convicted in an Akron, Ohio, courtroom of lying about his connections to terrorist organizations when he applied for U.S. citizenship in 1994. On September 20, 2004, he was sentenced to two months in federal prison and four months of house arrest. U.S. District Judge James S. Gwin turned down the prosecution's request for the maximum five-year sentence, saying that the application offense was not a terrorism issue. He was convicted of hiding ties to U.S.-designated terrorist groups. On September 24, Judge Gwin revoked his U.S. citizenship. He could be deported after a federal court heard his appeal.

The conviction was upheld in March 2005. On November 25, 2005, federal authorities in Cleveland arrested him as they began his deportation process. On January 5, 2006, he agreed to leave the United States. He could resettle in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Sudan, Egypt, or the Palestinian territories.

Ahmed Muhammed Ahmed Haza al Darbi: Saudi, age 32, charged on December 20, 2007, by Guantánamo war crimes tribunal prosecutors with conspiracy and providing material support for terrorism in plotting with al Qaeda. He was captured at an airport in Azerbaijan, turned over to U.S. forces, and initially held in Bagram. He was accused of training in and later teaching weapons at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. He met bin Laden in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The charge sheet said that in 2001 and 2002, he had traveled around the Middle East looking for boats, GPS devices, and a crew for a plot to use explosives-laden vessels to blow up a ship off the Yemeni coast or in the Strait of Hormuz. Prior to the formal charges, he had been held as an enemy

combatant at Guantánamo since March 2003. He is the brother-in-law by marriage of 9/11 American Airlines Flight 77 hijacker Khalid al-Mihdhar. Darbi was represented by civilian attorney Wells Dixton of the Center for Constitutional Rights and court-appointed attorney Army Lt. Col. Bryan Broyles. He received a hearing at the war crimes court on April 9, 2008, and essentially fired Broyles. He faced life in prison if convicted. His next hearing was scheduled for May 21, 2008.

Ali Hussein Darwiche: one of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon. FBI agents arrested most of the suspects in raids of houses and businesses in the Charlotte area. The FBI did not disclose how much money was raised. The 18 suspects were indicted on federal charges including immigration violations, weapons offenses, money laundering, and cigarette trafficking. Three suspects were believed to have provided Hizballah with material support or resources, such as night-vision devices, global positioning systems, digital photo equipment, and computers. None were accused of participation in terrorist attacks. The group had been buying cigarettes in North Carolina, which has a tax of 5 cents per pack, and selling them in Michigan, which has a tax of 75 cents per pack. The profits had been smuggled to Hizballah since 1996. Darwiche had transported more than $1 million to Lebanon, according to an FBI informant. On August 11, 2000, 17 of the 18 defendants, including Darwiche, pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws. On February 27, 2003, the Darwiche cousins were sentenced to three-plus years in prison.

Mohammed Atef Darwiche: on March 11, 2002, he pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte, North Carolina, court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah. On February 27, 2003, the Darwiche cousins were sentenced to three-plus years in prison. (See also Ali Hussein Darwiche.)

Major Burton Davenport: would-be hijacker of a Continental Airlines B707 flying from Portland to Seattle on April 11, 1972. He demanded $500,000 but did not specify a place for the plane to land. He was talked out of his attempt.

Trammel Davis: arrested on August 5, 1986, by the FBI in a raid on the South Side Chicago headquarters of the El Rukn street gang. The FBI found more than 30 weapons, including an M-72-series light antitank weapon. The FBI said the group had sought out Libyan government representatives in New York, Chicago, and Texas to offer to conduct terrorist attacks in the United States for $2 million. On October 31, 1986, Davis was indicted on federal weapons charges. He was found guilty in December 1987 and sentenced.

James Riley Day: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 60, who pleaded not guilty on May 8, 2004, to federal firearms charges and to plotting to kill Montana public officials. The trio from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

Mohammad Hassan Dbouk: alleged in an FBI affidavit to have received in Seattle in 1994 a series of forged checks from M. Harb, a Hizballah financier, and to have then used the money to buy night-vision goggles and other items for Hizballah. The FBI wrapped up the operation, which involved smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina, on July 21, 2000.

Khalil Deek: Jordanian Palestinian with U.S. citizenship who was extradited to Amman from Pakistan on December 16, 1999, two days after his arrest at his home in Peshawar. He was incarcerated in Kafkafa Security Prison in Jordan's northern hills. He was one of 28 suspected terrorists linked to Osama bin Laden indicted on February 16,

2000. The FBI said a CD-ROM seized from his home contained bomb-making instructions. Deek told *Newsweek* that he had a joint bank account with Abu Zubaydah, bin Laden's chief executive officer. (Deek may be the same person as Khalil al-Deeq.)

Khalil al-Deeq: Dual U.S.–Jordanian citizen arrested on December 18, 1999, in Pakistan and sent to Jordan. He was believed to have controlled a group planning to conduct millennium attacks in Jordan. He had been a U.S. serviceman. He was convicted and jailed in the 1993 bombings in Jordan that were financed by Osama bin Laden and Mohammed Jamal Khalifah. (Al-Deeq may be the same person as Khalil Deek.)

Russell Defreitas: naturalized U.S. citizen from Guyana, age 63, who was arrested on June 2, 2007, at the Lindenwood Diner in Brooklyn, New York, in connection with a foiled terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and the petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. He had retired after working for several years for a small airline company based at JFK and had surveilled the airport four times in January. He was linked to the Sunni-oriented Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM), an extremist black Muslim group that held the prime minister of Trinidad and members of its Parliament hostage in 1990. The court appointed attorney Andrew Carter to represent him.

Bozo Delava: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

George DeMeo: indicted on April 1, 1980, by a federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiring to export weapons illegally to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Joshua Stephen Demmit: pleaded guilty on October 2, 2004, to arson on behalf of ecoterrorist groups. Demmit, age 18, started a fire in July at an animal husbandry building at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, causing $30,000 in damage.

Kamal Derwish: alias Ahmed Hijazi. Naturalized U.S. citizen, age 29, believed to have recruited the Lackawanna Six would-be al Qaeda supporters. He was killed in a U.S. Hellfire missile strike in Yemen on November 3, 2002, in a car carrying a group of suspected al Qaeda terrorists. He was one of two unindicted co-conspirators in the Lackawanna case. (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Rafil Dhafir: Iraqi-born U.S. citizen, age 55, and oncologist in Fayetteville, New York, who was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising $2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through Help the Needy (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks and then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than $14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Dhafir had immigrated to the United States from Iraq 32 years earlier and obtained U.S. citizenship. He is a member of the Salafist sect of Islam. His trial began in mid-October 2004. More than 85 federal agents had been involved in his arrest and the search of his home. He was charged with defrauding his charity, violating U.S. sanctions by sending millions of dollars to feed children and build mosques in Saddam-era Iraq, Medicare fraud, and tax evasion. He faced at least 10 years in prison and millions of dollars in fines. He was represented by attorney Deveraux L. Cannick.

Kashmir Singh Dhillon: one of five Sikh extremists arrested in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on May 30, 1986, for planning to blow up Air India Flight 110, which leaves New York for New Delhi daily and includes a London stopover. On December 24, 1986, Dhillon was found guilty of conspiring to blow up an airplane and sentenced to life in prison.

Mourad Dhina: MIT-trained nuclear engineer and alleged Algerian international arms dealer who founded and directed the Algerian Islamic League (AIL). AIL was believed to be connected to Lucia Garofalo, a Canadian woman arrested on December 19, 1999, in Vermont and charged with smuggling an alien into the United States. He lived in Switzerland and was connected to groups sponsoring terrorist acts in Europe and Algeria.

Armajit Singh Dhindsa: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. He was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and charged with attempted murder.

Mohsen Dianatkhah: one of 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C., and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. They were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service.

Joseph Dibee: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. He remained at large.

Robert Dickens: on November 28, 1972, he pulled a knife when a flight attendant insisted he fasten his seat belt. The Frontier Airlines flight from Denver to Oklahoma City returned to Denver.

Douglas Alton Dickey: would-be hijacker to Cuba of Delta Airlines Flight 918 on March 19, 1969. An FBI agent among the passengers overpowered and arrested him. Charges were dismissed due to insanity, and he was transferred to Arizona State Institution on August 14.

Mohammed Dirie: Dirie, age 22, of Markham, Ontario, was named in the case in which 17 people were arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Dirie moved to Canada from Somalia. He was charged with importing three guns and 182 rounds of ammunition intended for use in terrorist activities. He was serving time in Kingston, Canada, for trying to smuggle weapons from the United States in August 2005. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Michael Vinent Diterlizzi: Montreal resident accused of attempting to assist Kristina Katherina Berster, a suspected West German terrorist, who was arrested on July 16, 1978, as she attempted to enter Vermont from Canada using a fake Iranian passport. On August 12, 1978, a Vermont court issued a 10-count indictment against Diterlizzi. On November 3, he pleaded guilty and received an 18-month suspended sentence.

John J. DiVivo: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 1320 as it was landing at Boston's Logan Airport on March 17, 1970. He told the pilot to fly until the plane ran out of gas. When the pilot banked the plane, DiVivo shot the copilot in the chest and the pilot in the arm. The pilot grabbed the pistol and shot DiVivo twice. The copilot died of his wounds. DiVivo was arraigned for murder in Suffolk Superior Court and committed

for observation to Bridgewater State Mental Hospital, where on October 31, 1970, he committed suicide.

Vladimir Dizdar: one of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslavian UN mission on June 14, 1977, wounding guard Radomir Medich. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Dizdar received four years.

Naim Djemal: Canadian who hijacked a Canadian Pacific Airlines flight and, holding a knife to the flight attendant's throat, demanded to go to Cyprus. The pilot persuaded him to surrender. On February 5, 1975, Djemal was sentenced to seven years.

Robert Dobbelaer: would-be hijacker who used a gun on December 20, 1972, to wound two security officials while trying to use a food truck to get to a BWI plane about to depart from the Pan American terminal in New York. He was overpowered by guards.

Abu Doha: aliases The Doctor, Amar Makhulif. Algerian, age 37, living in London who on July 15, 2001, was arrested and charged by the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York with being the mastermind of the Los Angeles International Airport millennium bomb plot of 2000. He had moved to London in 1999 after working as a senior official at an Afghan terrorist camp and was charged with organizing attacks on the United States. He was detained in the United Kingdom and fought extradition to the United States. He faced life in prison. On August 28, 2001, a Manhattan federal grand jury indicted him on eight counts, including conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and provide material support to terrorists, stemming from charges of serving as the link between Osama bin Laden and Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives across the Canada–U.S. border. He was charged with helping camp trainees in their attempt to bomb "an airport or other large facility" in the United States. Doha spoke to Ressam at the Khalden terrorist training camp in Afghanistan about a bombing in the United States. He offered Ressam "money or means of travel to Algeria" after completion of such a bombing. The agreement was sealed in a November 8, 1999, phone conversation, according to the indictment. He was one of three Europe-based organizers for the Egyptian Anathema and Exile and the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat. On February 4, 2002, he was implicated by Yacine Akhnouche in a plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. On May 10, 2002, U.K. judge Timothy Workman ruled that he could be extradited to the United States, which had agreed not to seek the death penalty. On June 29, 2008, British officials said they would be releasing him on bail per a court order.

Joseph Patrick Thomas Doherty: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member convicted of murdering Capt. Herbert Richard Westmacott in a shootout with a British convoy on May 2, 1980, on Antrim Road in Belfast's Catholic New Lodge district. Doherty escaped from the maximum-security Crumlin Road prison on June 10, 1981, as he awaited the verdict in his murder trial. He was convicted in absentia two days later and sentenced to life in prison. He made his way to New York, where he worked as a construction laborer and later a bartender for 16 months. On June 18, 1983, Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI agents arrested him at an Irish pub in lower Manhattan, New York, for unlawful entry into the United States and for having a false passport. Then followed almost nine years of court cases deciding whether Doherty should be returned to Ireland, sent to the United Kingdom, or given U.S. asylum. Even after Doherty requested to be returned to Ireland, the court battles continued.

On January 15, 1992, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that he was not entitled to a new hearing on his bid to avoid deportation, reversing the decision of a federal appeals court. He was deported on February 19, 1992, flew to Belfast, and was jailed. On August 3, 1992, the U.K. top official in Northern Ireland denied Doherty credit for the almost nine years he had served in the U.S. prison system while fighting extradition.

Bernardine Dohrn: former leader of the Weather Underground. On December 3, 1980, she surrendered at Chicago's Cook County Criminal Courts Building to plead innocent to aggravated battery and other charges growing out of her participation in the Days of Rage demonstrations in October 1969. On January 13, 1981, she was sentenced to three years' probation and fined $1,500. On May 19, 1982, she was sentenced to 18 months for refusing to cooperate with the grand jury investigation of the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. She was freed by U.S. District Judge Gerard L. Goettel on January 5, 1983.

Dominguez: alias of Severiano Fuentes.

David W. Donovan: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 945 bound for San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 22, 1970. The federal prisoner locked himself in a lavatory and threatened to burn the plane if he was not flown to a destination of his choice, which he never specified. His two escorting U.S. marshals overpowered him, and the plane flew on to San Juan. Federal charges against him were dropped in favor of unrelated state robbery and murder charges. He was sentenced to six years for robbery and life for murder.

Amir Al Dosari: Saudi, age 32, held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with the 9/11 investigations.

Gouled Hassan Dourad: alias of Guleed Hassan Ahmed.

Khalid Al-Draibi: Saudi arrested the evening of September 11, 2001, circa 15 miles from Dulles International Airport while carrying Arabic flight manuals and fake ID cards. He was charged with falsely claiming to be a U.S. citizen. He ultimately pleaded guilty to visa fraud in November. Assistant U.S. Attorney John T. Morton told the judge that Al-Draibi was no longer suspected in the 9/11 attacks. On January 4, 2002, he was sentenced to four months for making false statements on his February 2001 tourist visa application. He was to be deported.

James Barrett Drake: on November 6, 1987, the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, resident claimed he was being chased by the Mafia and seized an Air Canada B767 at San Francisco International Airport. He held a fire ax to the pilot's head before surrendering. He was demanding to be flown to London or Dublin and to talk to the FBI.

Duck: alias of Chen Chi-Li.

Dana Dudley: one of three members of the antigovernment Montana Freemen in Billings, Montana, sentenced by a federal judge on November 6, 1998. They were accused of organizing an assault on the U.S. banking system, partly through the circulation of falsified financial instruments. The trio had been arrested after an 81-day standoff in 1996. After pleading guilty to interstate transportation of stolen property, Dudley received a year and nine months, with credit for two years and three months already served. The extra six months served were to be applied toward a sentenced imposed in Colorado for other convictions.

Andrew Duggan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Elizabeth Duke: at-large after escaping from Philadelphia in 1985, where she was charged with possessing explosives and illegal weapons. She was one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

Dumar: alias of one of six Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) members charged with murder on April 30, 2002, in the United States in connection with the 1999 killings of three Americans working in Arauca, Colombia.

Amin Mohamed Durani: variant Durrani. Durani, age 19, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. The alumnus hung around Stephen Leacock Institute high school grounds to encourage Muslim students to attend mosques. Durani was charged with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

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Ziad Abu Eain: on October 13, 1981, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a U.S. Court of Appeals decision that permitted Eain's extradition to Israel for the May 1979 bombing that killed 2 young boys and injured 36 civilians in Tiberias. The United States extradited him to Israel on December 12, 1981. On June 17, 1982, an Israeli tribunal convicted him of murder and sabotage. He was sentenced to life and given 45 days to appeal. On May 20, 1985, he and 1,149 other prisoners were released by Israel for three Israeli soldiers held by Ahmad Jibril's organization. He was flown to Libya for asylum. On August 1, 1985, he was held without charges in administrative detention in Israel for violating the conditions of his release when he established contact with other freed prisoners.

Christopher Egyed: on January 26, 2005, Egyed, age 37, flying on Southwest Airlines Flight 2161 from Philadelphia to West Palm Beach, Florida, made threatening comments about the government and tried to break into the cockpit. He punched a flight attendant and was subdued by the passengers, who bound him with duct tape. The plane landed safely, and the unemployed Philadelphia resident was taken into custody.

Steven Ehrlich: one of four members of the Jewish Defense League indicted by a New York court on August 19, 1976, on 11 charges, including the attempted bombing of the Iraqi UN mission on January 12, 1976, and the firing of four rifle shots at the Soviet residential complex in New York City on February 27, 1976. On December 16, four of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years, and the fifth received a suspended sentence.

Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous: variant Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous. Senior Egyptian Islamic Jihad member, then age 42, who was arrested with Adel Meguid Abd-al-Bary, age 39, by London police on extradition warrants on July 11, 1999, at the request of the United States. They appeared in court on July 12, 1999, when Arvinder Sambi of the Crown Prosecution Service said that their fingerprints appeared on originals of faxes that claimed credit for the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. One fax was received at a shop in London; another was sent after the bombings from a post office. The originals were found at the London offices of the Advice and Reform Council, believed to be an al Qaeda front. Chief Magistrate Graham Parkinson ordered them held for a week, pending receipt of more evidence from the United States. Gareth Peirce served as Eidarous's attorney, who claimed that he had been released on July 9 after being held by immigration authorities for 10 months. On May 2, 2000, the Bow Street Magistrate's Court ordered his extradition to the United States. Federal prosecutors in New York indicted him. The U.K. Law Lords approved extradition on December 17, 2001.

Ibrahim Hussein Abd-al-Hadi Eidarous: variant of Ibrahim Husayn Eidarous.

Mohammad R. Elaneizi: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding

Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Basman Elashi: one of five executive brothers of Infocom, a computer firm in Richardson, Texas, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and designated a terrorist by the U.S. government in 1995. Infocom is tied to its Richardson neighbor, the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF), America's largest Islamic charity and suspected Hamas financier. Infocom vice president and Elashi brother Ghassan Elashi chairs HLF. Marzook, deputy chief of the Political Bureau of Hamas, was deported in 1997 and lived in Jordan and then Syria. Agents determined that Infocom's sham investment repayment was illegal because the money was going to Marzook. The five brothers were also charged with selling computers and computer parts to Libya and Syria in the late 1990s with a Commerce Department export license. They tried to hide the exports by claiming that one export was going to Malta. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Bayan Elashi: one of five executive brothers of Infocom, a computer firm in Richardson, Texas, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and designated a terrorist by the U.S. government in 1995. (See also Shukri Abu Baker and Basman Elashi.)

Ghassan Elashi: one of five executive brothers of Infocom, a computer firm in Richardson, Texas, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and designated a terrorist by the U.S. government in 1995.

Elashi was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury split on charges against him, and the judge declared a mistrial. (See also Shukri Abu Baker and Basman Elashi.)

Hazim Elashi: one of five executive brothers of Infocom, a computer firm in Richardson, Texas, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and designated a terrorist by the U.S. government in 1995. (See also Shukri Abu Baker and Basman Elashi.)

Ihsan Elashi: one of five executive brothers of Infocom, a computer firm in Richardson, Texas, indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with Mousa Abu Marzook, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) and designated a terrorist by the U.S. government in 1995. (See also Shukri Abu Baker and Basman Elashi.)

Nadia Elashi: wife of Mousa Abu Marzook. She was indicted by a federal grand jury on December 18, 2002, for conspiracy to conceal financial transactions with her husband, a leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) who was designated a terrorist and deported by the U.S. government in 1995. Infocom is tied to its Richardson neighbor, the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF), America's largest Islamic charity and suspected Hamas financier. Infocom vice president and Nadia Elashi's cousin

Ghassan Elashi chairs HLF, which the government shut down in December 2001. Infocom provided Internet services to HLF.

The indictment charged Marzook, his wife Nadia Elashi, and her five male cousins who run Infocom with making an illegal transaction. Marzook gave Infocom $150,000 in 1992; his wife gave Infocom $100,000. Agents found that Infocom had agreed to repay the entire amount to Nadia Elashi, which the government said was a sham because the money was going to Marzook., deputy chief of the Political Bureau of Hamas. (See also Shukri Abu Baker and Basman Elashi.)

Salah H. Elbakkoush: one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Jaber A. Elbaneh: aliases Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair, Jabir al-Banna, Jabr Ahmad Saleh al-Bannaa. Salesman and taxi driver born on September 9, 1966, in Yemen and wanted in connection with a federal criminal complaint unsealed on May 21, 2003, in Buffalo, in the Western District of New York. He was charged with providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiring to provide material support, specifically to al Qaeda. He was involved in the Lackawanna Six case in which six Yemeni Americans were arrested on September 13–14, 2002. He was believed to have fled the United States. U.S. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. His uncle is Mohammed Albanna, who was arrested on December 17, 2002, and charged with the unauthorized transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* He surrendered to Yemeni authorities in December 2003. Yemen did not respond to a U.S. request for extradition.

On February 3, 2006, 23 convicted al Qaeda members, including Elbaneh, broke out of a Sana'a prison by crawling through a 140-yard-long tunnel they had dug with outsider help. On February 23, 2006, he was added to the FBI's most-wanted list. On May 22, 2007, the FBI announced that he had surrendered.

He was convicted in absentia by a Yemeni court in 2006 and sentenced to 10 years for attacks on foreign oil workers. He was believed to have been released by the Yemeni government from prison in October 2007. He walked into a Sana'a courtroom with four bodyguards on February 23, 2008, and told the judge that he was living under the personal protection of Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh. A Yemeni judge ordered his detention on May 18, 2008, a day after the *Washington Post* ran an article on Elbaneh. On June 3, 2008, he appeared briefly in a Sana'a appeals hearing to contest a 10-year sentence.

Ismael Selim Elbarasse: Annandale, Virginia, accountant from Gaza, age 57, who on August 20, 2004, was detained in connection with the indictment of Mousa Mohammed Abu Marzook and others in a Hamas money-laundering case. Police found a vacation video that showed details of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, such as the cables and upper supports of the main span. He was held on a material witness warrant in connection with the Marzook case in Chicago. The Maryland Transportation Authority said that the family members gave different stories regarding which beach they were coming from when they were stopped near the bridge. His wife, Boushra, apparently tried to hide the camera as officers passed the SUV. A search of his home found bank records of Marzook, who maintained a joint account with Elbarasse. FBI officials said the family might have been scouting a potential terrorist target. In 1998, the naturalized U.S. citizen was jailed for eight months after refusing to testify before a New York federal grand jury in a terrorism case. The Chicago grand jury had named Elbarasse an unindicted co-conspirator. He was represented by attorney Stanley Cohen. Elba-

rasse was freed on $1 million bond on August 30 after he, one of his sons, and a northern Virginia surgeon and a schoolteacher posted their homes to make bail.

Moustafa Ali Elbishy: alias of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil.

Osama Elfar: Egyptian aviation mechanic in St. Louis, age 30, held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations.

Abad Elfgeeh: on May 11, 2004, Judge Charles Sifton in New York ruled that Elfgeeh had not understood the consequences of pleading guilty in October 2003 to charges of transferring tens of thousands of dollars to bank accounts in Yemen, Switzerland, Thailand, and China. Elfgeeh had acknowledged sending money to Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al-Moayad, who had pleaded not guilty to funding terrorist groups. The Yemeni-born owner of a Brooklyn ice cream store was convicted in 2005 of operating an unlicensed money-transmitting business that appears to have sent $22 million to overseas bank accounts of al Qaeda and Hamas. On February 3, 2006, a federal judge in New York sentenced him to nearly 16 years in prison and fined him $1.25 million. The judge also ordered the seizure of more than $22 million in assets.

Ibrahim Elgabrowny: Egyptian-born cousin of Sayyid A. Nosair, who was acquitted of the 1990 murder of Jewish Defense League founder Rabbi Meir Kahane. Police arrested him on March 4, 1993, in connection with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. He was charged with possessing five fraudulent passports and with obstruction of justice after hitting an FBI agent during the search. He put his hands into a urine-filled toilet to prevent any testing for explosives based on uric acid. Agents found a licensed handgun, 150 rounds of ammunition, 2 stun guns, and false Nicaraguan passports for Nosair, his wife, and three children in Elgabrowny's apartment. The Brooklyn, New York, contractor held an Iraqi passport. On July 14, 1993, he was indicted for conspiracy to blow up various targets, including the UN building; the federal indictment linked WTC and bomb conspiracy cases.

His apartment was listed as the residence on the New York State driver's license of truck bomb renter Mohammed A. Salameh. He was president of the Abu Bakr mosque in Brooklyn.

On October 1, 1995, the jury found him guilty of seditious conspiracy, assault of an agent and special deputy U.S. marshal, resistance during execution of a search warrant, possession of false ID documents, and possession of false passports. He agreed to seek detonators and conspired to help Sayyid Nosair escape from prison. He was acquitted of any direct role in the plot to bomb the city landmarks. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 57 years.

Tariq M. Elgassier: Los Gatos, California, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Oded Ellner: one of five Israeli Jews arrested in New Jersey on September 11, 2001, after it was reported that they were celebrating while taking pictures of the collapsing World Trade Center. As of November 2001, he remained in custody.

Abdel-llah Elmardoudi: alias Abdella. Arrested on November 5, 2002, by authorities at a bus stop in Greensboro, North Carolina, on suspicion of being the leader of a "sleeper operational combat cell" centered in Detroit, Michigan. Elmardoudi, age 36, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was believed

to be from Morocco and had lived primarily in the Chicago area in recent years. He was transferred to Michigan to face federal terrorist charges on November 14. He was alleged to have provided direction for three others who sought to purchase weapons, obtain false ID documents, and identify security holes at Detroit Metropolitan Airport. A man with a similar name (Abdel-llah Elmardoudi) had been arrested more than a year earlier and charged with stealing telephone calling card numbers by peering over people's shoulders at the Minneapolis–St. Paul airport.

The foursome were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, with ties to al Qaeda. They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the U.S.," according to an August indictment. Karim Koubriti and Ahmed Hannan had been in federal custody since an FBI raid on their Dearborn, Michigan, apartment in September 2001. Farouk Ali Haimoud was arrested with them and released but was rearrested in April. A trial for Koubriti, Hannan, and Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003.

On June 3, 2003, the jury convicted Elmardoudi of conspiring to provide material support or resources to Islamic terrorists and of fraudulently obtaining documents such as government visas. On September 1, 2004, the government asked the Detroit federal judge to dismiss the convictions, saying it had uncovered prosecutorial misconduct in not sharing exculpatory evidence with the defense. U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen threw out the terrorism charges on September 2, 2004, but said Elmardoudi must stand trial again on charges of document fraud.

Mustafa Elnore: alias Mustafa Saif. Arrested on July 7, 1999, by federal agents who announced that Mary Jo White, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District in Manhattan, had filed a 10-count indictment against Elnore, age 39, for committing perjury during a grand jury investigation into the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and other terrorist activity in the United States. The New Jersey man faced up to five years in prison. He was tied to Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, El Sayyid Nosair, and Wadih el-Hage, held in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. The indictment mentioned that a poster in a New York mosque advertising military training listed Elnore's name and phone number. The indictment said that Elnore, who worshipped at the Salaam Mosque on Kennedy Boulevard in New York City, had lied about his role in recruiting and training Muslims to undergo weapons training in Connecticut, Long Island, and upstate New York. It did not charge him with involvement in a specific terrorist act.

Samuel T. Eloud: gunman of Lebanese descent who lived in Henrico County, Virginia, and who on September 14, 1988, took over a military recruiting office near Richmond, Virginia, taking 11 hostages. He demanded that his goal of promoting peace in Lebanon be broadcast on local radio stations. He also wanted to get his family to the United States from Lebanon. He surrendered to police after five hours. He was born in Texas but had lived in Beirut for his first 18 years. Virginia charged him with 11 counts of abduction and 11 counts of felonious use of a firearm. The U.S. Attorney's Office was considering pressing federal charges. A preliminary hearing on the state charges was scheduled for October 26. He was scheduled to undergo a psychological evaluation at his lawyer's request. The FBI was investigating whether the incident was terrorist-related.

James Elshafay: arrested in New York on August 27, 2004, as a co-conspirator with Shahawar Matin Siraj in a plot to blow up the New York subway, the Herald Square subway station (which runs a block from Madison Square Garden, scene of the Republican National Convention), three police stations on Staten Island, a prison, the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, and two other subway stops at 42nd Street and at Lexington Avenue. They had no explosives and apparently were not affiliated with any terrorist group. However, they

had expressed anti-U.S. sentiments, and one had made anti-Semitic comments. They had been under surveillance for a year. They were arraigned in a federal court on August 28, 2004, and charged with plotting to destroy the Herald Square subway station with explosives.

Elvira: alias of Berta Ramirez Galan.

Mohamad Kamal Elzahabi: Lebanese identified by the FBI before the 9/11 attacks as part of an al Qaeda sleeper cell. He had been in the United States since 1984 and had lived in New York and Boston. On June 25, 2004, the FBI charged that Elzahabi, age 41, lied about his 1990s activities, specifically about assisting Raed Hijazi by letting him use Elzahabi's address to get a driver's license and about sending field radios costing several hundred thousand dollars to Afghanistan. Elzahabi told the government that he was a combat sniper and Khalden training camp instructor in Afghanistan from 1988 to 1995. While in Afghanistan, he was in contact with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Khalid Sheik Mohammed, and Abu Zubaydah. He traveled to Lebanon and provided small-arms training to an antigovernment group. He went to Chechnya to join Ibn Khattab's mujaheddin. He returned to the United States in August 2001 and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Even after being identified as a terrorist suspect, he was able to obtain a hazardous materials hauler's license. He faced deportation because his green card was based on a 1988 bogus marriage.

Oliver Dean Emigh: one of three Texas men, age 63, arrested on July 1, 1998, by the FBI on charges of threatening via e-mail to use biological weapons against federal agents, including the directors of the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, and of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. The trio was arrested at a mobile home in Olmito, Texas, and held in the county jail. It was unclear whether the trio belonged to the separatist Republic of Texas group.

Commandant Emilio: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror began 13 months prior to the arrests with meetings with undercover FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Norward Emmanuel: individual who on January 10, 1987, handed a note to a flight attendant on New York Air Flight 681, threatening to set off explosives or hijack the plane if he was not permitted to see Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan. He was a resident of a home for the mentally ill. He surrendered and was charged with threatening to set fire to a civil aircraft.

Felix and Nestor Encina Laguna: two brothers named by a trio arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of

Bolivia. The detainees said the brothers were behind the murders and the attacks on the Bolivian Congress and against former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. On July 3, 1989, La Paz's *La Red Panamericana* reported that the brothers were members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and had worked at the Defense Ministry.

Henry Engler: National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) member arrested by Uruguayan security officials on March 29, 1973, and held for ordering the murder of USAID official Daniel Mitrione, who was kidnapped by the Tupamaros on July 31, 1970.

Elizam Escobar: Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) member arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges.

Vinicio Estrella Ruiz: arrested in New York on May 17, 1972, while trying to sneak a sawed-off shotgun aboard a National Airlines plane bound for Miami.

Linda Sue Evans: arrested on May 11, 1985, by the FBI on charges of harboring Black Liberation Army member Marilyn Jean Buck, who had been indicted in the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck in which a guard and two police officers were killed. In May 1987, Evans was sentenced to 40 years for buying guns illegally in the New Orleans area in 1983. She was already serving a 5-year sentence for two other federal convictions.

Evans was one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. On September 7, 1990, she pleaded guilty in a Washington, D.C., federal court to participating in the conspiracy that planned and carried out the Capitol bombing and to the bombing itself. On January 20, 2001, President Clinton pardoned her from her 40-year sentence. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

F

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil: variant Mustafa Muhamad Fadil; aliases Moustafa Ali Elbishy, Mustafa Mohammed, Mustafa Fazul, Hussein, Hassan Ali, Abd Al Wakil Al Masri, Abu Anis, Abu Yussrr, Nu Man, Khalid, Abu Jihad, Abu Jihad al-Nubi. Indicted in New York on December 16, 1998, for involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals. The court listed 238 counts in the indictment against the Egyptian, age early twenties. He met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan the bombings. He rented the house where the Tanzania bomb was prepared. He transported the bomb to the embassy in a 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that he and his associate had bought a month earlier. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He holds Egyptian and Kenyan citizenship. He claims to have been born in Cairo on June 23, 1976. He is circa five feet four inches and weighs circa 130 pounds.

Jamal Ahmad al-Fadl: testified in February 2001 in the U.S. District Court of New York in the case of the bombings on August 7, 1998, of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He said that back in 1993, he had helped Osama bin Laden in his efforts to obtain uranium in Sudan. Bin Laden was willing to pay $1.5 million. Al-Fadl was a Sudanese Muslim defector from the group. He had been a U.S. informant since 1996, having joined al Qaeda in 1989 in Afghanistan but having defected when he was caught stealing money from bin Laden. He pleaded guilty to an unspecified charge and cooperated with the government under a plea agreement. He lived and studied in the United States in the mid-1980s and attended a Brooklyn mosque where he was recruited to fight in Afghanistan against the Soviets. In 1991, he managed bin Laden's businesses, purchasing a farm north of Khartoum and a salt flat near Port Sudan for $430,000.

Khalid Fadlalla: Sudanese employee of the Muslim World League, a Saudi-based charity suspected of terrorist financing. He was charged on July 25, 2005, after the group's Falls Church, Virginia, offices were raided by FBI and Homeland Security agents, who confiscated computers, photographs, and immigration documents.

Mohammed Abdel Halim Mohammed Fahim: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing.

Hadi al-Faifi: Saudi arrested in Chicago and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abu Faisal: al Qaeda leader detained by the U.S. military in Afghanistan in December 2001.

Fathi M. Faituri: Florida resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings

sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Thomas Falvey: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens, New York, by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring. Undercover agents were offered $16,000 in cash for 42 automatic rifles and handguns. In late July 1981, he and two others appeared in court to face grand jury indictments charging them with receiving and possessing firearms not registered to them, possessing firearms on which the serial numbers had been obliterated, and planning to export the arms to the IRA in Ireland.

Hassan Faraj: Syrian-born doctor, age 39, arrested in June 2004. FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force members found shredded blueprints for the Capital Beltway overpass at his Washington, D.C., apartment. On November 5, prosecutors alleged that he also had tried to help a suspected al Qaeda associate, Amir Abdulrazzak, enter the United States. Federal Magistrate Judge Kiyo Matsumoto refused to revoke his $100,000 bail on an immigration charge. Faraj remained under house arrest. He was represented by attorney Stanley Cohen, who said the blueprints belonged to Faraj's brother, a professor of civil engineering who had taught at a D.C.-area university.

Faraj had earlier been charged with falsely obtaining U.S. citizenship in 1993 after his arrival from Bosnia by lying to immigration authorities about his medical experience and refugee status. Faraj had worked in Croatia for an al Qaeda front charity. His duties included running foreign recruits to camps in Bosnia, according to prosecutors.

Abdulrahman Farhane: New York bookstore owner, age 51, who on February 8, 2006, pleaded not guilty to providing support to al Qaeda. He was charged with agreeing to help transfer funds for terrorists to buy weapons.

Ali Abdul-Karim and Hassan Farhat: brothers arrested on January 20, 2004, in Dearborn, Michigan, and charged in Detroit in connection with a drug ring suspected of financing Hizballah.

Iman Faris: variant Ayman Faris; alias Mohammad Rauf. On June 19, 2003, Alexandria federal court papers were unsealed that indicated that on May 1, the Columbus, Ohio, trucker, a Kashmiri-born naturalized U.S. citizen, age 34, pleaded guilty to plotting to take down the Brooklyn Bridge and launch a simultaneous attack in Washington, D.C., to derail trains. Faris had met with bin Laden, Khalid Sheik Mohammed, and other senior al Qaeda officials in Afghanistan and Pakistan during the plot. He carried cash for al Qaeda, provided information about ultralight aircraft as getaway vehicles, and scouted equipment for sabotaging railroad tracks and cutting suspension bridge cables. He ordered 2,000 lightweight sleeping bags for al Qaeda, obtained extensions for six airline tickets for al Qaeda members traveling to Yemen, and delivered cash and cell phones to Khalid Sheik Mohammed, who later fingered him to police. After researching cutting torches to use against the Brooklyn Bridge, he determined the plan would not work and reported that "the weather is too hot." Faris faced a 20-year sentence and $500,000 fine after pleading guilty to conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists and providing material support for terrorism. As part of his plea agreement, he agreed to cooperate with ongoing federal investigations of al Qaeda. He was represented by attorney J. Frederick Sinclair.

Faris had entered the United States in 1994 on a student visa and obtained citizenship in 1999. He married Geneva Bowling when he worked at H&M Auto in Columbus, Ohio, and later divorced amicably in April 2000. Faris had a contact in the United States who sent coded messages for him to a senior al Qaeda member in Pakistan between April 2002 and March 2003. On July 24, 2003, U.S. District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema delayed sentencing after the defense requested a hearing to determine mental competence. Sen-

tencing was rescheduled for September 26. On October 28, 2003, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison after Judge Brinkema rejected his attempt to withdraw his guilty plea. He claimed he had tried to fool the FBI and was gathering material for a book. On February 3, 2006, David B. Smith, his attorney, petitioned a judge to throw out the guilty plea, saying that he was eavesdropped on without warrant. Bush administration officials credited the National Security Agency spying program with the capture of Faris. His current attorney claimed that his previous defense attorney, J. Frederick Sinclair, had given ineffective counsel. On November 10, 2006, Judge Brinkema rejected Faris's motion, upholding the guilty plea. Her ruling was sealed.

'Abd al-Latif Ibrahim Fatayer: one of the four Palestine Liberation Front hijackers on October 7, 1985, of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro,* which set sail from Genoa, Italy, on a 12-day Mediterranean excursion with planned stops at Naples, Syracuse, Alexandria, Port Said, and Ashdod, Israel. The hijackers took 116 passengers and 331 crew members as hostages. They killed Leon Klinghoffer, age 69, an American confined to a wheelchair, and dumped the body overboard. The hijacking ended in Egypt. The United States requested extradition from the Egyptians, but president Hosni Mubarak told reporters that the hijackers had left for an unknown destination. U.S. fighters forced the getaway plane to land and took the four hijackers into custody. The four hijackers were formally arrested by Italian authorities; the United States planned to request extradition. On October 17, 1985, after the Craxi government resigned, murder warrants were issued in Genoa against the four hijackers.

Fatayer's trial began on November 18, 1985, on charges of arms smuggling. He was found guilty and sentenced to 4 to 5 years. On June 18, 1986, his Genoa trial began for murder and kidnapping. On July 10, 1986, he was sentenced to 24 years. On May 24, 1987, a Genoa appeals court upheld the conviction.

Hassan Fathallah: identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing.

Arturo Espiritu Favis: Philippine-born American living in Sacramento, California, who was arrested on November 5, 1981, by Manila International Airport police after he arrived from San Francisco with 4 handguns, a shotgun, 3,000 bullets, 200 capsules of heroin, one-eighth kilo of powdered heroin, and a half-pound box of marijuana leaves. Police believed he was a Filipino dissident organization's courier.

Khalid al-Fawaz: indicted in the United States on conspiracy to bomb the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. The United States had requested extradition from the United Kingdom. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his financial assets.

Khalid 'Abd-al-Rahman Hamad al-Fawwaz: the U.K.-based Saudi lieutenant of Osama bin Laden arrested by British authorities on September 23, 1998. The United States requested extradition of the civil engineer who headed bin Laden's Advice and Reform Committee. He was bin Laden's Kenya representative and issued orders to one of the cells involved in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy.

On September 27, 1998, London police rearrested Fawwaz with six other fundamentalists in Operation Challenge. London police said that the U.S. request for his deportation to the United States was for "conspiring with bin Laden and others against U.S. citizens during January 1993 through September 27, 1998." On September 8, 1999, Fawwaz's lawyer, Edward Fitzgerald, claimed that his client was regularly in touch with MI-5 before and after the attacks. The next day, a British magistrate ordered Fawwaz held for extradition to the United States on conspiracy charges. By May 2000, the United Kingdom had agreed to extradite

him to the United States, and in late 2001, he had lost an appeal and was awaiting transport.

Tarek Mohamed Fayad: Egyptian arrested in Los Angeles, California, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Haroun Fazil: alias Abdallah Mohammed Fadhul. Wanted by the FBI in connection with the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi on August 7, 1998. The explosives expert was a citizen of the Comoros who had been living in Sudan. On September 2, the FBI and Comoran police raided homes belonging to his wife and parents in Moroni, Comoros, but he eluded capture. Comoros agreed to extradite him to Kenya if he is found. Investigators believe the explosives for the bombs came from the Middle East and were shipped to the Comoros. From there, they went via small boat to a landing north of Dar and trucked to Nairobi and a truck repair plant. Police believe that he rented the villa outside Nairobi that was used to build the bomb, helped plan the assault, and then drove a white pickup truck that led the truck bomb to the embassy. He was charged with 12 counts of murder, 1 count of conspiracy to commit murder, and 1 count of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. He would face the death penalty if convicted in the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

Leo Felton: white supremacist, age 31, who planned to bomb Jewish and black landmarks in Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C., to set off a "racial holy war." He was charged with conspiracy, making counterfeit bills, obstruction, and firearms and explosives violations. On July 26, 2002, the jury found him guilty of plotting to blow up the landmarks.

Harry F. Fergerstrom: hijacker of Hawaiian Airlines 368 who forced it back to Honolulu on August 31, 1965. He was committed to a juvenile correctional facility and paroled on November 3, 1967.

Cecil Ferguson: indicted by a Manhattan, New York, federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground hold up of a Brink's truck. On September 3, 1983, he was convicted of an accessory charge that carried up to 12 years in prison.

Bassam Ferkh: variants Bassam al-Fark, Basim Muhammad al-Firkh. Lebanese who bragged to his friends that he had killed U.S. ambassador Francis E. Meloy Jr. on June 16, 1976, in Beirut, Lebanon. Canadian authorities deported him to Lebanon in June 1980. On October 17, 1981, Beirut authorities released him for lack of evidence. He was imprisoned on drug charges in March 1993. On July 21, 1994, a Lebanese criminal court dropped charges against him in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) murder of Meloy, First Secretary Robert Waring, and a Lebanese driver. On March 13, 1996, the Lebanese Court of Cassation acquitted him. Ferkh was not charged with the actual killing but with escorting the hostages to a Palestinian center. The court said Ferkh did not have sufficient prior knowledge that the hostages were to be murdered. The court ruled that the act fell under the 1991 amnesty law and ordered the immediate release of the former PFLP member.

Robert Ferraro: indicted on April 1, 1980, by a federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiring to export weapons illegally to Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Lamen Khalifa Fhimah: variants Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, al-Amin Khalifah Fahimah, al-Amin Khalifah Fuhaymah; alias Mr. Lamin. Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991, by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., with 193 felony counts in the bombing of Pam Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed. He was accused of planting and detonating the bomb and was believed to be in Libya. His cover for the Jamahirya Security Organization had been station manager for Libyan Arab Airlines at Malta's Luqa Airport. He stored plastic explosive at his airport office and helped make the bomb. He and al-Megrahi allegedly obtained Air Malta luggage tags to route the bomb-rigged suitcase as unaccompanied luggage on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt. The suitcase was transferred to Pan American World Airways Flight 103A and, on arrival in London, put on Pan Am Flight 103, which blew up 38 minutes after departing for New York.

The U.S. indictment included 189 counts for killing the 189 U.S. citizens, plus conspiracy, putting a destructive device on a U.S. civil aircraft resulting in death, destroying a U.S. civil aircraft with an explosive device, and destroying a vehicle in foreign commerce. The United Kingdom issued a similar arrest warrant. The United States and United Kingdom twice demanded his extradition from Libya, which Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi twice refused. On December 8, 1991, Libya announced it would try Fhimah and deliver the death penalty if he was found guilty. But the Libyan foreign minister said the government did not think he was guilty. The same was true of his accomplice Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi.

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned Fhimah and al-Megrahi over to UN officials. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On May 3, 2000, the defendants pleaded not guilty. On January 31, 2001, the court found al-Megrahi guilty but acquitted Fhimah, who was flown to a hero's welcome in Libya.

Greg Curtis Fielden: named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the kidnapping and murder of U.S. vice-consul John S. Patterson in Hermosillo, Mexico, on March 22, 1974.

Alejandro Figuera: arrested, charged, and acquitted in New York for conspiracy in the November 24, 1968, Pan American World Airways Flight 281 hijacking to Cuba.

Andres Figueroa Cordero: Puerto Rican nationalist held since 1954 for shooting members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Hilvan Jude Finch: also known as Abdul Hamid. Held on $50,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over the B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 36 to 108 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980. His sentence was reduced in 1980, and he was released in 1981 because he had been rehabilitated. Between 1981 and 1985, courtroom appeals and errors led to Finch's rearrest and release several times On October 15, 1985, Washington, D.C., Superior Court Judge Nicholas Nunzio freed him for time served, saying his original sentence was "infected with errors."

Robert E. Fine: arrested with three other members of the Jewish Defense League on May 23, 1974, at the Lido Beach Jewish Center on Long Island while assembling bombs to be placed at the residence of the Soviet UN mission in Glen Cove, New York. They were held without bail on state and federal charges of conspiracy and bomb possession.

Christopher David Fisher: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads, a white supremacist group, who were arrested on July 15, 1993,

for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group had planned to place pipe bombs under pews, sneak into the church as transients, and then fire machine guns at the congregation. They had also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and possibly linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. Fisher, age 20, from Long Beach, was charged with conspiracy to manufacture pipe bombs and obtain weapons to use against parishioners. He faced 45 years.

Frederick B. Fisher: resident of Bellingham, Washington, age 61, who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN.

Melvin Martin Fisher: would-be hijacker of American Airlines Flight 633 to Dallas, Texas, on July 12, 1972. He demanded $550,000 and a parachute. He surrendered and was sentenced to life in prison for air piracy on September 28, 1972.

Tasmin Rebecca Fitzgerald: one of two would-be hijackers to Cuba of National Airlines Flight 11 on February 3, 1969. She and her boyfriend surrendered and were sentenced to juvenile detention. They were paroled on December 7, 1970.

Christopher Floyd: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

On November 18, 1997, jurors acquitted Floyd, age 22, on an explosives possession charge. They said they were hopelessly deadlocked on a related conspiracy charge. U.S. District Judge Earl Carroll declared a mistrial on the conspiracy charge. Government attorneys were not certain whether they would retry him. Floyd was the only Viper who had not been sentenced to prison. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Ibrahim Al-Forahy: Saudi, age 32, held by U.S. authorities as of November 2001 in connection with 9/11 investigations.

John Ford: one of two men charged on June 13, 1996, with conspiracy to commit murder by seeking to assassinate Long Island Republican Party officials with radium. Ford, age 47, from Bellport, Long Island, apparently intended to kill Suffolk County GOP leader Jon Powell and others by spreading radium on the seat of his car or in his food. Police found five canisters of radium in Ford's home.

Patrice Lumumba Ford: one of six people from Portland, Oregon, indicted on October 4, 2002, by federal authorities for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. The indictment said that in late 2001, five of them—including Ford and Jeffrey Leon Battle—had tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers but had failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems.

Ford's father, Kent, had been a member of the Black Panthers and named his son after the first Congolese president. Patrice Lumumba Ford spoke Mandarin Chinese, graduated from a local high school in 1989, and enrolled in Portland State University, studying international relations with a focus on East Asia. Ford studied martial arts as a child. In the summer of 1998 and in September 1999, he was an international relations intern for Portland Mayor Vera Katz. He had also interned for the previous mayor, Bud Clark, in 1996. He had interned in the mayor's office of Kaohsiung, Portland's sister city in Taiwan. While there, he

converted to Islam and met and married a Chinese woman. He taught physical education at the Islamic School of the Muslim Education Trust near Portland. In 2001, he sent threatening messages to members of the mayor's staff, who turned them over to police.

On October 16, 2003, in a plea bargain, Ford and Battle admitted in federal court in Portland to one count of conspiracy to levy war against the United States. The deal required each to serve 18 years in prison. The duo had faced life if convicted on 14 other counts. (See also Jeffrey Leon Battle.)

Amaldo Forlani: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Jeff Fort: leader of the El Rukn street gang whose Chicago, Illinois, headquarters was raided by the FBI on August 5, 1986. The FBI found more than 30 weapons, including an M-72-series light antitank weapon. The FBI said the group had sought out Libyan government representatives in New York, Chicago, and Texas to offer to conduct terrorist attacks in the United States for $2 million. Fort was found guilty on November 24, 1987, of federal weapons charges and sentenced to 80 years in prison and fined $266,000. He was to be eligible for parole in 25 years.

Michael Fortier: resident of Kingman, Arizona, who joined Timothy McVeigh in reconnoitering the Alfred Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City a few days before McVeigh truck-bombed it on April 19, 1995, killing 169 and wounding 500. Fortier had sold one gun, apparently stolen in a November 5, 1994, robbery from a Royal, Arkansas, gun dealer, that may have funded the Oklahoma bombing; the thief in that case stole $60,000 worth of property, including firearms, precious metals, and ammunition, some of which was recovered in the home of Terry Lynn Nichols.

By August 8, 1995, Fortier had reached a tentative deal to turn state's evidence in return for not being named a principal in the case and not facing a death penalty. On May 27, 1998, U.S. District Judge G. Thomas Van Bebber sentenced him to 12 years in prison and fined him $200,000 for illegal firearms trafficking, knowledge of the bombing, and lying to federal agents. He credited him for the 34 months already served. On June 30, 1999, the three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit ordered a lower court to resentence him based on more lenient guidelines. On October 8, 1999, a federal judge sentenced him to 12 years in prison for not warning authorities about the plot. The sentence was upheld on appeal. On January 20, 2006, he was released 2 years early for good behavior. The press reported that he was put into witness protection.

Kevin Foster: white leader, age 18, of the Lords of Chaos teen militia who, along with member Christopher Black, was charged on June 4, 1996, with conspiracy to commit murder by plotting to dress as Disney characters and kill black visitors to Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida. They had planned to ambush Disney employees, steal their costumes, sneak into the park, and murder tourists. The duo was also charged with racketeering and arson against a historic Coca-Cola bottling plant. The two pleaded not guilty in May to first-degree murder in the April 30 death of Mark Schwebes, Riverdale High School band director in Florida.

J. Foxworth: alias used by the sender of 16 letter bombs mailed to U.S. and foreign corporations on June 14, 1976. The return address was from Fort Walton Road, somewhere in Connecticut. The FBI noted that more than 200 U.S. corporations had received extortion letters from a B.A. Fox over the preceding months.

Tyrone Anthony Frazier: U.S. mailman sentenced on May 27, 1981, to two years' probation after pleading guilty to taking a $500 bribe for the use of his van by Daoud Salahuddin, who assassinated Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States, on July 22, 1980. He said he was given $200 down and a promise of $300 later.

Lynnette "Squeaky" Fromme: member of the Manson family who attempted on September 5, 1975, to assassinate president Gerald Ford in Sacramento. Her gun jammed. She was sentenced to life in prison. In December, she escaped from the Alderson Federal Prison for Women in West Virginia and was recaptured.

Severiano Fuentes: alias Dominguez. One of two former Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) members who claimed responsibility for the January 2, 1991, shootout of a helicopter carrying U.S. military advisors and their subsequent murder on the ground in El Salvador. The duo voluntarily surrendered on March 17, 1992. Extradition to the United States was denied. On May 24, 1993, Fuentes was freed by judicial authorities after passage of a general amnesty law.

Virgil Lee Fugua: on May 25, 1972, he kidnapped Mrs. J. Roberts in Waco, Texas, and drove to Dallas airport, where he demanded a plane to leave the country. The Braniff airline refused. He surrendered to police.

Al-Amin Khalifah Fuhaymah: variant of Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

Anton Funjek: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 274 bound for Atlanta, Georgia, on January 6, 1970. He wanted to go to Switzerland but was overpowered by the passengers and crew. On July 7, 1970, he was sentenced to 25 years for attempted aircraft piracy.

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Adam Yahiye Gadahn: aliases Azzam the American, Azzam al-Amriki, Abu Suhayb al-Amriki, Abu Suhayb, Yihya Majadin Adams, Adam Pearlman, Yayah. American sought in connection with possible terrorist threats against the United States. He often surfaced in al Qaeda videotapes. He was born on September 1, 1978, in the United States. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 190 pounds. He was indicted in the Central District of California for treason and material support to al Qaeda, providing aid, comfort, and services to the group. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $1 million for his capture or conviction. On May 25, 2004, the FBI asked the public's assistance in finding him, noting that there were reports that al Qaeda was planning a major attack for that summer. He attended al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan and translated documents between Arabic and English for the group. He was involved in the California nonprofit Charity without Borders, whose leadership included Khalil Deek (alias Joseph Adams).

FBI Director Robert Mueller said in May 2004 that Gadahn was associated with Abu Zubaydah, a now-detained al Qaeda leader in Pakistan. On October 11, 2006, Gadahn was indicted for treason, becoming the first American charged with that offense in half a century. He could be sentenced to death if convicted of the rare charge, which has been used only 30 times in U.S. history. A federal grand jury in Santa Ana said he "gave al Qaeda aid and comfort . . . with intent to betray the United States," by being videoed calling for attacks against U.S. targets. He was also charged with providing material support to terrorists. The FBI added him to its Most Wanted Terrorists list.

Charles Gagnon: three Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) members were arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970, for planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess to demand the release of 13 political prisoners, including Gagnon.

Faysal Galab: one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin, age 26, arrested on September 13–14, 2002, who resided in Lackawanna, New York, and were identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. In June 2001, they attended an al Qaeda al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and learned how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons and left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda).

On January 10, 2003, Galab pleaded guilty in the Western District of New York to a reduced charge of providing "funds and services" to bin Laden and al Qaeda by attending the training camp. The plea bargain included testifying against other defendants. Galab was sentenced to seven years. (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Martin Galvin: American Irish Republican Army (IRA) sympathizer whom Belfast police failed to arrest at a rally on August 12, 1984. The publicity director of the New York–based Irish Northern Aid Committee had been barred from entering Ulster. When police stormed the speaker's platform, a riot ensued.

Earl Gant: aliases Abd Rashid, Abd Jalil. U.S. citizen arrested on June 30, 1993, in connection with the arrests of eight foreign Islamists on June 24 by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. Gant was charged with conspiracy to transport explosives in interstate commerce knowing that they were to be used to "kill, injure and intimidate individuals." He lived in Philadelphia, where he owned a fireworks stand and had converted to Islam four years earlier. He was freed on $250,000 bail on October 18, 1993. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Lucia Garofalo: Montreal resident, age 35, arrested on December 19, 1999, by Vermont police after dogs found traces of possible explosives in her car. She was accompanied by Bouabide Chamchi. The duo was attempting to cross illegally from Canada into Beecher Falls, Vermont, during the night. They were charged in U.S. District Court in Burlington, Vermont, on December 21, 1999, with conspiring to misuse a false French passport and various immigration offenses. She was charged with smuggling an alien into the United States. On December 23, 1999, federal prosecutors claimed she had connections to a militant Algerian Islamic group. She was carrying a cell phone registered to Brahim Mahdi, age 34, an Algerian man believed to be connected to the Algerian Islamic League, and was driving a car co-registered in his name. A phone number connected with her was called several times in January 1992 from a phone associated with a person under investigation for the theft and sale of dynamite stolen in Ontario. On January 6, 2000, she and Chamchi were indicted by a federal grand jury in Burlington, Vermont, on charges of alien smuggling and passport misuse but not for terrorist-related crimes. She was also indicted for having illegally driven three foreign nationals—Mustafa Roubici, John Doe (alias Ahmed Saeen), and Chamchi—into the United States between December 6 and 16, 1999.

She was married to Yasim Rachek, an Algerian who was deported from Canada in 1993 after attempting to enter the country illegally using a false French passport. In 1999, he was living in Italy.

On January 12, 2000, prosecutors noted that phone records demonstrated that she had ties with Abdel Ghani and Ahmed Ressam.

On February 15, 2000, she pleaded guilty to two immigration charges of attempting to transport an alien into the United States and conspiracy to transport aliens. On May 18, 2000, she was sentenced to the 58 days she had already served for immigration violations.

John Garang de Mabior: head of Sudanese People's Liberation Army with an economics doctorate from Iowa State University. The group conducted several kidnappings of foreigners in 1984.

Andres Garcia: Aero Caribbean copilot who with the pilot and several passengers on December 29, 1992, diverted an Antonov-26 twin-engine turboprop from Cuba to Miami, Florida.

Joaquin Garcia: one of three hijackers of a Colombian Avianca DC3 flying from Barranquilla to Maganque, Colombia, on September 9, 1967, who diverted it to Cuba.

Ramon Garcia: hijacker of an Avianca Airlines B727 flying from Barranquilla to Cartagena, Colombia, that was diverted to Cuba on September 22, 1968.

Eileen Garfinkle: pleaded guilty on September 26, 1972, in a New York federal court to illegal possession of dynamite. Some had found its way to a Jewish Defense League bomb that failed to explode at the Soviet Union's Glen Cover, New York, estate on June 12, 1971.

William Alberto Garrote Garcia: arrested on March 30, 1990, with three other people in connection with the March 27, 1990, kidnapping of American Gerardo Robinson Davila near the Santa Paola neighborhood in the northern part of Cali, Colombia.

Mr. Garth: alias of Charles Schwandner and Steven Pera.

Milan Gasparini: one of three Slavs who had planned to hijack an American Trans-International Airways charter DC10 flying from Cleveland to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and divert it to South Africa or Rhodesia, where they would demand $1 million for the safe release of 340 Slovenian and northwest Croatian emigrants and 10 crew members on the plane on August 20, 1973. A fourth hijacker was supposed to join, but the group could not locate him. On the night before their attempt, the group broke into an arms depot and stole four machine guns, a revolver, and ammunition. The plan fell apart at Brnik Airport two hours before the plane was due to land when a local citizen noticed the machine gun–carrying trio acting suspiciously and warned local officials. After being spotted, two of them escaped into the woods but were captured two hours later. Gasparini, age 19, was a machinist at the ROB bicycle factory.

Sultan Ibrahim el Gawli: U.S. Customs agents in Jersey City announced his arrest on December 18, 1985, as the Egyptian was trying to smuggle 67.5 kilograms of explosives to a Palestine Liberation Organization member in Israel.

Pierre-Paul Geoffroy: sentenced to a life term in Canada for bombings by the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ). Three FLQ members were arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970, for planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess to demand the release of 13 political prisoners, including Geoffroy.

Heinrick von George: aliases Merlyn L. St. George, W. St. George. Would-be hijacker of Mohawk Flight 452 bound for New York City on January 26, 1972. He demanded $200,000, four parachutes, and a flight to Poughkeepsie, New York. He permitted the passengers to deplane in Purchase, New York, where the money was paid. He held a flight attendant hostage for seven hours. He was killed by an FBI agent as he and the stewardess entered a car.

Chelsea Dawn Gerlach: Gerlach, age 29, of Portland, Oregon, was one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. On May 19, 2006, Oregon indicted four environmental extremists, including Gerlach, for the 1998 ELF firebombing at a Vail ski resort that led to $12 million in damages to a mountain lodge, two restaurants, and other buildings and ski lifts. Gerlach was in custody in Oregon. Gerlach and others had been named in an earlier Oregon indictment for conspiracy for similar attacks in Oregon, California, and Wyoming. The ELF attacked Vail because it was expanding into potential habitat of the endangered lynx.

Alexander Michael Gerol: Toronto man charged with conspiracy to kill South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan as part of a North Korean–backed plot in February 1982. He was also charged with conspiracy to defraud and with illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He reportedly had connections with a criminal organization engaged in narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, and contract killings. On February 17, 1984, he admitted in a county court trial that he had plotted to kill Chon. He was tried for defrauding the North Koreans who hired him and pleaded guilty. A murder charge was dismissed because of the absence of defendant Choe Chung-hwa. He was sentenced to one year. As of 1984, he was serving a six-year term for bombing a Toronto disco.

Maulavi Abdul Ghaffar: after serving eight months in Guantánamo, he was released. He

became the Taliban's regional commander in Uruzgan and Helmand provinces. He was killed in September 2004 by Afghan security forces.

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani: Tanzanian, age 24, who on December 16, 1998, was indicted by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan on 238 counts in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 7, 1998. He was charged with buying and transporting the bomb-laden truck to the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam. The State Department announced a $5 million reward for his capture.

On July 25, 2004, Pakistan authorities arrested him in Islamabad and seized his laptops. Police also detained his wife and five other African or Pakistani al Qaeda suspects. The terrorists were picked up after a 10-hour shootout with 240 Punjab policemen and members of the Inter-Services Intelligence agency. His laptops held maps and messages from terrorists who had surveilled U.S. financial locations, leading to a terrorist threat warning in the United States on August 1.

Ghailani was suspected in efforts to finance al Qaeda via African diamond trading. He had traveled to Liberia in March 1999 to tour diamond fields controlled by the Liberian government and their contacts in the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 "high value" detainees, including Ghailani, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On March 17, 2007, Ghailani told a U.S. military tribunal in Guantánamo that he had not realized he was part of a bombing plot when he purchased TNT for a friend, thinking it was "soap for washing horses," and expressed contrition. His friend told him that they were mining diamonds in Somalia. He admitted that he had trained in al Qaeda camps in Afghanistan in the late 1990s, after the bombing, and then prepared passports for the group.

On March 31, 2008, Pentagon prosecutors charged him with capital murder in the Tanzania bombing and sought the death penalty at the military commission at Guantánamo Bay.

Ghasoub Abrash Ghalyoun: alias Abu Musab. On July 16, 2002, Spanish interior minister Angel Acebes announced that the Syrian-born Ghalyoun was "directly implicated in the financial activities of the al Qaeda cell, which has already been dismantled." Ghalyoun shot extensive videotapes of the World Trade Center towers and other U.S. landmarks during a 1997 visit to the United States. Spanish police had seized the tapes in April 2002 and found scenes of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Statue of Liberty, a New York airport, the Sears Towers in Chicago, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, Disneyland, and Universal Studios in California. The statement noted that "the form and type of recording go beyond touristic curiosity as shown by two of the tapes, which are entirely of different angles from different distances of the twin towers in New York." Ghalyoun was detained at his Madrid home with two other Syrian al Qaeda suspects in early 2002 but later released. He was rearrested on July 16.

Mohammed Ghanem: Yemeni immigrant, age 21, from Hamtramck, Michigan, who was arrested on September 7, 2006, by Transportation Security Administration authorities at the Detroit Metropolitan Airport after they noticed that he had "artfully concealed" a knife in a book he was carrying. He had a one-way ticket to Yemen. His attorney said Ghanem did not know where the knife came from. He was scheduled for sentencing on January 16, 2007, for trying to take the knife onto the plane.

Ahmad Mustafa Ghany: Ghany, age 21, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Ghany was charged with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars' worth in small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possible surface-to-air missiles to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." Along with al-Kassar, al-Ghazi was indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile.

Mourad Gherabli: Algerian, age 40 as of December 15, 1999, believed to be part of a ring of thieves who stole cell phones and computers and used them to finance Islamic terrorist groups around the world. Gherabli denied the charges by observing, "I like girls. I like cocaine. I have a big, big problem with the poker machines. So I steal. But I'm not a terrorist. I don't have enough money to send to anyone." Police believed that the theft money moved from Canada via France, Belgium, Italy, Kosovo, and Pakistan and on to Algeria. He was linked to Ahmed Ressam, who was arrested on the U.S.–Canada border on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives.

George Giffe Jr.: one of two armed hijackers of a Big Brothers, Inc., general aviation charter flight bound for Atlanta, Georgia, on October 4, 1971. The duo wanted to go to the Bahamas. An FBI agent shot out the plane's tires, so Giffe killed his wife, the pilot, and himself.

David Gilbert: Weather Underground member charged on October 30, 1981, with murder and robbery in the October 20, 1981, holdup of a Brink's truck. He was also linked to the June 1981 Brink's truck robbery in the Bronx in which $300,000 was taken and a guard was killed. On October 6, 1983, a Goshen, New York, court sentenced him to 75 years to life. Judge David S. Ritter of Orange County Court said he would not be eligible for parole for 75 years. Before sentencing, the defendant read a statement denouncing the United States as imperialist and predicting the inevitability of revolution.

Ranjit Singh Gill: Sikh arrested by the FBI at a gas station in Aberdeen, New Jersey, on May 11, 1987, in connection with the August 10, 1986, assassination in Pune, India, of Gen. A. S. Vaidya, retired commander of the Indian Army. He was wanted by the Indian government on conspiracy charges regarding the murder.

Sukhdial Singh Gill: one of four individuals who shot and wounded Malkiad Singh Sidhu, an Indian Punjab cabinet minister and member of the moderate Sikh Akali Dal Party, on May 26, 1986, in Vancouver, Canada. Gill was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and charged with attempted murder.

Ezra S. Gindi: arrested with three other members of the Jewish Defense League on May 23, 1974, at the Lido Beach Jewish Center on Long Island while assembling bombs to be placed at the residence of the Soviet UN mission in Glen Cove, New York. They were held on state and federal charges of conspiracy and bomb possession.

Lawrence Gladstone: one of two men who held 16 people hostage for eight hours before giving themselves up in New York State. He had earlier been convicted of gunrunning for the Irish Republican Army.

James Kenneth Gluck: arrested by the FBI on November 5, 1999, for threatening Colorado judges. Police found materials to make ricin. Gluck, age 53, of Tampa, Florida, had sent a 10-page note to a Colorado Court of Appeals judge in which he threatened to wage biological warfare on Colorado's Jefferson County justice center. He had mentioned one judge by name and referred to the possible use of ricin.

Yahya Goba: one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin, age 25, arrested on September 13–14, 2002, who resided in Lackawanna, New York, and were identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. In June 2001, they attended the al Qaeda al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and learned how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons; they left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda). Goba had an audiotape that called for jihad and martyrdom.

On March 25, 2003, Goba pleaded guilty, saying he had attended the al Qaeda training camp and allowed a terrorist recruiter to stay in his home through 9/11/01. He pleaded guilty to one count of providing material support to bin Laden and al Qaeda. On December 10, Goba was sentenced to 10 years. On December 14, 2007, a federal judge reduced Goba's sentence by a year because he had testified in several cases, thereby exceeding his plea agreement obligations. (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Kristi Goldstein: the spouse of Robert J. Goldstein, she was charged on October 24, 2002, with being an accomplice because she knew about his plans to destroy Islamic centers in Florida. She turned state's evidence in a plea bargain on February 24, 2003.

Robert J. Goldstein: podiatrist, age 37, from St. Petersburg, Florida, who on August 23, 2002, was charged with possession of a nonregistered destructive device and attempting to use an explosive to damage and destroy Islamic centers. Police searching his suburban home found 40 weapons; 30 explosive devices, including a 5-gallon gasoline bomb with a timer attached; a list of 50 Islamic mosques in Florida; and detailed plans to bomb an Islamic education center. He was detained when his mother phoned police. On February 24, 2003, his wife turned state's evidence in a plea bargain. On April 3, 2003, Goldstein pleaded guilty to plotting the bomb attack and received 12 years in prison.

David Gonzalez: arrested, charged, and acquitted in New York of conspiracy to hijack Pan American World Airways Flight 281, diverted to Havana on November 24, 1968.

Fred Gonzalez: inmate serving four years for robbery who escaped from Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Ordway, Colorado, on August 18, 1989. His wife and another inmate's wife chartered a helicopter and forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the prison baseball field. They were spotted in a getaway U-Haul truck and recaptured nine hours later after a shootout in Phelps County, Nebraska. On August 21, 1989, the couples were charged with attempted murder, with using a firearm to commit a felony, and with criminal attempt.

Patricia Gonzalez: one of two women who chartered a helicopter and forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the baseball field of the Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility in Ordway, Colorado. There they freed their husbands, Fred Gonzalez and Ralph Brown. They were spotted in a getaway U-Haul truck and all were captured nine hours later after a shootout in Phelps County, Nebraska. She had met her inmate husband while working as a prison volunteer and married him by proxy. On August 21, 1989, the couples were charged with attempted murder, with using a firearm to commit a felony, and with criminal attempt.

Ellen Good: variant Ellen Codd. U.S. citizen from New York and one of six people arrested on April 23, 1987, in Turin, Imperia, and Rome on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Gen. Licio Giorgieri on March 20, 1987. She was believed to be a member of the Red Brigades. Italian police said she was the first U.S. citizen to be implicated in a probe of European terrorism and might have contacts with French and West German groups that she had furnished with information on NATO installations and activities in Italy. The six

were charged with subversion, forming an armed group, and complicity in Giorgieri's murder.

Francis M. Goodell: hijacker of Pacific Southwest Flight 389 bound for Sacramento, California, on July 6, 1972. He used two pistols to force the pilot to land in San Diego, where he freed the passengers and was given $455,000 and a parachute. He said the money was for Middle Eastern organizations. He surrendered to the FBI. On January 17, 1973, he was convicted of aircraft piracy and committing a felony with a firearm and was sentenced to 30 years.

Alan Harry Goodman: Jewish immigrant to Israel from Baltimore, Maryland, who on April 11, 1982, while wearing an Israeli Army uniform, burst into the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem and fired his M-16 assault rifle at random, killing 2 and wounding at least 9 persons. Another 30 people were wounded in three hours of rioting by protesting Palestinians. Goodman had immigrated to Israel two years earlier. He was initially stopped before the attack by an Israeli and an Arab policeman, whom he shot and wounded. He was captured 30 minutes later, after his ammunition ran out. The Jewish Defense League denied association but said it would provide an attorney. On September 8, 1982, he pleaded insanity; psychiatrists said he lived in a fantasy world. The court rejected the insanity defense. On April 7, 1983, Goodman was sentenced to life plus 40 years. On October 29, 1997, an Israeli parole board freed him. The Israeli Attorney General's Office had opposed the release. Goodman was deported to Baltimore.

Philip John Goodman: suspected Jewish Defense League member convicted of two felony charges related to the attempted bombing of the Heron Travel and Tourist office in Los Angeles on April 5, 1975.

Musftas S. Gorgum: one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Chisthi Goulam: Pakistani detained in the United States for carrying false documents. He told visiting Italian investigators in June 2002 of a plan to set off a bomb in St. Peter's Basilica. The plan was called off in July 2001.

Gerald Grant: alias of Garland J. Grant.

Lolita K. Graves: one of a family group that hijacked National Airlines Flight 36 bound for Miami, Florida, on January 3, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. On March 22, 1976, she received five years for smuggling.

John Gray: Seattle-based hijacker of a Pacific Southwest Airlines flight on October 30, 1979, that was diverted to Tijuana, Mexico, where he surrendered while the plane was refueling.

Jack Abbott Grebe Jr.: one of three Texas men, age 43, arrested on July 1, 1998, by the FBI on charges of threatening via e-mail to use biological weapons against federal agents, including the directors of the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, and conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. The men were arrested at a mobile home in Olmito, five miles south of Brownsville, and were held in the Cameron County Jail. They were ordered held in custody on July 2 by U.S. Magistrate John Black, who refused to release them on bond. It was unclear whether the trio belonged to the separatist Republic of Texas group.

Ronald A. Grecula: on May 23, 2005, Houston, Texas, authorities charged the Bangor, Maine, man, age 68, with attempting to sell a bomb to undercover agents he thought were Russian mafia members with al Qaeda ties. He was indicted on June 16, 2005.

C. Green: alias of Lorenzo Edward Ervin Jr.

Michael S. Green: one of two would-be hijackers of National Airlines Flight 496 bound for New York City on July 12, 1972. The two used a pistol and a sawed-off shotgun to force the pilot to return to Philadelphia, where they demanded $600,000 and three parachutes. They released the passengers. National paid $501,600. The plane flew on to Lake Jackson, Texas, where the pilots swerved the plane, blowing the tires. The pair surrendered. Green was convicted of air piracy on June 19, 1973, and sentenced to 50 years.

Harold Wendell Greene: delivered two cases of explosives to Jordanian-born Abdul-Hafiz Mohammed Nassar in September 1981 in Phoenix, Arizona. He was named as an unindicted coconspirator in Nassar's September 1982 trial.

William Herbert Greene III: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 952 bound for Chicago, Illinois, on April 17, 1972. He demanded to be flown to the Bahamas and be given $500,000. He was persuaded to fly to Chicago and let the passengers deplane. He was convicted of air piracy and sentenced to 20 years on September 25, 1972.

Charles Edward Gresham Jr.: Elliott City, Maryland, resident arrested on February 9, 1991, in connection with the February 4, 1991, discovery of bombs attached to a 1-million-gallon methanol tank and another tank that would have emitted poisonous fumes if breached. The tank farm is five miles from Norfolk Naval Base, the world's largest naval base. On May 9, 1991, he pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Norfolk to conspiracy, making an illegal bomb, and attempting to bomb a facility used in interstate commerce. He faced up to 25 years and a $750,000 fine.

Barry Francis Gribbon: U.S. Army veteran of Vietnam who also served in the Rhodesian civil war and lived in Miami, Florida. On November 15, 1981, he was participating in an abortive coup against the Seychelles government when he and 44 other mercenaries took over an Air India B707 that had landed after taking off from Bombay, India. The hijackers initially wanted to go to Oman or Switzerland but settled for South Africa, where they surrendered after six hours of negotiations. He was released unconditionally. However, after Western pressure, the South African government rearrested him for hijacking on January 25, 1982. On July 29, 1982, Judge Neville James, calling Gribbon "basically decent," sentenced him to five years with all but six months suspended.

Patricia Helen Gros: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the last two years in and around New York City. She was arrested in the Cleveland area in November 1984.

Alexander P. Grosser: attempted to hijack Air New England's Flight XQ911 out of Hyannis, Massachusetts, on March 2, 1975, and demanded to go to New Haven, Connecticut. Police overpowered him. He was convicted on April 9, 1976, for carrying a weapon aboard a plane.

Lenin Guardia: Chilean sentenced in September 2002 by a Chilean judge to 10 years and 300 days for sending a letter bomb to the U.S. Embassy in Chile that arrived on September 27, 2001, and another to a prominent Chilean attorney. He was the ringleader, wanting to create fear to generate business for his security consulting firm. He was charged with obstruction of justice and possession of illegal weapons.

Mario Guillen Garcia: Costa Rican member of the People's Vanguard, a Costa Rican group, and one of several members of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command who fired a bazooka at a van carrying U.S. Marine Guards to the U.S. Embassy

in San Jose on March 17, 1981, injuring three Marines and two Costa Ricans. On April 29, 1981, police announced that he had confessed to the attack.

Edward P. Gullion: member of the Sam Melville–Jonathan Jackson Unit who was indicted on July 15, 1976, for setting off a bomb on an Eastern Air Lines Electra II Lockheed prop jet at Boston's Logan International Airport on July 2, 1976. The blast destroyed the $500,000 plane, and one person was injured. A courthouse built in 1805 sustained $100,000 damage in another Boston blast. A National Guard truck was destroyed in a third bombing in Boston. He was also a member of the Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces. He was additionally wanted in the attempted kidnapping of Polaroid Corporation president William J. McCune on August 12, 1976, outside a company plant in Waltham, Massachusetts.

H

Mahmud Haballah: arrested in Canada on August 29, 2001, for involvement with the al Qaeda bombing of U.S. embassies.

James Lester Hackford: one of four Weather Underground terrorists who attacked a Brink's truck outside a Rockland County, New York, bank, escaping with $1.6 million in a hail of shotgun and automatic weapons fire on October 20, 1981. Their car was stopped at a roadblock, and the terrorists fired on police, killing two. Hackford escaped.

Josie Hadas: variant Gushia Hadas. Jersey City woman linked to Mohammed A. Salameh who left her telephone number on the rental slip of the truck used in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. Police found in her apartment a letter to Salameh, tools and wiring, and manuals concerning antenna, circuitry, and electromagnetic devices. A bomb-sniffing dog reacted to a closet space.

Heshem Mohamed Hadayet: Egyptian-born limousine driver, age 41, who on July 4, 2002, shot to death two people and wounded four others at the El Al ticket counter at Los Angeles International Airport. He stabbed an El Al security guard, who in turn shot the killer to death. On May 12, 2003, the Department of Justice said that the attack was an act of terrorism, although Hadayet acted alone and did not have any terrorist organization affiliation. FBI spokesperson Matthew McLaughlin said, "The investigation developed information that he openly supported the killings of civilians in order to advance the Palestinian cause."

Naji Oweida Haddad: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Rabih Haddad: on December 14, 2001, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detained Haddad, age 41, who served on the board of a group suspected of funding terrorism. Federal agents raided the offices of the Global Relief Foundation of Bridgeview, Illinois. Haddad, a Lebanese man who lives in Ann Arbor, Michigan, was held without bond or a detention hearing. He had come to the United States in 1998 on a tourist visa that then expired. He applied for permanent residency. In November 2002, an Immigration Court judge ruled that he and his family should be deported because he was a security threat. On July 16, 2003, he was deported from Detroit to Lebanon. He had spent 19 months in custody without being charged with a terrorist crime. He was suspected of al Qaeda links.

Nageeb Abdul Jabar Mohamed al-Hadi: Yemeni, age 35, arrested on September 11, 2001, hours after the 9/11 attacks, by Canadian immigration officials in Toronto when his KLM flight from Amsterdam to Detroit was diverted after the attacks. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police told reporters that he had "materials of interest, including photos and a flight jacket." One photo pictured him in front of a fake World Trade Center background wearing the flight jacket. He was carrying four Yemeni passports with different passport numbers, issue

dates, and names. A travel document issued by the Palestinian Authority said al-Hadi was a Gaza aircraft maintenance engineer. His luggage, checked on an earlier flight that had landed in Chicago, had two Lufthansa crew uniforms and an identification card. On September 25, 2001, a Canadian court permitted him time to find a lawyer for his hearing on extradition to the United States. Chicago prosecutors charged him on two counts of passport fraud—making a false statement in the use and application of a passport and fraud to obtain a U.S. visa. The FBI believed he was connected to Nabil Al-Marabh, a former Boston cabbie with ties to a bin Laden associate and who had recently obtained a Michigan permit to haul hazardous waste. Yemeni ambassador to Canada Mustapha Noman noted that it is illegal to have multiple passports with different names and information and that Al-Hadi would face trial if returned there.

Wadih el-Hage: born in Lebanon to a Christian family, the Muslim convert studied urban planning in the United States and then became a U.S. citizen via marriage. In 1994, he ran Osama bin Laden's Kenyan operations. He returned to the United States in September 1997. The FBI arrested Wadih el-Hage, age 38, in 1998. He managed a Lone Star Wheels and Tires and had seven children with his American wife.

Authorities seized computer diskettes from his Arlington, Texas, home. He was charged with lying to the FBI about not knowing Odeh or Abu Ubaidah al Banshiri. He was well known to bin Laden's top military commanders, al Banshiri and Abu Hafs el Masry. He had told the FBI that he did not know that al Banshiri had drowned in a Tanzanian ferry accident in Lake Victoria in May 1996, even though he had traveled to the scene with Haroun Fazil. He was bin Laden's secretary while living in Sudan until 1994 and lived and worked with Fazil while working in the gem business in Kenya until 1997. He helped Odeh obtain an identity card and sent him to Somalia in 1997 for bin Laden. The U.S. State Department announced a $2 million reward for the capture of Fazil, who was charged in the Kenya attack.

On September 21, 1998, el-Hage was indicted with eight counts of perjury, providing false passports and other assistance to bin Laden loyalists suspected of attacking U.S. and UN forces in Somali in 1993 and 1994, and providing false passports to bin Laden associates traveling to the Caucasus. During el-Hage's September 23 bail hearing in Manhattan, federal prosecutors said that he had once purchased guns in Texas for Mahmud Abouhalima, one of the 1993 World Trade Center bombers, and that he had contacts with El Sayyid Nosair, who had helped plan the World Trade Center bombing and who had killed Jewish Defense League leader Meir Kahane in 1990. Magistrate Judge Leonard Bernikow ordered el-Hage held without bail. Prosecutors believed that el Hage was associated with the suspected murderer of a radical Islamic preacher in Texas in the late 1980s. Bruce McIntyre was named el-Hage's court-appointed attorney. The indictment of el-Hage indicated that al Qaeda operates in Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bosnia, Croatia, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Kashmir, Azerbaijan, Kenya, and the United States. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somalis. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

On June 22, 1999, el-Hage sprang from his chair in the courtroom and rushed U.S. District Judge Leonard Sand, who had refused to publicly read a letter from el-Hage. El-Hage was subdued and handcuffed by U.S. marshals. Other defendants were also handcuffed. El-Hage railed against the restrictions placed on him in prison. He was held in solitary confinement, as were other defendants. El-Hage's attorney, Sam Schmidt, asked to have the letter made a part of the public record. Sand refused, saying that it could contain codes to fugitives. Sand later agreed that a paraphrased version could be approved and released by Schmidt.

El-Hage was convicted on May 29, 2001, for conspiracy in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He was sentenced to life in prison. On November 2, 2005, Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy of the U.S. District Court upheld the 2001 conviction. Attorney Joshua L. Dratel said he would appeal.

Abdo Mohammed Haggag: Egyptian-born New Jersey resident charged by federal authorities on July 18, 1993, with conspiracy to assassinate Egyptian president Husni Mubarak and with colluding with Sudanese citizen Siddiq Ali and U.S. citizen Clement Rodney Hampton-El, who had been arrested on June 24, 1993, in connection with a plot to bomb New York landmarks. He had come to the United States from Cairo eight years earlier and had a wife and two small children in Egypt. He worked in the downtown Manhattan office of Prudential Securities. On November 3, 1993, he agreed to become a government witness. He was close to blind sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, living next door to him in Jersey City. On April 1, 1994, he pleaded guilty to transporting explosives across state lines. As part of his plea bargain, the Cairo native pleaded guilty to a minor insurance fraud charge unrelated to the conspiracy case.

Frederick William Hahneman: Honduran-born U.S. citizen who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 175 bound for Miami, Florida, on May 6, 1972. He demanded $303,000, six parachutes, two bush knives, two jumpsuits, two crash helmets, and two cartons of cigarettes. He flew to New Orleans and obtained another plane. He bailed out over Yoro in the northern Honduran jungle. He surrendered on June 3 at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa and was indicted for air piracy, kidnapping, and extortion. He claimed "a contact who came to Honduras from Panama took the money and deposited it in the Chinese Communist bank in Hong Kong." He was sentenced to life on September 29, 1972. The money was recovered in May 1973.

Muhammad Asif Haider: alias Asif Iqbal. Haider, age 27, of New York, was arrested on August 7, 2005, by Baltimore County police. He was on a terrorist watch list. He was held after a traffic stop and detained in an indictment issued against him in the Southern District of New York that accused him and others of trafficking in faked immigration documents. He was in the country illegally.

Farouk Ali-Haimoud: Algerian bus boy, age 21 as of November 2001, arrested in a Detroit apartment. He was charged with having false documents. He lived in an apartment that once had belonged to Nabil Al-Marabh, who was suspected of having financial ties to two 9/11 hijackers.

Following the arrest on November 5, 2002, of Abdel-llah Elmardoudi in Greensboro, North Carolina, authorities said that the four individuals, including Elmardoudi, who were held in the case were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, radical Islamic movements with ties to al Qaeda. They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the U.S.," according to an August 2002 indictment. A trial for Koubriti, Hannan, and Ali-Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an Al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked with purchasing weapons and finding security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines." On September 6, 2002, Ali-Haimoud pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Detroit to the charge of conspiracy to provide material support or resources to terrorists. His Detroit trial began on March 18, 2003. He was freed after the jury acquitted him on June 3, 2003.

Majed Hajbeh: Jordanian, age 41, arrested on June 9, 2003, by the FBI and Department of Homeland Security agents at his home in Woodbridge, Virginia. He had been convicted in absentia in Jordan in 1999 and sentenced to life for a series of Amman bombings in 1998; the nighttime

explosives damaged an American school, a five-star hotel, and the cars of two former government officials. One of his codefendants was Abu Qatada. His attorney claimed that the verdicts had been overturned. He had immigrated to the United States in 1992. He faced U.S. immigration charges of falsely portraying himself as a single man to qualify for U.S. residence.

Mahmud Abu Halima: Egyptian-born former Brooklyn cabdriver who obtained German citizenship. He was a friend of Sayyid Nosair, who was acquitted of the murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane, and of Mohammed A. Salameh, who was arrested for renting the truck used in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. By March 13, 1993, police wanted Halima for questioning in the case. He was arrested by Egyptian police on March 14 at the family home in Kafr al-Dawwar city near Alexandria. Egypt deported him to the United States on March 24, 1993. He had a U.S. green card.

He was born in January 1960. He was a student at Alexandria University's law department but dropped out in the first year. He traveled to Germany in 1980 and moved on to New Jersey in 1982. He next moved back to Munich, where he married a German woman and had four children. He was believed to be a driver for radical "blind sheik" Omar Abd-al-Rahman.

On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

Paul R. Hall: also known as Hassan Abujihaad. A former sailor, age 31, arrested by authorities in Phoenix on March 7, 2007, on charges of providing material support for a conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals and sending classified information about a U.S. Navy battle group's movement in the Middle East to a terrorist Web site in early 2001. He was alleged to have used his position on the USS *Benfold* and his secret clearance to send details about the battle group's defensive capabilities and how the ships would cross the Strait of Hormuz in April 2001. He was alleged to have ordered jihadi videos on the defunct site www.azzam.com and to have had e-mail contacts with the Britons who ran the site while he was at sea. The U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Connecticut told the press, "Abujihaad described a recent force protection briefing given aboard his ship, voiced enmity toward America, praised Osama bin Laden and the mujaheddin, praised the October 2000 attack on the USS *Cole*—which Abujihaad described as a 'martyrdom operation'—and advised the members of Azzam Publications that such tactics were working and taking their toll." In a Phoenix courtroom, he agreed to be moved to Connecticut, where there were federal charges against Azzam Web site owners Babar Ahmad and Syed Talha Ahsan, both of whom faced extradition from the United Kingdom. Hall was represented by a Phoenix public defender.

Hall had been honorably discharged in January 2002. He lived in Phoenix with Derrick Shareef, whom the FBI said later tried to obtain weapons to commit a terrorist act in a U.S. shopping mall. Hall allegedly tried to purchase two assault rifles for $2,000. On January 31, 2008, a New Haven, Connecticut, judge ruled that prosecutors can claim that Hall made coded references to terrorist plots. His trial began on February 25, 2008. He pleaded not guilty to charges of providing material support to terrorists with intent to kill U.S. citizens and disclosing classified information relating to the national defense. He faced 25 years in prison.

Moataz al-Hallak: one of 175 people watch-listed by the FBI as of September 21, 2001, for questioning in the 9/11 attacks. He worked as a fund-raiser

and grant writer in College Park and Laurel, Maryland. He was suspected of funneling money to al Qaeda. He was removed as imam in Texas when his mosque's money went to people and organizations that the mosque's board did not recognize.

Mohammed Ali Hamadei: wanted for the June 14, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847, during which U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem was shot to death and thrown onto the tarmac. On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, D.C., issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. On January 13, 1987, West German customs agents detained Hamadei on his arrival at Frankfurt airport when they found him carrying three bottles of a powerful liquid explosive. He was traveling with a forged passport bearing the name Youssef Abdulkusser Rida. The U.S. government requested extradition. In January 1987, gunmen in Beirut kidnapped two West German businessmen, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, and threatened to kill them if Hamadei was extradited to the United States. On January 24, 1987, the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth kidnapped the last four American male professors remaining on the campus of the Beirut University College and demanded Hamadei's release. Extradition procedures were stopped, and on February 13, 1987, the West German government announced that it would try Hamadei. On June 15, 1987, U.S. victims of the TWA hijacking identified him in a West German jail. His trial began in the latter half of 1988.

On December 15, 2005, Germany freed him when a parole board gave him early release. Germany ignored a longstanding U.S. extradition request under a 1985 indictment and permitted him to fly to Lebanon. He had served almost 19 years of a life sentence for air piracy, possession of explosives, and Stethem's murder. Germany announced his release on December 20, 2005, after he had returned to Lebanon. German authorities denied that his release was related to the freeing of Susanne Osthoff, a German hostage, by Iraqi terrorists in December 2005. Lebanese officials took him into custody; the United States approached the Lebanese about sending him to the United States. The countries lack an extradition treaty. As of February 2007, Hamadei, age 42, was believed to be hiding in Lebanon and working for Hizballah. On February 12, 2007, the U.S. offered $5 million for his arrest via the U.S. Rewards for Justice. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

Hambali: alias of Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin.

Salim Ahmed Hamdan: Osama bin Laden's $200-per-month former driver, age 36 as of February 2008, who helped bin Laden flee after the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Africa and the 9/11 attacks. He was captured at a checkpoint in Kandahar, Afghanistan, in November 2001 with two antiaircraft rockets in his car. The Yemeni was detained at Guantánamo Bay military prison. On August 24, 2004, he was charged with conspiracy as an al Qaeda member to commit war crimes. On May 10, 2007, the Pentagon charged him with conspiracy and material support for terrorism. On April 29, 2008, he refused to appear in the military court because he wanted a civilian court trial. On May 16, 2008, Navy Capt. Keith J. Allred postponed the trial until July 21, awaiting the Supreme Court's ruling, which was expected on June 30, on whether Guantánamo Bay detainees could challenge their detention in U.S. civil courts. He was represented by Navy Lt. Cdr. Brian Mizer.

Michael John Hamdani: alias Michael Javed. Source of the one-week hunt for would-be terrorists in what turned out to be a hoax; the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003. Hamdani had a long history of immigrant smuggling. He told investigators that he had been contacted months earlier by people offering $20,000 to $30,000 for each man who could sneak from Pakistan into the United States. On January 9, 2003, Hamdani was ordered held without bail in New York after

he pleaded not guilty to charges in a 1996 fraud case. He was charged with trafficking in fraudulent travel and ID documents. He was also accused of giving the FBI false tips on terrorism suspects. Police found in his apartment counterfeiting equipment, traveler's checks, faked Pakistani driver's licenses, piles of passport photos, and faked immigration papers from several countries, along with fake Indian consul general documents.

Ibrahim Ahmed al-Hamdi: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. On January 16, 2004, al-Hamdi, age 26, of Alexandria, Virginia, pleaded guilty to possession of a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence and to carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony. He faced at least 15 years in prison. As part of a plea agreement, he was to cooperate with federal investigators. On April 9, 2004, he received 15 years. Judge Brinkema said he would likely be deported at the end of his sentence. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Tarik Hamdi: naturalized U.S. citizen and immigrant from Iraq, age 43, who had lived in Herndon, Virginia, but who was believed to be out of the country as of August 2005, when authorities unsealed a warrant against him. He had delivered a satellite-phone battery to Afghanistan in 1998 for Osama Bin Laden, who used the phone during the U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. Hamdi was charged with immigration and mortgage loan fraud. A grand jury had charged him in the sealed indictment in May 2005. He faced 20 years in jail.

He had emigrated from Iraq to the United States in 1983 on a student visa and later married an American. In 1994, he was the U.S. representative for the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights in Saudi Arabia, a U.K.-based organization that supports many of bin Laden's views. He had been employed by the International Institute for Islamic Thought in Herndon. Police had searched his home in March 2002.

Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed: on August 12, 2003, federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, arrested British citizen and arms dealer Hemant Lakhani, charging him with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. Police in New York arrested Muslim and Malaysian resident Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed and Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yehuda Abraham, who ran a *hawala* that wired the funds overseas to Lakhani, who is of Indian descent, for the Grouse/Igla missiles. Lakhani had approached Russian criminals for an SA-18 as part of what would have been a longer-term deal for 50 more for $5 million and for a separate deal for tons of C-4 plastique. The Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) alerted the United States of the purchase attempt and provided an inert SA-18 for the sting operation. Hameed, charged with operating an unlicensed money-transmitting business, was brought into the deal a week before the arrests to handle a payment of $500,000 for the additional missiles.

Abdul Hamid: also known as Hilvan Jude Finch.

Siraj al-Din Yusuf Hamid: Sudanese consul in New York charged by U.S. authorities with being connected with the World Trade Center bombing of February 26, 1993, and the plans to bomb the UN building in 1993. A former Sudanese intelligence officer who claimed to have tried to assassinate Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak said that he had worked for Hamid.

'Abd-al-Hamidah: naturalized U.S. citizen from California, age 36, who on February 27, 1996, killed an Israeli woman and injured 22 others when his Fiat crashed into a crowded bus stop at the French Hill junction in Israel. Hamas claimed that he was a member of the Izzedine al Qassam Brigades. Armed civilians shot him dead when he

got out of his car. Police found an Islamic Jihad leaflet in the car, which had been rented in East Jerusalem. Police said he had recently become a devout Muslim and may have had links to Hamas.

Khader Musa Hamide: Jordanian graduate student who was arrested on immigration law violations at his Glendale, California, home on January 26, 1987, by the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and who was identified as the leader of the Southern California branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He was identified by supporters as a legal U.S. resident who had applied for U.S. citizenship and who was a member of Americans for Democratic Action and the Rev. Jesse Jackson's National Rainbow Coalition. His Kenyan wife, Julie Nyangugi Mungai, was arrested with him. On February 17, 1987, Immigration Judge Roy J. Daniels released five of the defendants on their own recognizance and set bail for the others in amounts ranging from $500 to $3,000. A deportation hearing was continued to April 28, 1987. Daniels refused to hear inchambers testimony from two government witnesses about the defendants' danger to society. On May 11, 1987, charges were dismissed by U.S. Immigration Judge Ingrid Hrycencko after INS official Gilbert Reeves, who had signed the charges, failed to appear for testimony. The next day, INS District Director Ernest Gustafson reinstituted the charges. Two Jordanians were charged with belonging to a group that advocates the destruction of property. Five other Jordanians and Mungai were charged with visa violations ranging from overstaying a temporary visa to taking too few courses to qualify for a student visa. The case lasted almost 20 years.

On September 22, 2003, the Bush administration invoked the Patriot Act in the 16-year effort to deport him. Earlier court rulings had deemed the deportation unconstitutional because the duo was not involved in terrorist activity. In the earlier cases, they were part of the LA 8 charged with violations of the McCarran-Walter Act against membership in communist organizations. On January 30, 2007, Immigration Judge Bruce J. Einhorn dismissed a 20-year effort by the U.S. government to deport Hamide and Michael Shehadeh after the FBI and Department of Homeland Security failed to turn over any potentially exculpatory information per orders in 1986, 1993, 1994, and 2005. They were represented by David Cole of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Marc Van Der Hout of the National Lawyers Guild, and Ahilan Arulanantham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Benny Ray Hamilton: hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 54, flying from San Francisco, California, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 2, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. He remained a fugitive as of 1979.

Moshabab Hamlan: Saudi who was meant to be one of the 9/11 hijackers and who obtained a U.S. visa on the same day in Jeddah as 9/11 hijacker Alnami, but who lost his nerve, according to an FBI investigator's interview in the *Washington Post* on June 14, 2004. Other reports said he withdrew because of family pressure.

Assem Hammoud: alias Amir Andalousli. Lebanese al Qaeda supporter and leader of a trio planning to attack Port Authority transit tunnels from New Jersey to New York City under the Hudson River. The plot was derailed before the group could come to the United States to gather intelligence and explosives. In April, the FBI asked the assistance of the Lebanese in tracking him. Hammoud, age 31, was arrested in Beirut on April 27, 2006, and later confessed to planning the attack for October–November and swearing allegiance to bin Laden. The Sunni Muslim lived in Ain al-Hilweh, a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon. He was grabbed before leaving for Pakistan for four months of training. Police found details of the terrorist plans, including a map of New York, on his computer. The *New York Daily News* reported that the group hoped to flood Lower Manhattan and the Financial District by bombing the tunnels. Authorities doubted that the plotters had the capability to carry out such an elaborate attack. The United

States claimed that the leak jeopardized its cooperation with six other countries involved in the investigation.

The commander of Lebanon's Internal Security Forces said that the terrorists had traveled through Bosnia, Canada, Denmark, and the United Arab Emirates. An Iranian Kurdish suspect had not yet been arrested. One suspect had connections to al Qaeda in Iraq; Hammoud had direct contacts with the late Abu Musab al Zarqawi.

Police said Hammoud joined al Qaeda in 2003; an unnamed Syrian brought him to Ain al-Hilweh for weapons training. Hammoud attended Concordia University in Montreal from 1995 to 2002, earning a bachelor's degree in finance and international relations. He visited relatives in northern California in 2000.

Bassam Youseff Hammoud: on March 11, 2002, pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte, North Carolina, court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah.

Chawki and Mohamad Youssef Hammoud: brothers who were 2 of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon. They were accused of smuggling at least $7.9 million worth of cigarettes from North Carolina into Michigan. At least $3,500 of the profits was sent to senior Hizballah leaders.

On June 21, 2002, Mohamad Youssef Hammoud, age 28, and his brother, Chawki Hammoud, age 37, were found guilty by a federal jury in Charlotte, North Carolina, of running a multimillion-dollar cigarette smuggling operation to raise funds for Hizballah. Mohamed was caught on phone taps chatting with Sheik Abbas Harake, Hizballah's military leader in Lebanon, and the group's spiritual leader, Sheik Muhammed Hussein Fadlallah. Mohamad was guilty of violating a ban on material support of groups designated as terrorist organizations by the United States. The two Lebanese natives were convicted of cigarette smuggling, racketeering, and money laundering. Deke Falls, Mohamad's attorney, said he would appeal.

On November 10, federal authorities announced the discovery of a plot to kill prosecutor First Assistant U.S. Attorney Kenneth Bell or blow up the evidence against the brothers. FBI agents believed Mohamad had written a letter to an informant suggesting someone be brought in to the plot. The letter said, "His assignment is to put bullets into the skull of the arrogant . . . prosecutor or to annihilate with massive explosives the evidence against us." Prosecutors intended to introduce the evidence of the plot at the sentencing hearing. Mohamad's attorney said that the FBI had illegally obtained the evidence and that the informant had fabricated the letter because he was facing deportation.

On March 19, 2003, Mohamad received 155 years. On April 2, 2003, his wife, Angela Tsioumas, was sentenced to four months of house arrest. Chawki faced 70 years. (See also Ali Hussein Darwiche.)

Sameeh Taha Hammoudeh: former Florida graduate student who on December 6, 2005, was acquitted of all federal charges of aiding the Palestinian Islamic Jihad in the Sami al-Arian case.

Clement Rodney Hampton-El: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. He was born in the United States and lived in Brooklyn for circa 20 years. He helped test the World Trade Center bombs and was to supply explosives for other attacks. The hospital technician was wounded in Afghanistan while serving in the 1980s as a volunteer medic for the mujaheddin fighting the Soviets.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Rodney Curtis Hamrick: prisoner, age 40, who in October 2005, while an inmate at the U.S.

Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, mailed a letter bomb to the clerk of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond, Virginia. The letter was diverted to the basement mailroom and detonated by police, causing no injuries. A few days later, he sent a letter that contained a powdery substance labeled "anthrax." Tests showed the substance was not anthrax. On December 18, 2006, federal prosecutors charged him with seven counts; he faced life in prison if convicted. He had a history of making threats against officials, including sending letters in 1987 from a state prison in which he threatened to kill president Ronald Reagan. While in prison for that offense, he threatened to blow up a United Airlines flight, a West Virginia courthouse, and NAACP headquarters. He later made a bomb while an inmate at a county prison in West Virginia. He mailed the bomb to William A. Kolibash, the U.S. Attorney in West Virginia. The bomb was disarmed.

Larry Handelsman: member of the Weather Underground with ties to the Symbionese Liberation Army arrested in Seattle on September 24, 1975.

Jere Wayne Haney: American Airlines mechanic, age 42, who was stopped at Dallas–Fort Worth International Airport for a traffic violation on December 27, 1999. Police found 67 airline serving-size liquor bottles in his car. Police searched his apartment in Grapevine, Texas, and found similar bottles, along with a 50-pound bag of ammonium nitrate (which can be used to form an explosive); a dozen weapons, including 4 assault-style rifles; 62 boxes of ammunition; and white supremacist and antigovernment literature that including bomb-making manuals. On December 28, he was charged with possession of bomb-making material. He was released on $5,000 bail. He was removed from his position without pay. He had worked for American since 1991. The FBI was investigating whether he had ties to extremist groups.

Hani Hanjour: pilot, age 29, for the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots on board. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, D.C., with its transponder turned off. It headed full throttle at the White House but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon and slid into the west face, cutting a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

He was the only pilot who was not part of an al Qaeda cell in Europe. Hanjour grew up in Taif, Saudi Arabia, the middle child of seven born to a father in the food supply business. He had considered dropping out of high school to become a flight attendant. For a year in the late 1990s, he rented a house with other Middle Eastern men in Scottsdale, Arizona. Although flight instructors regarded him as a poor student, in April 1999, Hanjour received a commercial pilot's license from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Ahmed Hannan: when federal agents raided Nabil al-Marabh's old Norman Street, Detroit, residence on September 17, 2001, they arrested three men inside, including Karim Koubriti and Ahmed Hannan, Youssef Hmimssa's old roommates, who denied knowing al-Marabh. Koubriti told agents there were false documents in the bedroom. Agents found a false passport and Social Security card for Michael Saisa, with Hmimssa's photo. They also found a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey, and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former secretary of defense William Cohen. Moroccans Koubriti, Hannan, and Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1 on charges of possession of false documents. A Detroit federal grand jury subpoenaed handwriting samples.

Following the arrest on November 5, 2002, of Abdel-llah Elmardoudi in Greensboro, North Carolina, authorities said that the four individuals, including Hannan, who were held in the case were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, with ties to al Qaeda. They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the U.S.," according to an August indictment. Koubriti, Hannan, and Ali Haimoud were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked with purchasing weapons and finding security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines." On June 3, 2003, the jury cleared Hannan of terrorism charges but convicted him of conspiracy to engage in document fraud.

Thomas Hannan: hijacker of Frontier Airlines Flight 101, bound for Denver, Colorado, on October 20, 1977. Hannan used a sawed-off shotgun to force the pilot to fly to Atlanta, Georgia. After making demands, he had a reunion with George David Stewart, who had helped him rob a bank in September 1977; then he committed suicide.

Mokhtar Haouari: Algerian, age 31, who remained in Montreal in early 2000 while the United States sought his extradition for a trial in New York in connection with the December 15, 1999, arrest of Ahmed Ressam, who was transporting explosives over the U.S.–Canada border. He was indicted in 2000 for having conspired with Abdel Ghani Meskini since October 1997 to support members and associates of a terrorist group. Haouari allegedly provided forged ID documents. He was extradited to the United States from Canada, where he had been held since January 10, 2000. On August 14, 2000, in a New York federal court, he pleaded not guilty to charges of providing support to terrorists. On July 13, 2001, a federal jury convicted him of participating in the plot by supplying a fake Canadian driver's license and $3,000 to Ressam. The jury rejected a count of "aiding and abetting" the plot because they were not convinced that he knew that Ressam was targeting Los Angeles International Airport. On January 16, 2002, a New York court sentenced him to 24 years in prison for planning to set off a suitcase bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport during millennium celebrations.

Abubakar Hapilon: alias of Isnilon Totoni Hapilon.

Isnilon Totoni Hapilon: aliases Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal, Abu Musab. Born on March 18, 1966, in Lantawan, Basilan, Philippines, deputy chief of the Abu Sayyaf Group. He weighs 120 pounds and is circa five feet six inches tall. There are warrants out for his arrest in connection with kidnapping. He was indicted in the District of Columbia for his involvement in terrorist acts against U.S. nationals and other foreign nationals in and around the Republic of the Philippines. On July 23, 2002, he was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in an attack on May 27, 2001, in the Philippines. The United States said it would seek extradition whenever they were apprehended. He was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006.

Naveed Afzal Haq: on July 28, 2006, held a gun to the head of a teenage girl to force himself into the headquarters of the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle and then shot six employees, killing Pamela Waechter. Haq, age 30, had two semiautomatic handguns. He yelled that no one should call 911. But Dayna Klein, a pregnant woman, crawled to her office and dialed the phone. He followed her in and fired, and a bullet struck her in the arm. He told a 911 dispatcher, "These are Jews, and I'm tired of getting pushed around and our people getting pushed around by the situation in the Middle East." After 12 minutes, he surrendered to police.

On August 2, Haq was charged with nine felony counts, including murder, first-degree kidnapping,

first-degree burglary for entering a locked facility to commit a crime, and malicious harassment under the state's hate crime law. His court-appointed attorney was C. Wesley Richards. On August 15, Haq pleaded not guilty.

Ahmed Ali Harari: arrested in connection with the July 21, 2000, arrests by the FBI of 18 people charged with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah. He was alleged to have stored an arsenal with his brothers.

Sheikh Mohammed Omar al Harazi: alias of Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashiri.

Fatme Mohamad Harb: one of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon. The FBI affidavit indicated that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service had provided information that detainee Harb flew from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Seattle, Washington, in 1994 to deliver a series of forged checks to Mohammad Hassan Dbouk, who used them to buy night-vision goggles and other items for Hizballah. Harb also provided money for computers and cameras.

On August 11, 2000, 17 of the 18 defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws. Harb, age 20, was detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be arraigned later. (See also Ali Hussein Darwiche.)

Said Harb: key government witness against Mohamad Hammoud, who was convicted of aiding Hizballah in a cigarette smuggling scheme. Harb was sentenced to 41 months in prison on March 19, 2003.

Jamal Harith: one of five U.K. citizens held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban and deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. Harith, age 37, was released.

Mohamed Harkat: Algerian refugee, age 34, arrested in mid-December 2002 in Ottawa, shortly after he called suspected al Qaeda members in the United States. Harkat, born in Algeria, had lived in Canada since October 6, 1995, when he arrived on a faked Saudi passport. He claimed he was fleeing persecution by the Algerians and was granted refugee status on February 24, 1997. He applied for permanent residence on March 18, 1997. He admitted membership in the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS), which Algeria had outlawed in 1993. He was linked to Abu Zubaydah, a senior al Qaeda leader arrested in Pakistan in March 2002, who had fingered Harkat during interrogations. He also claimed membership in the Armed Islamic Group. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by an Ottawa federal appeals court on December 10, 2004.

On May 11, 2007, a federal court in Ottawa prevented the government from deporting him to Algeria because the Supreme Court had struck down part of the government's antiterror law in February 2007. Harkat became entitled to a new review of allegations. He was to continue to live with his Canadian wife in Ottawa under monitoring. The Canadian Security and Intelligence Service later withdrew Zubaydah's testimony that he had operated a guest house in Peshawar, Pakistan, in the mid-1990s for mujaheddin traveling to Chechnya.

Mahmoud Harkous: one of the individuals swept up on March 20, 2003, when federal agents in the Operation Green Quest terrorist financing task force arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. Green Quest agents in Los Angeles arrested him and executed search warrants on his tobacco shop. He was accused of illegally structuring financial deals to evade Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements. Agents intercepted more than 270 money orders worth $135,000 that were

smuggled from California to residents in Beirut via private express parcels.

Bill Harris: alias General Teko. Symbionese Liberation Army member captured by the FBI in San Francisco, California, on September 18, 1975. He was one of Patricia Hearst's kidnappers. On February 14, 2003, he was sentenced to six to eight years.

Emily Harris: alias Yolanda. Symbionese Liberation Army member captured by the FBI in San Francisco, California, on September 18, 1975. She was one of Patricia Hearst's kidnappers. On February 14, 2003, she was sentenced to six to eight years.

Larry Wayne Harris: Lancaster, Ohio, microbiologist, age 46, arrested on February 19, 1998, with William Leavitt, age 47, a microbiologist and former Mormon bishop, in Las Vegas on charges of possessing anthrax for use as a weapon. Many speculated that Harris had intended to attack the New York subway system. The Army's biological lab at Fort Detrick later determined that he was carrying a harmless anthrax-based veterinary medicine instead; charges were dropped. Harris contended that biological weapons go virtually unregulated in the United States and overseas and wrote a manual on how to defend against an Iraqi biological attack. Police said Harris had inoculated Ohioans with an unknown substance. He had also looked into the Ebola virus. Harris was a sometime member of the white supremacist Aryan Nation and Christian Identity groups. He was charged on February 23 with violating probation for his 1995 conviction on federal charges of fraudulently buying bubonic plague bacteria by mail. He faced five years in prison. Harris said he had worked for the CIA in the 1980s; the CIA denied his claim.

On February 22, Leavitt said he would fast and pray until his name was cleared. The former Mormon bishop was released from a Las Vegas jail after being held for three days. He was a successful businessman who had taken in indigent children and was searching for cures for various diseases. His lawyer said he was searching for an anthrax vaccine.

An informant had told police that the duo had bragged that they had enough "military grade" anthrax hidden in their Mercedes trunk to "wipe out the city."

George Harrison: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring.

Alan G. Harvey: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Sarah Kendall Harvey: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Khwaja Mahmood Hasan: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. By August 25, Hasan, age 27, had pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy and to discharging a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. On November 7, 2003, Hasan received 11 years and 3 months.

On February 24, 2006, U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema reduced Hasan's sentence to 37 months for cooperating in the investigation. Prosecutors had asked for 45 months. With time served and good behavior, Hasan was due to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. Hasan was represented by attorney Thomas Abbenante. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Utkur Hasanov: Uzbekistani arrested in Parkin, Arkansas and later released. He testified as a grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Mohammed Hashim: On June 2, 2008, the Pentagon filed war crimes charges of spying and providing material support against the Afghan, age 31, who was being held at the Guantánamo detainee center.

Syed Hashmi: alias Fahad. U.S. citizen, age 26, wanted in the United States on charges of procuring military equipment for al Qaeda, he was arrested on June 6, 2006, by Heathrow Airport police as he attempted to board a flight to Pakistan. He was ordered held without bail in a London court, but he refused extradition. He had lived in the United Kingdom since 2003 on a now-expired student visa. He had been indicted on May 24 in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, charged with four counts of providing material support to al Qaeda in connection with a conspiracy that began in January 2004 and continued through May 2006. He provided military gear to a third group that transferred the materiel to Pakistan for al Qaeda operatives fighting U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He was extradited to the United States on May 25, 2007. He was the first terrorism suspect extradited to the United States by the United Kingdom. Arraignment was scheduled for May 30, 2007, before U.S. District Judge Loretta A. Preska. He faced 50 years in prison on the three counts.

Ahmed Attia Hassan: Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Tariq el-Hassan: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. The Manhattanite had come to the United States from Sudan in 1986 and became a legal resident after marrying a U.S. citizen. He was homeless two years prior to his arrest. His attorney consented to detention at his July 1 bail hearing because she did not have a bail package prepared.

On October 1, 1995, el-Hassan was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Mohammed Shauban Mohammed Hassanein: one of two Egyptians identified by the FBI as having ties to Hamas and the Islamic group who helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. His fingerprints were found on manuals and magazines confiscated from WTC convict Ajaj when he was arrested at JFK Airport on September 2, 1992. Hassanein and Abdel Halim Mohammad Atim Soliman had been arrested in Denmark in April 1994 on suspicion of complicity in various arsons, attempted bombings, and plotting to disrupt a UN conference in Copenhagen but were released without charge.

Adham Amin Hassoun: leader, age 40, of the al-Iman mosque in Broward County that Jose Padilla (arrested in the 2002 "dirty bomb" case) attended in the early and mid-1990s. The Palestinian was the founder of the Florida chapter of the Benevolence International Foundation, which funds al Qaeda. Hassoun was held on an immigration violation on June 12, 2002, and was indicted on eight charges, including unlawful possession of a firearm and perjury. The computer programmer was indicted in the case of Padilla, accused of plotting to set off a radioactive device in the United States. Hassoun was believed part of a "North American support cell" that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in global jihad.

On September 16, 2004, Hassoun and Mohamed Hesham Youssef, who was serving a sentence in Egypt on terrorism charges, were indicted by the U.S. District Court in Miami, Florida, for providing financial support and recruitment for al Qaeda and other terrorist groups fighting in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, and

Somalia and for helping Padilla attend Afghan terrorist training camps. The indictment said that between 1994 and 2001, Hassoun wrote more than two dozen checks totally $53,000 to support terrorists. Many were written to the Holy Land Foundation and Global Relief Foundation charities, which funneled money to terrorists. The Padilla prosecutors said he was a fiery orator against "infidel" governments. Hassoun was represented by attorney Ken Swartz.

On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted Hassoun on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim overseas; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists. U.S. District Judge Marcia G. Cooke announced on January 16, 2008, that Hassoun should spend at least 30 years to life in prison.

Louis Hastings: plotted to destroy the trans-Alaska pipeline in March 1983. He was sentenced to 634 years after pleading no contest to murdering six people and wounding two others in McCarthy, Alaska, when they gathered to meet the weekly mail plane. He intended to hijack the plane and use it to sabotage the pipeline.

Mousa Hawamda: Jordanian-born owner of Manara Travel Agency in Washington, D.C., who was one of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury indictment charged the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Maher "Mike" Hawash: software engineer, age 38, who had worked for Intel Corporation since 1992 and who was arrested on March 20, 2003, in connection with the case of six people from Portland indicted by federal authorities on October 4, 2002, for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. He was held without charge under the federal material witness statute. On April 28, 2003, he was charged in Portland with conspiring to travel to Afghanistan to fight with al Qaeda and the Taliban against American troops. He had traveled in October 2001 with five members of the Portland Six to China. A neighbor identified him as a friend of Ahmed Bilal and Habis al Saoub. Hawash was born on the West Bank and had become a U.S. citizen in 1990. Hawash pleaded not guilty on May 5. On August 6, he pleaded guilty to a federal charge of conspiring to help the Taliban. He agreed to testify against the Six when their trial was to begin in January 2004, according to his attorney, Stephen House. Federal prosecutors agreed to drop terrorism charges, which carried a sentence of 20-plus years. On February 9, 2004, Hawash was sentenced to 7 years.

Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi: Saudi al Qaeda 9/11 paymaster who shipped credit and ATM cards to Fayez Ahmed in Florida before the attack. Some prosecutors believed al-Hawsawi was Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad (alias Shaykh Saiid), bin Laden's financial chief. He was arrested in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, on March 1, 2003, in a safe house with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He was an unindicted co-conspirator in the Zacarias Moussaoui case and was named in the false statements case against Ali S. Marri, a Qatari who the FBI said gathered information in his Peoria, Illinois, apartment about dangerous chemicals and the U.S. infrastructure. al-Hawsawi said at Moussaoui's trial that he had seen him at an al Qaeda guest house in Kandahar in early 2001. When arrested, al-Hawsawi claimed to be a Somali.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees, including al-Hawsawi, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals, including al-Hawsawi, detained at Guantánamo and believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation

of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Authorities said al-Hawsawi provided the 9/11 hijackers with money, Western clothing, traveler's checks, and credit cards. At his June 5, 2008, arraignment on capital charges before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself. Maj. Jon Jackson, an Army attorney, said his client felt pressured by fellow defendant Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and asked that al-Hawsawi's case be separated. The formal opening of the trial of the five defendants was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Hamid and Umer Hayat: son and father arrested on June 5, 2005, by the FBI after Hamid, age 23, acknowledged attending an al Qaeda camp in Pakistan in 2003 and 2004 for six months, where he trained in weapons, explosives, and hand-to-hand combat and volunteered to attack U.S. supermarkets and hospitals. The Hayats were charged with making false statements to the FBI.

On May 29, 2005, Hamid had returned from Pakistan on a flight from South Korea to San Francisco. His name appeared on the no-fly list. The plane was diverted to Japan, and Hayat was interviewed by the FBI. Once he arrived in the United States, a polygraph indicated deception. A Pakistani American and Lodi, California, ice cream truck driver, Umer, age 45, admitted touring several militant camps in Pakistan and paying his son's airfare and expenses for training at the Tamal camp near Rawalpindi. The leader of the camp was a close family friend, Maulana Fazlur Rehman.

On July 15, son and father agreed to be deported to Pakistan on immigration violations; other charges were dropped. On September 22, Hamid was indicted on charges of having "intended, upon receipt of orders from other individuals, to wage jihad in the United States." He was accused of providing support and resources for carrying out terrorist acts between March 2003 and his arrest date and of making false statements when questioned. He was represented by attorney Wazhma Mojaddidi. On April 25, 2006, the federal jury in Sacramento convicted Hamid Hayat on one count of providing material support to terrorists and three counts of lying to the FBI. On September 10, 2007, Hamid was sentenced to 24 years in a federal prison.

On April 25, 2006, a separate jury deliberating on Umer's case ended in a mistrial. On May 31, 2006, Umer pleaded guilty to lying to customs agents and was sentenced to time served plus 36 months of supervised release.

Ahmed Ibrahim A. al-Haznawi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 20, who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's International Airport with 45 people, including 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers subdued the pilots and then forced several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die. Oracle software executive Todd Beamer, a former star athlete at Wheaton College in Illinois, indicated to GTE colleague Lisa Jefferson that the passengers were about to fight the terrorists, ending his conversation with "Let's roll." The plane made a hairpin turn over Cleveland and headed for Washington, D.C. The plane then made seven sharp turns and crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M., killing all on board.

Robb D. Heady: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 239 bound for San Francisco on June 2, 1972. He demanded $200,000 and jumped from the plane near Reno during the night. He was arrested when he approached his getaway car and later was sentenced to 30 years for aircraft piracy.

Lucas John Helder: junior art major in industrial design, age 21, from Pine Island, Minnesota, arrested following a car chase by undercover police on May 7, 2002, for a string of mail bombings. Helder faced federal charges in Illinois, Nebraska, and Iowa. On May 10, he was charged with using a destructive device in a crime of violence and de-

stroying property (a mailbox) used in interstate commerce and for injuring Delores Werling, age 70, of Tipton, Iowa.

Helder said that he was attempting to make a smiley face on the U.S. map from the locations where he had planted the bombs. The Nebraska bombs made one eye; another eye could be seen in the Iowa and Illinois bombs' patterns. The Texas and Colorado bombs made the start of a smile. On June 7, an attorney entered a plea of not guilty for Helder on federal charges. Helder was ordered held for trial in September.

Luis Ralph Hernandez: Chilean who attempted to hijack a Canadian Pacific Air DC10 en route from Canada to Peru on March 19, 1986. He was subdued by passengers. During an emergency landing in Panama, he was arrested by local authorities who said they would extradite him to Chile.

Marina L. Hernandez: hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 7 on February 3, 1969, with her family and diverted it to Cuba.

Wilfredo Hernandez Garcia: hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 7 on February 3, 1969, with her family and diverted it to Cuba.

Naudimar Herrera: member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the Miami FBI office. U.S. District Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants on December 13, 2007, and a second mistrial on April 16, 2008.

Rolando Herrera: Aero Caribbean flight engineer who, with the pilot and several passengers on December 29, 1992, diverted to Miami an Antonov-26 twin-engine turboprop scheduled to fly from Havana to Varadero Beach.

Jack Herthelot: member of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance who was killed on July 25, 1984, in Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, when a bomb he was transporting exploded in his car.

Lawrence D. Hesiler: variant Heisler. Would-be hijacker of an Aloha Airlines flight on October 11, 1965. He and partner Richard K. Boyd were subdued by the crew. A U.S. Navy court-martial sentenced them to four years at hard labor and gave them a dishonorable discharge. Hesiler was released on September 12, 1966.

David M. Hicks: Australian cowboy and kangaroo skinner, age 32, who spent five and one-half years at Guantánamo military prison for Taliban connections. He was captured in Afghanistan in 2001.

On March 1, 2007, the Pentagon announced he would face two counts of providing material support for terrorism. The charges were reduced from the original conspiracy to commit murder, attempted murder, and aiding the enemy. The ninth-grade dropout was the first individual tried under the Military Commissions Act of 2006 and the first person convicted at Guantánamo. The charges indicated that he had spent 1999 through 2001 working and training with extremists in the Balkans, Pakistan, and Afghanistan before joining al Qaeda. He had joined the Kosovo Liberation Army and joined Lashkar-e-Taiba after converting to Islam, had had 20 conversations with Osama bin Laden, and had visited several al Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan. He was alleged to have collected intelligence on the U.S. Embassy in Kabul in 2001. After 9/11, he went to Kandahar, where he was given an AK-47 and where he guarded a tank, surveilled the empty U.S. Embassy, and fought U.S. forces. He later went to Kunduz and joined al Qaeda and the Taliban "on the frontline outside the city for two hours" before trying to take a taxi to Pakistan. He was represented by military attorney USMC Maj. Michael Mori and civilian Australian attorney David H. B. McLeod. A nascent Bring David Hicks Home movement put pressure

on the Australian prime minister to request extradition and local trial. He had petitioned for British citizenship.

His hearing was scheduled for March 26, when he was expected to plead not guilty. Two of his attorneys—civilians Rebecca Snyder and Joshua Dratel—were barred from representing him, and his final representative, Major Mori, could not obtain a continuance to further prepare. He abided by a plea agreement, using an Alford plea to say that although he did not admit guilt, he accepted that prosecutors had enough evidence to convict him of material support of terrorism. He showed little emotion in knowing that he would serve any sentence in an Australian prison. He faced a life term, but the full military commission's jury panel would consider his plea. The commission deliberated for two hours before sentencing him to seven years in prison on top of the five he had already spent in Guantánamo.

On March 30 the presiding officer of the military commission announced that a pretrial agreement limited Hicks's sentence to nine months and that he would be sent to an Australian prison by May 29 and released on December 30, just after the Australian elections. Under terms of the plea agreement, which was negotiated without the prosecution team's input, Hicks was given a yearlong gag order, would not allege illegal treatment, and waived any appeal. He arrived in Australia on May 20, 2007. He was to serve in isolation at Yatala Labor Prison, a maximum-security facility near Adelaide. On September 10, 2007, *USA Today* reported that he had renounced Islam, was working on a high school diploma, and was exploring attending college. He was released from prison on December 29, 2007. He was barred by Australian law from profiting from any media deal. Thirty media organizations were vying for his biography.

Abdallah Higazy: Egyptian arrested in New York City and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Gerald James Hill: hijacker of an American Airlines B727 flying from San Antonio to Los Angeles on November 24, 1979. The teen from Chester, Massachusetts, wanted to go to Iran. The plane landed at El Paso, and the former paratrooper was taken into custody and held on $500,000 bail. He had been released from the Army infantry during training because he was unable to adjust to the military.

John W. Hinckley Jr.: would-be assassin who wounded U.S. president Ronald Reagan on March 30, 1981, in Washington, D.C. Although Hinckley was judged insane, columnist Jack Anderson on December 16, 1981, suggested that he had contacts with the Islamic Guerrilla Army, an Iranian terrorist group.

Marwan Othman El-Hindi: Jordanian-born naturalized U.S. citizen, age 42, who was one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio, charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs and shoot handguns while setting up a fraudulent non-profit organization. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They faced life in prison. They pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo to charges of conspiracy to kill or maim people outside the United States. During their trial on April 23, 2008, undercover informant Darren Griffin said the trio had met only once during the two years he had investigated them. Hindi became one of three men convicted by a federal grand jury in Ohio on June 13, 2008, of plotting to kill U.S. soldiers in Iraq. A former Army Special Forces soldier posing as a radical recorded the men talking about training in explosives, guns, and sniper tactics for about two years beginning in 2004. U.S. District Judge James G. Carr did not set a sentencing date. They

had been raising money for their jihad against U.S. troops.

Walter Chico Hines: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 379 bound for Nashville, Tennessee, on February 4, 1971, which was diverted to Havana. He was apprehended on September 24, 1975, and convicted of air piracy.

Palmtree J. Hinnant Jr.: took two hostages at gunpoint on December 21, 1976, and commandeered a United Airlines plane at San Francisco International Airport. He injured his hostages, had a history of mental illness, and surrendered to two friends after a 14-plus-hour siege.

Mathia Hitwesh: Libyan graduate student at the University of Philadelphia who on May 9, 1984, met with Bashir Ali Baesho, a fellow Libyan graduate student who had purchased three .45 caliber pistols with silencers from an undercover FBI agent for $43,000. They put the guns in the trunk of their car and were arrested. He was charged with conspiracy to violate the National Firearms Act. The government suspected him of plotting the assassination of Qadhafi defectors. He was extradited to Brooklyn, New York, to stand trial.

Youssef Hmimssa: on September 17, 2001, Detroit police raided a two-story brick duplex on Norman Street, searching for bin Laden associate al-Marabh, age 34. They found a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey, and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former secretary of defense William Cohen. Chicago police arrested al-Marabh two days later at a liquor store. Nine days later, the Secret Service arrested Hmimssa, age 30, a Moroccan Chicago cabdriver; his fake ID was found in the Detroit house near the day planner.

Hmimssa had entered the United States in 1994 via Chicago's O'Hare International Airport using a fake French passport for Patrick Vuillaume. He lived in working-class Arab and immigrant neighborhoods as well as in the North Side. He developed computer expertise as well as ability to fake IDs, assuming the names of Edgardo E. Colon and Gheorghe Andreica. His March 2000 credit card scam yielded more than $150,000 in goods. He was arrested on May 23 for credit card fraud and possession of a handgun. He was released pending trial and skipped his June 5 appointment with Secret Service agents. A roommate saw him leave his West Gordon Terrace luxury condo on the North Side of Chicago at 4:00 A.M. on June 5 with four or five bags. His green Mitsubishi 2000 Eclipse was found in St. Paul, Minnesota, later that day. In June, he moved in with Ahmed Hannan and Karim Koubriti at a Dearborn, Michigan, apartment. They would often sit all night in a small black car. Hmimssa moved in August to a two-bedroom apartment in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, claiming to be Michael Saisa, a Chicago-based computer software employee.

Following the September arrests, Moroccans Koubriti, Ahmed Hannan, and Youssef Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1, 2001, on charges of possession of false documents. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked with purchasing weapons and finding security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines."

On April 3, 2003, he pleaded guilty to 10 federal charges of fraud and misuse of a visa in connection with indictments in Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. He faced 46 months in prison and deportation but was expected to testify in the trial of his colleagues. He did so on April 8, saying that the four had sought his assistance in fund-raising, shipping weapons, and forging documents in a plot against U.S. civilian targets. He said the defendants were trying to purchase Stinger missiles and hoped to shoot down airplanes and drive truck bombs into stadiums.

William Hoffman: would-be hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 72 out of Los Angeles on

October 27, 1982. A passenger shoved Hoffman out the door while the plane was still on the ground.

William Roger Holder: one of two hijackers of Western Airlines Flight 701, a B727 flying from Los Angeles to Seattle on June 3, 1972. He was a Vietnam vet who claimed to be a Black Panther Party member. The duo threatened to blow up the plane unless they were given $500,000. The plane landed in San Francisco, where they were given the money and transferred to a B720H, taking 36 hostages with them to New York City. They flew on to Algeria, where they asked for asylum. The Algerians placed them under house arrest and returned the money on June 28, 1972. The duo was arrested in Paris on January 24, 1975. A French court refused an extradition request on April 14, 1975, saying that the French would try them for hijacking. On May 6, 1977, Holder said in Paris that he would set a date to return to the United States to stand trial under an indictment handed down on June 6, 1972, in New York.

Eva Rose and Lili Marie Holland: sisters, ages 26 and 21, respectively, who each pleaded guilty in a Sacramento, California, courtroom on October 14, 2005, to attempted arson in ecoterrorist firebombing incidents.

Cleven Holt: aliases Clevin Raphael Holt, Kevin Holt, Isa Abdullah Ali. On January 22, 1996, the U.S. media reported that Holt was a U.S.-born suspected Hizballah terrorist in Bosnia working with local Islamic terrorists. The press said he had been arrested earlier for posing as a U.S. serviceman. He worked as groundskeeper and janitor at Howard University. He claimed to have been a gunman with Hizballah in Beirut, Lebanon, in the early 1980s. In a 1982 *Washington Post* interview, he claimed he was a member of Amal, the Lebanese Shi'ite militia. He was the subject of a U.S. manhunt in Bosnia in 1996 when he tried to enter a NATO compound.

Clevin Raphael Holt: alias of Cleven Holt.

Everett Leary Holt: hijacker of Northwest Flight 734 bound for Chicago on December 24, 1971. After takeoff, he demanded $300,000 and two parachutes. Holt surrendered in Chicago. Charges were dismissed on May 2, 1975, due to mental incompetence.

Kevin Holt: alias of Cleven Holt.

Josef Homolov: on December 25, 1974, this Czech-born Canadian hijacked an Air India B747 whose flight path included Rome. He attempted to force the pilot to put the plane into a sharp dive over the center of Rome. He was overpowered by the crew and arrested by Italian authorities upon landing in Rome.

Mohammed Mosharref Hossain: Hossain, age 49, who emigrated from Bangladesh in 1985 and worshipped at the Masjid al-Salam mosque in Albany, New York, was arrested with the mosque's imam on August 5, 2004. They were charged in a sting with helping a government informant who wanted to sell a shoulder-fired grenade launcher to terrorists. They were charged in U.S. District Court in Albany with concealing material support for terrorism and participating in a money-laundering conspiracy. The FBI said that over a year, the duo had agreed to launder money. The rocket-propelled grenade was to be used against a Pakistani diplomat in New York City as a punishment for Pakistan's pro-U.S. policies. A November 20 meeting with the duo was videotaped. The informant was a convicted felon working for the government who told the duo that he was working for Jaish-e-Mohammed, a Pakistani Islamic terrorist group. The duo was paid $65,000 in cash for their participation. Police said the duo had ties to Ansar al-Islam, the Iraq-based al Qaeda affiliate.

On August 24, Federal Magistrate David R. Homer set bail at $250,000 each for the duo, who faced 70 years in prison. The duo made bail the next day and were released.

Ali Houssaiky: one of two Dearborn, Michigan, residents, age 20, stopped on August 8, 2006, by police in Marietta, Ohio, on a traffic violation. Police discovered airplane passenger lists, information on airport security checkpoints, $11,000 in cash, and 12 phones. The next day, the duo was charged with money laundering in support of terrorism. On August 10, prosecutors also charged them with soliciting or providing support for acts of terrorism and with a misdemeanor count of falsification. Their attorneys said the college students were victims of discrimination. Attorney Rolf Baumgartel said, "These are all-American kids that unfortunately, in this day and age since 9/11, have names that call them into question." On August 14, Ohio authorities dropped charges against the duo for lack of evidence.

Peter Howard: on February 9, 1998, Howard, age 44, pleaded guilty to trying to blow up the Family Planning Associates abortion clinic in Bakersfield, California, in March 1997. He was sentenced to 15 years.

Gerald Vincent Hoy: resident of Easton, Pennsylvania, who was indicted on August 10, 1989, by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply surface-to-air missiles to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA). The conspiracy apparently began in 1978. He was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges. On August 20, 1990, Hoy pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years.

Peter Huang: Taiwanese who shot Nationalist Chinese Premier Chiang Ching-kuo as he was entering the Plaza Hotel in New York City on April 24, 1970. Huang was a member of the World United Formosans for Independence, who wanted Taiwanese freedom. He was arrested along with the organization's executive secretary for the botched assassination attempt.

Huang Wen-hsiung: tried to assassinate Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek, in New York on April 24, 1970. He ended his exile and returned to Taiwan on May 18, 1996.

Khalid al-Hubayshi: Saudi, age 26, who was among the al Qaeda fighters with bin Laden at Tora Bora during the coalition bombing campaign following 9/11. He was captured and jailed in Guantánamo Bay and a Saudi prison. He was released in 2006 and was the subject of a *Washington Post* profile on March 24, 2008. He had trained in a separatist camp in the southern Philippines in 1995 and in Khost, Afghanistan, in 1997. He had been arrested at Peshawar airport in Pakistan in 1999 while making his way home to Saudi Arabia and was jailed for two months, but the Pakistanis kept his passport. He used a fake passport to get to Yemen and then entered Saudi Arabia to reclaim his utilities company job. Wanted for questioning in Saudi Arabia, he fled, with another fake passport, and returned to Afghanistan in May 2001. On the strength of his skills with remotely detonated explosives, he had a half-hour audience with bin Laden in the summer of 2001. After his stay in Guantánamo, he became disillusioned with bin Laden and wound up as a married controller at a utilities company in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a firm where he had been working in 1995 before joining al Qaeda.

Mr. Hughes: one of two aliases used by Charles Schwandner and Steven Pera.

Ralph A. Hughes: Fort Lauderdale, Florida, man who held a knife to the neck of a steward and hijacked a Delta Airlines L-1011 after it landed at Dallas–Fort Worth Airport in Texas on February 5, 1986. He surrendered and was arrested. Passengers said he was mentally unbalanced.

Sean Hughes: Irish citizen arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian

ship. The van was carrying 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. Hughes's girlfriend, Susan May, was also arrested.

Alfred J. Hunter: mail handler who had been placed on a year's probation for assaulting his ex-wife, Elvira, in 1988. In May 1989, after shooting the pregnant Elvira to death in front of their son, age 5, he commandeered a small plane at Logan International Airport in Boston and fired a semi-automatic weapon while flying for three hours within 50 feet of motorists and buildings. Upon landing, he was captured. He pleaded not guilty to one count each of murder and armed robbery. He was sent to Bridgewater State Hospital for 20 days of psychiatric observation.

'Ali Sa'id bin 'Ali al-Huri: variants Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri, Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie. Indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi prepared the Khobar attack, buried explosives, and met with a Hizballah member tied to the Iranian military hours before the bombing. He was a passenger in the truck. The duo parked it next to a fence near the dormitory and then escaped in a waiting white Chevrolet Caprice. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is charged with conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, conspiracy to murder U.S. employees, conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, conspiracy to destroy U.S. property, conspiracy to attack national defense utilities, bombing resulting in death, use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, murder of federal employees, and attempted murder of federal employees. He has claimed to have been born on July 10 or July 11, 1965, in Al Dibabiya, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet two inches and weighs 130 pounds.

Billy Eugene Hurst Jr.: would-be hijacker of Braniff Flight 38 bound for Dallas on January 12, 1972. He demanded $1 million, 10 parachutes, and a flight to South America. Hurst surrendered and was sentenced to 20 years for aircraft piracy.

Ellis Edward Hurst: arrested on December 26–27, 1995, in connection with a 30-gallon plastic drum packed with explosives discovered December 18, 1995, outside the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) office in Reno, Nevada. The fuse had fizzled. An anonymous caller fingered Hurst, who implicated Joseph Martin Bailie after his arrest. The IRS had attached Bailie's wages to repay a tax debt. Police ruled out militia involvement. The duo faced 20 years for the attempted destruction of a government building and a mandatory 30 years for using a destructive device.

Sami Omar al-Hussayen: Saudi doctoral candidate at the University of Idaho, age 34, who was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was accused of raising and distributing $300,000 through Web sites that promote terrorism and violence against the United States. The money went to pay a top IANA official and went to individuals and organizations in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Egypt, and Canada. One of the sites published a fatwa by a radical sheik in June 2001 that advocated suicide attacks. Al-Hussayen was charged with 11 counts of visa fraud and making false statements on documents by misrepresenting to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he was in the United States solely to attend school.

He pleaded guilty to an 11-count federal indictment. He was represented by defense attorney David Nevin. On March 11, the FBI announced that it had found before- and after-9/11 photographs of the World Trade Center on al-Hussayen's computer and links to two radical sheiks who support anti-U.S. violence—Saudi sheiks Salman al-Ouda and Safar al-Hawali. FBI agent Michael

Gneckow said he had found thousands of photographs of planes hitting buildings, plane crashes, the Pentagon, and the Empire State Building. He said al-Hussayen had access to some classified information.

On January 9, 2004, a federal grand jury in Idaho issued a 12-count indictment that charged al-Hussayen with conspiring to help terrorist organizations wage jihad by using the Internet to raise funds, field recruits, and locate prospective U.S. military and civilian targets in the Middle East. He was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists through his control of the Web sites, through his financial support to IANA, and by signing contracts and doing Internet work for the al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, a Saudi-based charity whose Bosnia and Somalia branches have been designated terrorist organizations by the Treasury Department. His Web sites solicited for Hamas. He sent an e-mail that issued an "urgent appeal" to Muslims in the military in February 2003 to identify locations of U.S. military bases in the Middle East, residences of civilian base workers, storage facilities for weapons and ammunition, facilities of U.S. oil companies, and routes followed by oil tankers, as possible terrorist targets. The e-mail also called for an attack on a senior U.S. military officer. On January 13, 2003, he pleaded not guilty to the additional charge of supporting terrorism. He had already been held for nearly a year on visa fraud charges.

On March 4, 2004, federal prosecutors expanded the charges against al-Hussayen and said he ran more than a dozen Web sites to recruit and raise money for Islamic terrorists in Israel, Chechnya, and elsewhere. The new charges from the Idaho federal grand jury accused him of providing and concealing material support to terrorists.

On June 10, 2004, the jury acquitted al-Hussayen on providing material support to terrorism. The jury acquitted him on 3 of 11 counts of false statements and visa fraud and deadlocked on the 8 others. On June 30, 2004, the government agreed to drop the remaining charges in return for his dropping his appeal of his deportation order.

Liban Hussein: resident of Ottawa, Canada, and Dorchester, Massachusetts, listed by the United States in November 2001 as a terrorism financier. Boston police were searching for him after arresting his brother, Mohamed M. Hussein; both work for Al Barakaat. On November 12, 2001, Liban Hussein, age 31, turned himself in to Canadian authorities and was released on $8,000 bail two days later. He was ordered to surrender his passport and remain in Ottawa. The two Somali brothers, who have Canadian citizenship, said their firm helps Somalis send money back to relatives in Somalia. On June 4, Canada's Justice Department halted extradition of Liban, who was charged in the United States with operating an unlawful money-transfer business. He was freed on bail a week later. Canada said that the United States was not able to present enough information to support an extradition request. Liban had been on U.S., Canadian, and UN lists as a suspected al Qaeda associate.

Mohammed Hussein: convicted in Boston on April 30, 2002, on two charges of illegally transferring money. Hussein, age 33, worked for Barakaat North America, a franchise of the international Al Barakaat network that on November 7, 2002, was placed on a U.S. list of groups whose assets were frozen because of financial facilitation of terrorism.

Salman Hyder: Pakistani roommate, age 19, of Ahmed Nawaz Atta. As of November 2001, he was held by U.S. authorities in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

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Carlos Ibarra Perez: spokesperson, age 60, for the Citizen Defense Committee activist group in Mexico who, on June 5, 2000, offered a $10,000 bounty for killing a U.S. Border Patrol agent. He claimed that too many illegal immigrants were being slain by federal agents and private landowners while sneaking into the United States. Two weeks earlier, a Border Patrol agent in Brownsville, Texas, had shot to death an illegal immigrant in a struggle on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Hilmi Ibrahim: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, who in turn was one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. Ibrahim was arrested and held on a $75,000 bond because the Immigration and Naturalization Service said that "the circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society." His tourist visa had expired. He initially was not charged in the plot. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Kareem Ibrahim: Trinidadian, age 56 (or 61), who was detained in Trinidad on June 2, 2007, in connection with a foiled terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and a small segment of the 40-mile Buckeye Partners L.P. petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. The United States requested extradition. On June 4, a Trinidad court issued a one-week continuance of the extradition hearing for Abdul Kadir and Kareem Ibrahim. Trinidad Chief Magistrate Sherman McNichols asked the United States to provide evidence by August 2. On June 29, 2007, four suspects fighting extradition in Trinidad were indicted on five counts of conspiracy to "cause death, serious bodily injury and extensive destruction" at the airport. He was one of three suspects whose extradition appeal was rejected by an appeals court in Trinidad. The trio was placed on an FBI plane on June 24, 2008. On June 26, they pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in New York on charges of conspiring to plant explosives to blow up JFK International Airport's major jet-fuel supply tankers and pipeline. The specific charges were conspiracy to attack a public transportation system, conspiracy to destroy a building with fire and explosives, conspiracy to attack aircraft and aircraft materials, conspiracy to destroy an international airport, and conspiracy to attack a mass transportation facility. The judge denied bond. A status hearing was scheduled for August 7, 2008.

Sa'du Muhammad Ibrahim: variant Saado Mohamed Ibrahim Intissar. Lebanese Palestinian barber, age 28, who on July 26, 1996, hijacked Iberia Flight 6621 flying 218 passengers and 14 crew from Madrid, Spain, to Havana, Cuba, and forced it to land in the United States. He surrendered peacefully to FBI authorities.

Lebanese authorities announced that the hijacker was a Palestinian, not a Lebanese. He was born in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in Lebanon in 1968. He was registered with the UN Relief and Works Agency on the card of his father, Muhammad Hashim Ibrahim, under number 33016240. He carried a card bearing number 15960 and left Lebanon with travel document 088415. The Lebanese authorities denied that he had ever worked for a government agency. On April 25, 1997, a

Miami jury deliberated for four hours before declaring him guilty.

Mustafa Ait Idir: one of a group arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Idir and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001.

Mohammad Osman Idris: on March 26, 2002, federal prosecutors in Alexandria, Virginia, unsealed an indictment against the Muslim U.S. citizen who had been prevented from getting into Israel for what was believed to be a plan to conduct suicide bombings. He was born and raised in northern Virginia. On December 13, 2001, he and Mohammed el-Yacoubi paid cash for their tickets and were carrying $2,000 but no baggage. The Muslims had no hotel reservations and no itinerary. Wary El Al officials refused them access to the New York–to–Tel Aviv flight. Annandale, Virginia, resident Idris was indicted for making false statements to federal authorities about how they obtained their three-day-old passports. The duo had graduated from the Islamic Saudi Academic in Alexandria, Virginia. Idris, of Eritrean origin, was released on bond.

Asif Iqbal: one of five U.K. citizens who had been held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban and who were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was one of four immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning the next day.

Donald Bruce Irwin: would-be hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 15 bound for San Francisco on September 15, 1970. He wanted to go to North Korea. He was shot and wounded by a Brinks guard on the flight. Irwin was sentenced on November 23, 1971, to more than 12 years for attempted kidnapping.

Mahmud 'Isa: Palestinian detained by Canadian authorities. On January 22, 1988, the Organization for the Defense of Palestinian Strugglers warned Ottawa not to harm or extradite him.

Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin: usually known as Hambali, a key Jemaah Islamiyah figure in Indonesia. On January 28, 2003, Indonesian National Police Chief Dai Bachtiar said that Hambali had provided $35,000 to finance the attacks in October 2002 in Bali that killed 202 people, giving the money to Malaysian operative Wan Min Wan Mat, who forwarded the funds to Mukhlas. Hambali was arrested in Bangkok, Thailand, on August 12, 2003. The sleeping Hambali did not have time to awake and fire his handgun. He was with his Malaysian wife, Noralwizah Lee, in a $75-per-month apartment. Authorities also arrested two Malaysian lieutenants with him in Ayutthaya, 60 miles north of Bangkok. Hambali was fingered by Muslim Thais who suspected him and by a phone intercept. He had moved between Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Burma.

Hambali was brought to an unnamed country for questioning on the following:

- Plans to bomb the U.S. embassies in Manila and Singapore.
- A mid-1990s abortive plot to blow up 11 U.S. planes over the Pacific.
- The August 2000 car bombing of the Philippine ambassador's house in Jakarta, with the assistance of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.
- Plans to bomb 11 sites in Indonesia on Christmas Eve, 2000.
- Plans for car bombings on the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Singapore in the summer of 2001.

- The 9/11 attacks. He had been videotaped at a January 2000 meeting in Malaysia with two of the hijackers. He had also arranged for flying lessons for Zacarias Moussaoui and had obtained a letter of accreditation for him to a U.S. flying school.
- The October 2002 bombings in Bali that killed 202 people.
- The August 2003 bombing of the JW Marriott Hotel in Indonesia that killed 10 people.
- His interest in recruiting pilots for terrorist operations.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees, including Hambali, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

Carroll Ishee: U.S. member of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a rebel group's political wing, who was killed by gunfire from a Salvadoran government helicopter in August 1983.

Mohammed Ismail: four months after his release from Guantánamo, he was recaptured while attacking a U.S. military position in Kandahar, Afghanistan. He had told the press upon his release that the Guantánamo jailers "were very nice to me, giving me English lessons."

Sami Ben-'Ali Isma'il: U.S. citizen of Palestinian descent who was arrested in Israel on January 20, 1978, for Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine membership, committing a crime in Israel, maintaining contact with a foreign agent, and undergoing weapons training in August 1976 in Libya under the guidance of Taysir Quba.

Eyad Ismoil: Palestinian sentenced on April 3, 1998, to 240 years in prison without parole, fined $250,000, and ordered to pay $10 million in restitution in the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center. On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and the Boyinka plot.

Abdirahman Sheikh-Ali Isse: head of the Al Barakaat branch on Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia. On September 11, 2002, Isse, age 49, and his nephew Abdillah S. Abdi, age 36, were sentenced by U.S. District Judge James C. Cacheris on charges of wiring more than $7 million from their Raage Associates branch to Al Barakaat's headquarters in the United Arab Emirates over three-plus years. The amounts were always less than $10,000, the Internal Revenue Service reporting trigger on money laundering. They remained free on bond while they appealed their sentences. In November 2001, the government declared that Al Barakaat was helping to fund al Qaeda through the *hawala* system. The duo pleaded guilty in June 2002 to one count of conspiring to structure transactions to avoid reporting requirements. Isse was represented by attorney Kevin Byrnes and was sentenced to 18 months in prison.

Konstantinos Issoghos: phoned the Vancouver officer of CP Air and threatened to blow up planes in flight if he was not given $200,000. One bomb was found and dismantled in the airport on February 4, 1972. Three flights were delayed. The money was not paid, and he was later arrested.

Franjo Ivi: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for "resistance") arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, he was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot and for planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency and to assassinate a political opponent.

Stipe Ivkosic: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for "resistance") arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, he was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot and for planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency and to assassinate a political opponent.

Hasan Izz-al-Din: aliases Ahmed Garbaya, Samir Salwwan, Sa'id, Samir Salwan. Shi'ite Muslim member of Lebanese Hizballah who was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 that resulted in assaults on various passengers and crew members and the murder of U.S. Navy diver Robert Stethem. On July 3, 1985, a U.S. federal court in Washington, D.C., issued an arrest warrant on murder and piracy charges. On July 12, 1985, the Lebanese government announced that the hijackers would be prosecuted, but they were not arrested. He was fingered by Mohammed Ali Hamadi, who confessed during his trial in West Germany in 1988. Izz-al-Din is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew. He claims to have been born in Lebanon in 1963. He is circa 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He was also believed by U.S. officials to have been one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines Flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

J

Mahmoud Jaballah: Egyptian, age 37, arrested in Canada in June 2000 for making phone calls to an Egyptian Islamic Jihad group in London. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by an Ottawa federal appeals court on December 10, 2004. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. Jaballah, accused of al Qaeda affiliation, was on a hunger strike.

Mohammed Mansour Jabarah: aliases Abu Hafs al Kuwaiti, Sammy. Canadian Kuwaiti of Iraqi descent arrested in Oman in February 2002 on charges of organizing a plot to bomb the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Singapore. Canadian officials announced that they would hand him over to the United States. He was held in a secret location in the United States. Canada claimed that Jabarah had volunteered to go to the United States for questioning. He had apparently talked to the FBI about his al Qaeda contacts, including Hambali and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. He pleaded guilty to terrorism charges on July 30, 2002. After agreeing to cooperate, Jabarah was released but rearrested after violating the terms of his release. On January 18, 2008, Jabarah, now age 26, was sentenced to life in prison in a New York federal courtroom after federal prosecutors announced that while kept under 24-hour FBI watch in a low-security room at Fort Dix, New Jersey, he had lulled his guards and had been hiding weapons in a plan to kill them. He hid steak knives, a long piece of nylon rope, and instructions on how to make explosives. He wrote angry passages in his diary about the death of his childhood friend Anas al-Kandari, who had introduced him to al Qaeda in Kuwait, while attacking a Marine outpost in Kuwait in October 2002. He wrote a will and a hit list and wrote of martyrdom, observing, "If they release me then I will kill them until I am killed." He had attended al Qaeda terrorist training camps in Afghanistan with his brother, Abdul Rahman Jabarah. He had also worked with Faiz Bafana, who had dealt with Zacarias Moussaoui, on a 2000 plot to attack U.S. warships in Singapore. After Moussaoui obtained too many explosives, he shifted to planning operations against the U.S., U.K., and Israeli embassies and large office buildings in Singapore.

Arwah J. Jaber: University of Arkansas graduate student who on June 16, 2005, was indicted in federal court for providing material support to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad by seeking to join the organization.

Samih Jaber: Palestinian American who lived in Chicago and was arrested with his cousin, Mohammed Barakat, on February 9, 1995, as they disembarked from a plane in Tel Aviv. They were accused of funneling the $154,000 in cash and checks they carried from Chicago's Muslim

community to Islamic Jihad. They claimed that they intended to invest in Arab building projects. Jaber was released on February 12. The Palos Hills resident is the chairman of the Arab-American Chamber of Commerce in Chicago.

Robert Jacks: arrested by the FBI on May 2, 1995, as a material witness in the April 19, 1995, truck bombing of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City in which 169 were killed and 500 injured. His movements in Kingman, Arizona, and Perry, Oklahoma mirrored those of bomber Timothy McVeigh.

Terrence Peter Jackson: alias of Silas Trim Bissell.

Akbar Jamal: one of 5 to 19 names involved in a one-week hunt for would-be terrorists; the report turned out to be a hoax, and the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003.

Qayyum Abdul Jamal: Jamal, age 43, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Jamal, a part-time school bus driver from Mississauga, Ontario, was to be charged with planning to set off large explosions. Jamal was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Jahmaal James: James, age 23, was one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. James was charged with receiving terrorist training. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Kevin Lamar James: head of a radical Islamic prison gang, age 29, at California State Prison–Sacramento, who on August 31, 2005, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles with three other men on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the U.S. government, conspiracy to kill service members and foreign officials, and other related crimes.

James was serving time for attempted robbery and possession of a weapon in prison. In 1997, he founded Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh. He recruited several inmates, including Levar Haney Washington, who was paroled and sent to Los Angeles with orders to recruit more followers with clean records and then acquire firearms and explosives and conduct robberies. Washington began the robberies in late May 2005 with Gregory Vernon Patterson and Hammad Riaz Samana, both former college students who had attended the same suburban mosque.

On September 26, 2005, James was charged with conspiracy to levy war against the United States through terrorism and conspiracy to possess and discharge firearms in furtherance of crimes of violence. On December 14, 2007, James and Washington pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy charges in a Santa Ana, California, court. James was scheduled for sentencing on March 31, 2008.

Henrri Jamioy Quistial: one of two Colombians, age 27, extradited to Miami, Florida, on October 28, 2002, where they appeared in federal court on a 10-count indictment that said they were part of a for-profit kidnap group that operated in the Amazon basin from 1997 to 2001. They were to face trial in U.S. District Court in Washington. This was the first time Colombia had permitted its citizens to be tried in the United States on a nondrug crime. They faced life for the kidnapping and murder on October 12, 2000, in Ecuador of U.S. hostage Ron Sander, an oil rig supervisor. Some of the kidnappers had been members of the since-disbanded Popular Liberation Front.

Khadaffy Janjalani: leader of a faction of the Abu Sayyaf Group that has been operating from Central Mindanao since 2003. Some reports claim that he was killed on June 2, 2001, in a battle with

Philippine troops, others that he died in September 2006 in a gun battle with Philippine security forces. On May 29, 2002, the United States announced a $5 million reward for his capture. On July 23, 2002, he was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in an attack on May 27, 2001, in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, hostage taking, and three counts of hostage taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition whenever they were apprehended.

The U.S. Treasury Department blocked his assets on December 17, 2004. Janjalani, age 30, was added to the U.S. list of Most Wanted Terrorists on February 28, 2006. On January 20, 2007, DNA tests confirmed his death in September 2006.

Ziad Samir Jarrah: variant Ziad Samir Jarrahi. One of the al Qaeda hijackers who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 93, a B757-200 flying from Newark International Airport to San Francisco's International Airport with 45 people, including 5 flight attendants and 2 pilots. At 9:31 A.M., the pilot's microphone caught screaming as two men invaded the cockpit. Thirty seconds later, an American voice yelled, "Get out of here. Get out of here." A hijacker, probably Jarrah, got on the microphone and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, it's the captain. Please sit down. Keep remaining sitting. We have a bomb aboard." A bit later, he said, "Hi, this is the captain. We'd like you all to remain seated. There is a bomb aboard. And we are going to return to the airport. And they have our demands, so please remain quiet." The hijackers subdued the pilots and then forced several passengers to phone their relatives to say they were about to die. Oracle software executive Todd Beamer, a former star athlete at Illinois' Wheaton College, indicated to GTE colleague Lisa Jefferson that the passengers were about to fight the terrorists, ending his conversation with "Let's roll." The plane made a hairpin turn over Cleveland and headed for Washington, D.C. The plane made seven sharp turns and crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, at 10:06 A.M., killing all on board.

Ziad Samir Jarrahi: variant of Ziad Samir Jarrah.

Ayman Jarwan: Jordanian citizen of Syracuse, New York, age 33, born in Saudi Arabia, who worked as the executive director of Help the Needy and who was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising $2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks and then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than $14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Commander Javier: claimed credit on behalf of the People's Command on March 27, 1986, for the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz

Mohammed Jawad: Jawad, age 17, threw a homemade grenade into a U.S. military jeep on December 17, 2002, in Afghanistan, injuring Army Sgt. 1st Class Michael Lyons, Army Sgt. 1st Class Christopher Marti, and Afghan interpreter Assadullah Khan Omerk. He was captured and incarcerated at Guantánamo Bay. On January 31, 2008, he was formally charged with attempted murder of two U.S. soldiers and a translator.

Jawad said he was in the vicinity of the Kabul bazaar when it was attacked but denied throwing the grenade. When he was captured, he was carrying two more grenades. He faced life in prison.

Muhammad Jawad: Iraqi Mukhabarat intelligence agent named by one of 11 Iraqis and 3 Kuwaitis arrested on April 13, 1993, by Kuwaiti authorities as involved in a plot to assassinate former U.S. president George Bush with a bomb during his visit to Kuwait.

Kifah Wael Jayyousi: indicted on November 22, 2005, in the case of Jose Padilla, accused of plotting to set off a radioactive device in the United States. He was believed part of a "North American support cell" that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in global jihad. The Navy veteran is a Jordanian-born U.S. citizen who holds a doctorate in civil engineering. He was a school system administrator in Detroit, Michigan, and Washington, D.C. He published the *Islam Report* newsletter calling for fighters to support Muslims in the Balkans, former Soviet Union, and Somalia.

On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted Jayyousi on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim overseas; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists. U.S. District Judge Marcia G. Cooke announced on January 16, 2008, that he should spend at least 30 years to life in prison.

A. Raouf Jdey: alias of Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey.

Abderraouf Ben Habib Jdey: aliases Faruq al-Tunisi, Abd al-Rauf bin al-Habib bin Yousef al-Jiddi, Abderraouf Dey, A. Raouf Jdey, Abdal Ra'of bin Muhammed bin Yousef al-Jadi, Abderraouf ben Habib Jeday, Ibrahim, Mustapha, Papa, Marzouk, Farouq, Faruq al-Tunisi, Rubi'i al-Urduni. Closely linked with al Qaeda operatives and involved in plans for conducting hijackings and other terrorist operations. He is an associate of Tunisian terror suspect Faker ben Abdelazziz Boussora, with whom he travels. U.S. Rewards for Justice issued a reward of $5 million for his arrest. He left his native Tunisia in 1991 and immigrated to Montreal, obtaining Canadian citizenship in 1995. In Canada, he studied biology at the University of Montreal and attended the El-Sunna Mosque in Montreal. He left Canada in 1999 and received combat training and experience in Afghanistan through 2000. He fought against the Afghan National Alliance and wrote a suicide letter stating his intention to become a jihadi martyr. He appeared in a martyrdom video that was later found in an al Qaeda leader's house in 2001. His whereabouts since 2001 are unknown. The 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker. He was possibly in Turkey in early 2002. As of early December 2007, he was still at large. He claims to have been born on May 30, 1965, in Tunisia. He is six feet tall and weighs 209 pounds.

Uwe Jensen: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror had begun 13 months earlier with meetings with undercover FBI and DEA agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC), a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez (alias Commandant Napo) and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston

federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization, which carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Zachary Jensen: Jensen, age 20, of Monroe, Washington, was one of three Earth Liberation Front members arrested by the FBI on January 13, 2006, in Auburn, 30 miles east of Sacramento, on suspicion of plotting to blow up U.S. Forest Service facilities, cell phone towers, and power generating facilities throughout northern California. A court appearance was scheduled for January 17.

Commander Jeronimo: alias of one of six Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) members charged with murder on April 30, 2002, in the United States in connection with the 1999 killings of three Americans working in Arauca, Colombia.

Ricardo Jimenez: one of seven members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a Puerto Rican independence group, that renounced violence in accepting President Clinton's offer of clemency in August 1999.

James K. Johnson: bank robber. On May 24, 1978, Barbara Ann Oswald tried to hijack a helicopter from St. Louis to a Marion, Illinois, federal penitentiary to help three inmates escape. She was shot to death by the pilot. She had chartered the Fostaire Helicopter Company Bell 206B Jet Ranger with hopes to free Martin J. McNally and Garrett B. Trapnell, convicted hijackers, and James K. Johnson.

James M. Johnson: Johnson, age 48, of Fairmont, West Virginia, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Richard Clark Johnson: resident of Nashua, New Hampshire, and Harwich, Massachusetts, and one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters arrested on July 12, 1989, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy to injure and destroy the property of a foreign government. The group was alleged to be developing devices to set remote-controlled bombs to attack British helicopters in Northern Ireland. On August 10, 1989, the trio was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply to the IRA surface-to-air missiles. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. Johnson was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

William R. Johnson: on November 17, 1982, Johnson was arrested by Belize authorities for narcotics possession and was extradited to the United States, where he was charged with conspiracy to commit bank robbery in connection with the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. He was identified as having removed the contents of the robbers' Mount Vernon hideout.

Shueyb Mossa Jokhan: on July 25, 2002, Jokhan, age 24, of Hollywood, Florida, pleaded guilty to a federal indictment that carried a 5- to 20-year sentence. He had hoped to destroy power stations, a National Guard armory, Jewish businesses, and Mount Rushmore. He told Judge William Dimitrouleas in Fort Lauderdale that he and a Pakistani immigrant, Imran Mandhai, 19, of Hollywood, had scouted targets in Broward

and Miami-Dade counties in pursuit of their jihad. Jokhan agreed to turn state's evidence in the August 12 trial of Mandhai. On August 8, Mandhai pleaded guilty to conspiring to bomb power stations, a National Guard armory, and Jewish-owned businesses. He faced a 5- to 20-year sentence and a $250,000 fine. Jokhan received 4 years and 10 months on October 4. Mandhai was scheduled for sentencing on October 17.

Christopher B. Jones: armed with scissors, Jones, age 45, tried to take control from the pilot of a private plane on a small Chesapeake, Virginia, airfield. On November 1, 2002, Circuit Court Judge Bruce H. Kushner sentenced Jones to 10 years in prison, with all but 8 months suspended, for attempted robbery. Jones blamed alcohol and painkillers for his actions. Kushner said the suspended sentence could be revived if Jones drank again.

Jorge: alias of Freddy Ramos.

Edward Joseph: indicted by a Manhattan federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

Manzoor Qadar Joyia: one of 19 men between the ages of 18 and 33 arrested on August 14, 2003, by Canadian officials who followed "a pattern of suspicious behavior." One man took multiengine commercial pilot flying lessons over the Pickering Nuclear Power Plant. Instructors said he was an "unmotivated student" who had taken lessons for three years; the normal course is one year. Police found two of the men outside the gates of the plant at 4:15 A.M. on a day in April 2002. The duo asked "that they be allowed to enter the perimeter in order to go for a walk on the beach." Some of their associates had access to nuclear gauges which could be used to make a dirty bomb. One of their associates, who lived with a suspect, worked for the Global Relief Foundation, which supports al Qaeda. Some of the men lived in two apartments that had unexplained fires. The group faced immigration charges, and the men were held as possible threats to national security. All but one had connections to the Punjab province of Pakistan. On August 27, immigration officials said that they should be detained indefinitely. They were in Canada before September 5, 2001. The Project Thread investigators said 18 suspects were Pakistani; the other was an Indian. On September 8, Immigration and Refugee Board adjudicator Ilze Decarlo ruled that Joyia should remain in jail while police continued to investigate.

K

Walid Nicolas Kabbani: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont, on October 23, 1987, after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. On October 28, 1987, U.S. Magistrate Jerome J. Niedermeier ordered them held without bail. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal but were believed to be Lebanese. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that they were members of the Syrian Social National Party, a Syrian terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982. He was found guilty by a jury of several explosives violations and an immigration violation. He could face 35 years in prison.

Theodore Kaczynski: the Unabomber, who sent numerous package bombs to various officials in the United States in the 1970s to 1990s. On October 7, 1993, the FBI put out a $1 million reward for his arrest. By that time, he was responsible for at least 14 bombings.

On May 25, 1978, one person was injured at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

On May 9, 1979, one person was injured at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

On November 15, 1979, a bomb exploded in the cargo hold of American Airlines Flight 444 as it flew from Chicago to Washington, D.C. Twelve people suffered smoke inhalation. The device was designed to explode at high altitude.

On June 10, 1980, following receipt of a letter saying that he would receive a book he needed, Percy Wood, a former president of United Airlines, received a book-sized package containing a bomb at his Chicago home.

On October 8, 1981, a bomb was disarmed in a business classroom at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

On May 5, 1982, one person was injured at Vanderbilt University in Nashville when a package addressed to a professor exploded.

On July 2, 1982, a professor of electrical engineering and computer science was injured in a faculty lounge at the University of California at Berkeley.

On May 8, 1985, police disarmed a bomb mailed to the Boeing Corporation in Auburn, Washington.

On May 15, 1985, John Hauser, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, saw a black notebook inside a plastic container in the computer lab in which he was working alone. When he opened the container, the bomb tore off part of his right hand, ending his career as an Air Force fighter pilot.

On November 15, 1985, a secretary was injured by a package bomb mailed to a professor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

On December 11, 1985, Hugh C. Scrutton, a Sacramento, California, businessman, was killed when he picked up a bomb disguised as a block of wood near an entrance to his computer rental store.

On February 20, 1989, a man was injured by a bomb left behind a computer store in Salt Lake City.

On June 22, 1993, a letter bomb exploded in the home office of Charles Epstein, a geneticist at the University of California at San Francisco, wounding him in the abdomen, chest, face, and hands. The bomber had identified himself as FC in two earlier letters, claiming to be part of an anarchist group.

On June 24, 1993, a package bomb exploded in the office of Yale University computer scientist David Gelernter, famed for developing the Linda computer language that had applications in publishing and animation. He lost use of a hand, and his right eye was lacerated.

On December 10, 1994, a mail bomb killed Thomas Mosser, 50, executive vice president and general manager of Young and Rubicam, Inc., one of the world's largest ad agencies.

On April 25, 1995, a package bomb mailed to the lobbying offices of the private California Forestry Association in Sacramento, California, killed Gilbert B. Murray, 47, its chief lobbyist for the timber industry. The package was postmarked from Oakland, California, and addressed to a colleague, William Dennison, former president of the association.

On June 27, 1995, the Unabomber sent a letter to the *San Francisco Chronicle* in which he threatened to blow up an airliner leaving Los Angeles International Airport in the next six days. The next day, he sent a lengthy manifesto to the *Washington Post, Penthouse,* and *New York Times,* demanding that one of the papers publish it as a way to halt the killings.

On August 2, 1995, the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* published excerpts from his manifesto *Industrial Society and Its Future* sent to them in June. On August 3, 1995, *Penthouse* publisher Bob Guccione published a full-page open letter in the *New York Times* to the Unabomber in which he offered "one or more unedited pages in *Penthouse* every single month" if the bomber stopped bombing.

Kaczynski was arrested by the FBI on April 3, 1996, in a one-room cabin in the hills near Lincoln, Montana. Bomb-making paraphernalia was found in the cabin, as was the typewriter that matched the fonts used in the Unabomber's manifesto. His brother David had contacted the FBI in February 1996 to say that he believed that Theodore was the Unabomber. Texts he had found in his mother's Chicago house when she was going to sell it were similar to the Unabomber's tract. A bomb blew up in Kaczynski's cabin four days after his arrest.

Kaczynski had graduated from Harvard, earned a PhD from the University of Michigan, and become a math professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

On June 18, 1996, he was indicted for the killings of Gilbert B. Murray in 1995 and Hugh C. Scrutton in 1985 and for the injuries of David Gelernter and Charles Epstein in 1993. He was charged with transporting an explosive device with intent to kill or injure and mailing the device. Conviction carried a sentence of death or life in prison. On June 21, U.S. District Court Judge Charles C. Lovell ordered his trial moved from Helena, Montana, to Sacramento, California. On June 25, Public Defender Quin Denvir entered a plea of not guilty to the charges. On June 28, 1996, Kaczynski was indicted for three more Unabomber attacks: the April 25, 1982, pipe bomb attacks against Patrick C. Fischer in Nashville; the November 12, 1985, pipe bomb attack against James V. McConnell in Ann Arbor, Michigan; and the February 20, 1987, placing of a bomb in the parking lot behind CAAMS in Salt Lake City, Utah. On October 1, 1996, a federal grand jury in New Jersey handed down a three-count indictment against him, charging him in the December 10, 1994, bombing death of Thomas J. Mosser. On December 10, he pleaded not guilty.

On November 12, 1997, jury selection began. He sought to dismiss his lawyers because they planned to introduce the issue of his mental health. On January 20, 1998, prosecutors and defense attorneys agreed that he was mentally competent to stand trial. On January 22, 1998, he pleaded guilty to all 13 federal charges as part of a plea bargain that spared him the death penalty. He was sentenced to serve life in prison without possibility of release.

He also admitted that he had placed or mailed another 11 bombs for which he was not yet charged. He agreed that he could not appeal any part of the sentence. The judge warned that he would be forced to pay restitution if he received money for his writings, mementos, or interviews. On May 4, 1998, he was sentenced to four life terms plus 30 years in prison and sent to a maximum-security cell in Colorado. On October 23, 1999, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco agreed to review his case, finding sufficient evidence to examine his contention that his guilty plea had been coerced and that he had been inappropriately denied the right to self-representation. However, on February 12, 2001, the court rejected his request for retrial. On August 17, 2001, he lost another appeal for a hearing. On March 18, 2002, in *Kaczynski v. U.S.,* 01-7251, the Supreme Court rejected his attempt to withdraw his 1998 guilty plea and obtain a new trial.

In August 2006, a federal judge ordered the sale of thousands of pages of writings by Kaczynski. On February 9, 2007, Kaczynski said he wanted to make his papers available to researchers and libraries, rather than have them auctioned.

Abdul Kadir: former member, age 55, of the Guyanese Parliament and former mayor of Linden, Guyana, who was detained in Trinidad on June 2, 2007, in connection with a foiled terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and a small segment of the 40-mile Buckeye Partners L.P. petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. Kadir was detained after boarding a flight to Caracas on the Venezuelan Aeropostal airline. The United States requested extradition. On June 4, a Trinidad court issued a one-week continuance of the extradition hearing for Abdul Kadir and Kareem Ibrahim. Trinidad Chief Magistrate Sherman McNichols asked the United States to provide evidence by August 2. On June 29, 2007, four suspects fighting extradition in Trinidad were indicted on five counts of conspiracy to "cause death, serious bodily injury and extensive destruction" at the airport.

The press reported that Nur, Ibrahim, and Kadir were associates of former police officer and Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM) leader Yasin Abu Bakr, 64, having met with him in May to discuss the plot. Authorities also believed JAM had contacts with al Qaeda and Hizballah, but no operational relationship. Although Abu Bakr denied knowing the trio, Guyana's acting police chief told the press that Kadir, a Shi'ite cleric, and Abu Bakr had a lumber business together.

He became one of three suspects whose extradition appeal was rejected by an appeals court in Trinidad. The trio was placed on an FBI plane on June 24, 2008. On June 26, they pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in New York on charges of conspiring to plant explosives to blow up JFK International Airport's major jet-fuel supply tankers and pipeline. Kadir was also charged with surveillance of a transportation facility. The judge denied bond. A status hearing was scheduled for August 7, 2008.

Ahmad Sa'id al-Kadr: alias Abu Abdurrahman. Egyptian-born Canadian, age 53, who ran the Afghanistan branch of Human Concern International, a Canada-headquarters charity. He was held by Pakistan for the November 1995 bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad. Kadr was released shortly after Canadian prime minister Jean Chretien's visit to Pakistan at which time he joined bin Laden in Afghanistan. His name was on a wanted list passed to Afghans by the coalition forces after 9/11 and the overthrow of the Taliban. On October 12, 2001, the United States ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

Binyamin Kahane: also known as Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Martin David Kahane: birth name of Meir Kahane.

Rabbi Meir Kahane: also known as Binyamin Kahane and born as Martin David Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) in the 1970s.

He founded the group in 1968. The group was responsible for numerous bombings during that period. He was indicted on May 13, 1971, along with six other JDL members for conspiracy to violate federal gun laws. On July 23, 1971, he received a five-year suspended sentence, was fined $5,000, and was placed on probation in New York.

He ultimately immigrated to Israel, where the Kahane Chai, a similarly radical group, was formed. On June 27, 1974, he was convicted by a Jerusalem district court of trying to harm Israeli–U.S. relations by conspiring to bomb foreign embassies in Washington, D.C. He was sentenced to a two-year suspended sentence the next day but was acquitted of charges of conspiracy to murder and kidnap Soviet and Arab diplomats in the United States. Kahane confessed that he had urged American JDL members to bomb the Soviet and Iraqi embassies in Washington as well as New York financial institutions with Soviet ties.

On February 18, 1976, he was dragged away from the World Conference on Soviet Jewry by Belgian police after he tried to enter the conference hall in Brussels. He had been refused a request to join the U.S. delegation.

On May 13, 1980, he was arrested by Israeli police for planning to retaliate against Arabs for the attack on the West Bank two weeks earlier. He said he had nothing to do with the arms found on the roof of Yeshivat Hakotel.

On January 5, 1984, he escaped police custody while being detained for inciting violence against Arabs. He won a seat in the Israeli Knesset on July 24, 1984.

He resigned as the JDL's leader on August 16, 1985.

He renounced his U.S. citizenship in 1988 but tried to regain it in a New York court in 1990.

He was shot in the neck and killed by El Sayyid A. Nosair on November 5, 1990, while giving a lecture at the midtown Marriott Marquis East Hotel in New York City. (Reports that he and his wife were killed in an ambush in the West Bank by the Intifada Martyrs on December 31, 2000, conflict with this report.)

Hany Mahmoud Kaireldeen: Palestinian, age 30, who worked as a manager of an electronics store in Passaic, New Jersey, and who had lived in the United States since entering from Israel on a student visa in 1990. He was arrested in March 1998 by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officers. Although he was not charged with any crime, the INS accused him of overstaying his student visas and held him at the Mercer County Jail. On June 26, INS officials said they want to deport him because the FBI believed that he was plotting to kill attorney general Janet Reno and that he was familiar with the World Trade Center bombing conspiracy. He was a suspected member of an unnamed terrorist organization and had made a "credible threat" against Reno for her role in the conviction of the bombers. He had also met at his then-home in Nutley, New Jersey, with other individuals and Nidal Ayyad, who was convicted in the bombing. Family and friends said his ex-wife lied to the FBI. His attorney, Regis Fernandez, said he denied everything in the legal summaries. Immigration court hearings were adjourned until July 31.

In a landmark ruling, on October 20, 1999, U.S. District Judge William Walls held in Newark, New Jersey, that use in court of classified terrorism evidence against immigrants that they are not permitted to see is unconstitutional. He ordered Kaireldeen released. The use of classified evidence in some two dozen immigration cases was first authorized in 1996 by an antiterrorism bill that followed the Oklahoma City bombing. All of the cases were against Arab or Muslim immigrants.

Saeed al Kahtani: Saudi detained in the United States and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case. The 9/11 Commission said that he was initially scheduled to be a 9/11 hijacker but was denied entry into the United States by officials at Orlando Airport.

Stojilko Kajevic: leader of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anticommunist Serbian émigré group, arrested in New

York City by the FBI on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges.

Ray Kajmir: Iranian-born naturalized citizen who owned a New York City boutique. He was accused of attempting to assist Kristina Katherina Berster, a suspected West German terrorist, who was arrested on July 16, 1978, as she attempted to enter Vermont from Canada using a fake Iranian passport. On August 12, 1978, a court in Burlington, Vermont issued a 10-count indictment against Kajmir. On October 28, 1978, he was found innocent of aiding and abetting Berster.

Sharak Kalanjian: suspected Syrian terrorist who was arrested in Toronto on July 31, 1984, by U.S. immigration officials as he attempted to board a flight to Los Angeles while the Olympics were in progress.

Kalid: alias of William Cafee Jr.

David F. Kamaiko: hijacker of a Wall Street general aviation Bell 206A Jet Ranger Helicopter at the 34th Street Heliport in New York City on May 23, 1974. He took the aircraft refueler hostage, forced his way on board the helicopter, and forced the pilot to fly to several locations before landing on the Pan American World Airways building. Upon landing, he shot the pilot, who was trying to escape. The hostage struggled with Kamaiko, who had demanded $2 million be delivered to him by a bikini-clad woman so that he could buy guns for the Jewish Defense League. Police rushed the helicopter and captured the hijacker. He was indicted on May 28, 1974, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York, where he was charged with aircraft piracy and kidnapping. The prosecution said that a decision to prosecute would be made pending a one-year psychiatric treatment beginning on December 30, 1974. He was examined at Bellevue Hospital, where he was found competent to stand trial. He was released on $50,000 bail into the care of his parents. He next underwent an exam at St. Vincent's Hospital in Harrison, New York, where doctors were to determine his sanity during the hijacking attempt.

Amer Mohammed Kamfar: lived in Vero Beach, Florida, with Abdulrahman Omari, who was videotaped on 9/11 in Portland, Maine, boarding U.S. Airways Flight 5930 to Boston in the company of 9/11 lead hijacker Muhammad Atta. Kamfar has an Federal Aviation Administration pilot's license and is a flight engineer and mechanic. He is believed at large and armed. The name could have been stolen.

On September 14, the *Washington Post* reported that federal agents were searching for Amer Mohammed Kamfar, who lived next door to Adnan Bukhari and Hadi Rayani. The trio had taken flight training in Vero Beach and had told neighbors that they worked for the Saudi national airline. Saudi pilot Amer Kamfar said from his home in Mecca that he was puzzled that someone else was using his name.

An Ameer Bukhari, a student pilot, died on September 11, 2000, in a mid-air crash while trying to land a small plane at a St. Lucie County airport. Adnan Bukhari's wife returned to Saudi Arabia on August 30; the family's lease ended the next day, but he asked for a two-week extension, then for another two or three days. Bukhari bought a $1,795 living room set and asked Rooms to Go, a furniture store in Vero Beach, to ship it immediately to Saudi Arabia. Kamfar and his family put all of their belongings in the trash and disappeared from their Vero Beach home soon after 9/11.

Mohammed Kamin: Afghan detainee, circa 30, held at Guantánamo Bay and charged by U.S. military prosecutors on March 12, 2008, with planting explosives and launching missiles toward a U.S.-occupied area in Afghanistan in 2003. He was charged with a single count of providing material support to terrorism by joining al Qaeda

and training at one of its camps to make and use small arms against U.S. and coalition forces. He made remote detonators for roadside bombs and transported mines, missiles, rockets, and tracking equipment to be used by the Taliban or al Qaeda against U.S. forces. He was also accused of surveilling U.S. military bases, planting two mines on a bridge, and launching missiles against U.S. troops and other coalition forces around Khost. He faced life in prison.

Irfan Kamran: one of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Irfan Kamran and Sajjad Nasser were due to appear for an April 4 bail hearing. Prosecutors opposed their release on the grounds that they were flight risks; prosecutors had appealed their initial release, and the duo was jailed pending the hearing.

On April 8, U.S. District Judge Lewis T. Babcock ruled that "the government [had] failed to establish" that Kamran and Nasser posed any danger and ordered them released. Kamran had already posted his $30,000 bail. Federal prosecutors said that they still believed the duo was dangerous and that they might appeal the release.

Abolghsaem Karee: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, the charges were dismissed.

Brad Karger: arrested on September 1, 2004, by Watertown police for the August 26, 2004, pipe bomb explosion at Amaranth Bio in Watertown, Massachusetts, shattering windows but causing no injuries. The laboratory specializes in stem cell research. Karger, age 29, was charged in 2003 with trying to blow up the same building. He was arraigned on charges of placing an explosive device and burning a building.

Abd-al-Basit 'Abd-al-Karim: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Abdel Basit Abdel Karim: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Earl Steven Karr: arrested on June 9, 1984, after a pipe bomb that he was transporting exploded in his rental car outside a restaurant in the Willowbrook Shopping Center in Mason City, Iowa, seriously injuring him. He was suspected of 24 pipe bombings that had injured six people. Notes attached to some of the bombs were from the North Central Gay Strike Force against Public and Police Oppression, although he apparently had no accomplices. He was charged under federal statute with possession of an unregistered firearm.

Youssef Karroum: Moroccan-born Canadian citizen, age 35, who crossed the Canadian border at Blaine, Washington, near Seattle on January 27, 2000, and was arrested by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and Customs Service agents. Authorities were suspicious about his documentation; he had also been "red flagged" by the FBI as a possible associate of Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999, while trying to cross into Washington State with bomb-making materials. Bomb-sniffing dogs reacted to traces of what might be nitroglycerin. No bomb was found. Karroum said he was an unemployed electrician. His attorney said he was not held as a suspect in the Algerian terrorist bombing conspiracy case. A U.S. magistrate ordered him held as a material witness the next day. A court appearance was set for February 1. His attorney said on February 3 that he had been cleared of any link to the case.

Amal Kasi: alias Mir Aimal Kansi. Pakistani, age 29, who shot to death two people and wounded three others outside CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, on January 25, 1993. A search of his room on February 8, 1993, found 2 semiautomatic pistols, a bulletproof vest, and 550 rounds of ammunition in addition to the AK-47-type assault rifle used in the killings. On February 9, 1993, he was charged with capital murder, first-degree murder, three counts of malicious wounding, five weapons charges, and federal charges of fleeing prosecution. He had entered the United States via JFK airport on March 3, 1991, and filed an application for asylum in Arlington, Virginia, on February 3, 1992. He hailed from Baluchistan, where he went into hiding in Quetta.

Kasi was the son of a well-known Quetta building contractor who died in 1989. His father founded Pakistan Particle Board in Karachi in the early 1970s. His father's will left 20 million rupees ($500,000) for the construction of the Kasi Ward, a Medical General Ward in Civil Hospital, Quetta. His father sent him to a prestigious private grammar school. Kasi graduated from Baluchistan University in Quetta with a master's degree in English literature and inherited $100,000 after his father's death. In 1988, he became close to students affiliated with the Pashtun Students Organization, the student wing of Mahmood Khan Achakzai's Pakhtoon Khwa Awami Milli Party. Kasi fired shots during a 1989 demonstration against an American professor. He frequently carried a weapon.

On August 23, 1993, the FBI announced a $100,000 reward for information leading to his arrest. On February 18, 1995, the FBI placed him on the 10 Most Wanted List. The reward was increased to $2 million on October 2, 1995. He was captured in Pakistan on June 15, 1997.

On November 11, 1997, he was convicted of the murders of the CIA staffers. The next day, the previously unknown Aimal Secret Committee claimed credit for shooting to death four U.S. auditors for Union Texas Petroleum Holdings and their local driver in Karachi, Pakistan, and threatened to kill more Americans if Kasi was sentenced to death. On August 15, 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit rejected his appeal of his death sentence. The U.S. Supreme Court and Virginia Governor Mark R. Warner rejected his appeals. He was executed by lethal injection on November 14, 2002.

Monzer al-Kassar: variant Munsir al-Qaysar. Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas (alias Abu Abbas), who was behind the *Achille Lauro* attack, and to Saddam Hussein's older son, Uday. On July 24, 1987, he and his brother Haytham were expelled from Spain. He was accused of being connected to two attacks on Arab citizens in Madrid.

On November 1, 1989, subpoenas issued in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., in connection with a suit against Pan American World Airways pending in federal court in Brooklyn, asked for all documents pertaining to his activities. The suit arose from the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie that killed 270 people.

On June 4, 1992, Marbella, Spain, police arrested him. He was believed to have financed the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252.

On February 24, 1993, the Spanish National Court granted his extradition to Argentina, where he was wanted for forgery. He was accused of having illegally obtained Argentine nationality.

He was acquitted in Spain in 1995 of supplying assault rifles used by the Palestinians who shipjacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in 1985, killing an American.

He was arrested by Spanish authorities in Madrid on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars' worth of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and possible surface-to-air missiles to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine

trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." He was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007, with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 million to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile. Romanian authorities arrested his codefendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy. The United States requested extradition.

The Spanish government gave its final approval for extradition in early June 2008. He was held on charges of supplying millions of dollars of weapons to FARC rebels to attack U.S. forces in Colombia. The indictment charged him with conspiracy to support terrorists, conspiracy to kill U.S. soldiers, conspiracy to acquire and use antiaircraft missiles, and money laundering. The United States agreed not to seek the death penalty or life without parole, punishments that are not available in Spanish law.

Sharon Katz: the FBI arrested the New York City–based member of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) on May 8, 1987, for a series of firebombings, a pipe bombing, and a tear gas attack. She pleaded guilty to one charge of assaulting a foreign official in connection with the September 3, 1986, tear gas grenade attack by the JDL of a performance by the Soviet Moiseyev Dance Company that injured 26 people. She faced three years in prison and a $5,000 fine.

Nikola Kavaja: one of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anticommunist Serbian émigré group, arrested in New York City by the FBI on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. Freed on $350,000 bond, he was on his way to Chicago on June 20, 1979, to be sentenced for his part in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago, for which the group had been convicted on May 24, 1979. Instead, the mechanic from Paterson, New Jersey, hijacked American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago. He demanded the release of Rev. Stojilko Kavejic, a Serbian Orthodox priest, who, together with the hijacker and four other Serbs, was arrested in November 1978 on charges of bombing and conspiracy to murder. Kavaja initially demanded to go to Peru and later changed his desired destination to Johannesburg, South Africa. The plane eventually landed at Ireland's Shannon Airport, where Kavaja surrendered. He was deported from Ireland on June 22 and sentenced to 20 years for the 1975 incident. On November 9, 1979, he was convicted of air piracy and bail-jumping.

Russell Kelner: one of four members of the Jewish Defense League indicted by a New York court on August 19, 1976, on 11 charges, including the attempted bombing of the Iraqi UN mission on January 12, 1976, and the firing of four rifle shots at the Soviet residential complex in New York City on February 27, 1976. On December 16, four of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years, and the fifth received a suspended sentence.

Katherine Mary Kerkow: one of two hijackers of Western Airlines Flight 701, a B727 flying from Los Angeles to Seattle on June 3, 1972. Her partner was a Vietnam vet who claimed to be a Black Panther Party member. The duo threatened to blow up the plane unless they were given $500,000. The plane landed in San Francisco, where they were given the money and transferred to a B720H, taking 36 hostages with them to New York City. They

flew on to Algiers, Algeria, where they asked for asylum. The Algerians placed them under house arrest and returned the money on June 28, 1972. On September 29, 1972, the international section of the Black Panther Party in Algiers announced that Kerkow's partner, William Roger Holder, had succeeded Pete O'Neal, who had in turn succeeded founder Eldridge Cleaver, as chief of the Panthers' international section in Algiers. The Algerian government had formally accorded the Panthers the status of a liberation movement. On March 28, 1973, the Algiers office was abandoned, and the party members apparently left Algiers. The duo was arrested in Paris on January 24, 1975. A French court refused an extradition request on April 14, 1975, saying that the French would try them for hijacking and would set a date later.

Gary Marvin Keuhnoel: resident of Bellingham, Washington, age 47, who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN.

Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis: born Ernest Timothy McGhee. Leader of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. Khaalis was released because of an agreement made during negotiations; however, he was arrested on March 31 and convicted of second-degree murder. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 41 to 123 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Abdullah Ahmed Khadr: youngest son, age 24, of accused al Qaeda financier Ahmed Said Khadr. On December 17, 2005, he was arrested in his family's apartment in Toronto on a U.S. warrant. He had returned to Canada a few weeks earlier after having been in detention since October 12, 2004, when he was picked up by Pakistani intelligence in a car in Islamabad. He faced extradition to the United States for procuring weapons, including explosives, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and other munitions, for al Qaeda for use against U.S. forces. He faced life in prison. He had conducted these activities at the behest of his father, an Egyptian-born Canadian who died in 2003 in a battle with Pakistani authorities. He was represented by attorney Dennis Edney, who claimed Khadr had been tortured by the Pakistanis. Khadr's mother, Maha Elsamnah, was briefly detained. On December 19, Khadr admitted in a Toronto court to ties to al Qaeda and to buying guns and rocket launchers for them in Afghanistan.

On February 8, 2006, Abdullah Ahmed Khadr was indicted in Boston on federal charges of providing ammunition and explosives, including machine-gun ammunition, rocket-propelled grenades, mortar rounds, and explosives used to make mines, for attacks on U.S. troops in Afghanistan. He faced life plus 30 years. He is the older brother of Omar Ahmed Khadr.

Ahmed Said Khadr: Canadian who in March 2005 was being investigated as a terrorism financier. He was suspected of sending money to the terrorist group via a charity he ran; he died in an October 2003 gun battle in Pakistan.

Omar Khadr: Canadian citizen held as an unlawful enemy combatant (UEC) at Guantánamo Bay in the 2000s. He had been captured in 2002 at age 15 by U.S. and Afghan troops during a firefight. He had thrown a grenade that killed a U.S. soldier. He faced murder and other charges in Guantánamo. On June 4, 2007, a U.S. military judge ruled that the tribunal system created by Congress did not have jurisdiction to try detainees unless they first were given the UEC status. That ruling was overturned by the U.S. Court of Military Commission Review, which said it could try him

on terrorism charges. He was the younger brother of Abdullah Ahmed Khadr and son of Ahmed Said Khadr. His next hearing was scheduled for April 11, 2008. His attorneys asked that he be treated as a child soldier.

On May 23, 2008, the Canadian high court ruled 9–0 that he had a constitutional right to material directly related to interviews that Canadian intelligence officials had conducted with him during his detention at Guantánamo. He was represented by attorney Nathan Whitling.

Zaynab Khadr: daughter, age 25, of a Canadian, Ahmed Said Khadr, who was suspected of being a terrorism financier. On March 3, 2005, Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized a laptop computer from her. Police believed the computer held vital information about al Qaeda operations. Her cell phone and handwritten documents had been seized at Toronto's Pearson International Airport when she arrived in Canada from Pakistan two weeks earlier. She was held on post-9/11 antiterrorism laws. Osama bin Laden had attended her 1999 wedding.

Tarek Adealy Khafagy: Egyptian refugee arrested on March 4, 2000, by Montreal police on charges of possessing an explosive substance without a lawful excuse and possession of counterfeit money. On March 8, his bail hearing was delayed until March 22, following a report of bomb plots against Israel's embassy in Ottawa and its consulate in Montreal.

Ali Reza Khairghadam: one of 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C., and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. They were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service.

Fadhil Al-Khaledy: Iraqi, age 32, who was one of 21 men in seven states indicted in October 2001 for fraudulently obtaining commercial driver's licenses to haul hazardous materials.

Ziyad Khaleel: U.S. fund-raiser for the Islamic American Relief Agency, which was designated as a financier for bin Laden. He was alleged to have purchased a satellite phone and batteries for bin Laden in the 1990s. He was in contact with Anwar al-Aulaqi, according to government investigators.

Ridouane Khalid: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but said they had not used their combat training. Khalid was sentenced to four years in prison; three were suspended and one year was time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The French citizens were captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then were handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005.

Saad Khalid: son of a Pakistani technologist and one of 17 people arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Khalid, age 19, had set up the Religious Awareness Club at Meadowvale Secondary School to preach Islam. His father had lived in Saudi Arabia before immigrating to Canada a decade before. Khalid spent time with Fahim Ahmad and Zakaria Amara. Khalid was charged in the explosives plot and with receiving terrorist training and was represented by attorney Arif Raza. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Mohammad Jamal Khalifa: arrested in December 1994 in Santa Rita, California, for falsifying his visa application. He was held in San Francisco without bond pending deportation. On April 24, 1995, Philippine President Ramos asked the United States to defer his deportation to the Middle East.

On June 5, 1995, the *Washington Post* reported that the Saudi businessman had contacts in the Philippines with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf and that he had financed the Abu Sayyaf Group. He was hiding from Jordanian authorities to evade bombing charges. He was an in-law of Osama bin Laden. Khalifa's network had ties with extremists in Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, Russia, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Syria, the Netherlands, Albania, Morocco, Romania, and Lebanon.

Muhammad Jamal A. Khalifah: brother-in-law of Osama bin Laden and financier of the Abu Sayyaf Group from 1991 to 1994 and the Jordan-based Islamist group Mohammed's Army. Earlier, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Khalifah had lived in the Philippines, where he ran a Muslim religious center for several years and arranged for recruits for Afghanistan. He was sentenced in absentia to death with a group of Jordanian Afghans on December 21, 1994, by the Jordanian State Security Court for belonging to an illegal society, participating in a conspiracy to carry out terrorist acts, and possessing explosives for illegal purposes. The Muslim fundamentalists had bombed cinemas on January 26, 1994, and February 1, 1994, wounding nine people. The group considered the films to be pornographic. The group was seized in a crackdown on Muslim radicals that began in January 1994. Their trial began on August 27, 1994, when they were accused of planning to assassinate leading Jordanians, including 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, Jordan's former chief peace negotiator with Israel.

Khalifah was detained in San Francisco by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in December 1994. He had lied on his visa application, saying that there were no criminal charges pending against him anywhere in the world. He had entered the United States two weeks earlier on a visa issued by the U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Authorities found a bomb-making manual among his possessions. He was a member of the International Islamic Relief Organization, a Saudi-financed charity that has given money to Hamas. He was deported to Jordan and retried on terrorism charges. A witness recanted, and Khalifah was freed and went to Saudi Arabia.

On January 31, 2007, Khalifah was assassinated in Madagascar.

Hassan Khalil: Lebanese immigrant and U.S. citizen, age 37, who was arrested in May 2005 by terrorist task force authorities in his home in Burke, Virginia. The cell phone technician was charged with immigration fraud; the charges were dropped on September 4 because of a mistake in his immigration records. Khalil had told the FBI that he knew members of Hizballah in Lebanon.

Lafi Khalil: arrested with two other people on July 31, 1997, when he was 22 years old, by New York police and federal agents who seized five powerful bombs after a dawn shootout in a Brooklyn apartment at 248 Fourth Avenue. The detainees had planned to blow up transportation facilities, including the subway system in New York City. As police entered the apartment, one man ran toward a bomb. Although police fired, he threw one of several detonating switches. A second man was shot while moving toward the bomb. One detainee told police how to render the bombs harmless and how they were to be used against the subway system's Atlantic Avenue station and a commuter bus. Both terrorists were hospitalized.

Khalil's parents lived near Aqaba, Jordan, after expulsion from Kuwait. He stayed for four years with an uncle in Ajjul, a village north of Ramallah. In November 1996, he obtained a visa at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem and moved to Brooklyn, then to California, and then back to Brooklyn. His tourist visa expired in December 1996.

On August 12, 1997, FBI investigators suggested that the duo had been setting up a hoax designed to extort money from the U.S. State Department's Heroes antiterrorism rewards program. A New York judge issued a permanent order of detention and scheduled a court hearing for August 14. Defense lawyers did not request bail. On August 29, the two were indicted by a federal grand jury in

New York for plotting to set off a pipe bomb in the subway. They faced life in prison if convicted of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction. Arraignment was expected within the fortnight. The trial began on July 6, 1998. On July 23, 1998, the jury acquitted him of plotting to blow up the subway station but declared him guilty of having a fake immigration card.

Fares Khallafalla: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. On May 27, 1993, Khallafalla tested the bomb timing device. He lived in Jersey City, drove a van for a medical supply company, and worshipped at the Jersey City storefront mosque of blind sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman. The Sudanese entered the United States on a temporary visa and married a U.S. citizen.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 30 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Ayub Ali Khan: one of two Indian Muslims arrested on September 12, 2001, by police in Texas who pulled them from an Amtrak train. They had $5,000 in cash, hair dye, and box cutters. The Indian duo had boarded Trans World Airlines Flight 679 on September 11, which left Newark at 6:10 A.M. The plane was grounded in St. Louis after the terrorist attacks at which time the duo boarded the train. Khan had two Indian passports with different names for his parents and different addresses. Mohammed Jaweed Azmath had two passports that included fake names for his parents and different dates of birth. As of December 8, Khan was being investigated for possessing a false passport and possibly fraudulently obtaining a work permit.

Indian officials said they came from lower-middle-class families in Hyderabad. The duo lived in a Jersey City apartment, where the *Wall Street Journal* found stories about bioterrorism. Investigators conducted anthrax tests. The duo's former roommate, Mohammad Aslam Pervez, was indicted in mid-October on charges of lying to the FBI about financial transactions. He was held without bond. Police were investigating how the duo was able to send $64,000 to relatives. By mid-December, the government was backing away from suggesting that the duo was part of the 9/11 plot. Khan was represented in New York by attorney Lawrence Feitell. The duo faced new charges on December 13 that they ran up $470,000 on fraudulent credit cards.

Majid Khan: Guantánamo Bay detainee who the U.S. government said was selected by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed to bomb gas stations in the United States.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On April 15, 2007, in his hearing before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal, the Pakistani, age 27, who had graduated from a Baltimore area high school in 1999, said he had tried to commit suicide and had lost 30 pounds during a 27-day hunger strike. He claimed he had helped the FBI detain an illegal Pakistani immigrant in 2002. Prosecutors said he had taken orders from Khalid Sheik Mohammed and was asked to determine how to poison U.S. reservoirs and blow up U.S. gas stations. He was also considered for membership in a team involved in an assassination attempt on Pakistani president Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Khan had been detained in March 2003 while staying with his brother in Pakistan. He was represented by attorney Gitanjali Gutierrez.

Masoud Ahmad Khan: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25,

2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. No evidence existed that they intended attacks within the United States, although Khan, age 31, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, downloaded an Internet photo of FBI Headquarters. On September 25, 2003, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants, including Khan, who was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda and the Taliban.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, including Khan, who was represented by Bernard Grimm and Jonathan Shapiro, attorneys for now-convicted Washington area sniper John Allen Muhammad. The four defendants claimed that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. In a bench trial on March 4, 2004, Judge Leonie Brinkema found three of the four defendants guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar and on weapons charges. She rejected the charge against Khan that he conspired to provide material support to al Qaeda. Khan was the only defendant convicted of conspiracy to wage war against the United States and to assist the Taliban. He faced more than 100 years. On June 15, 2004, Judge Brinkema imposed a life sentence on Khan. On July 29, 2005, Judge Brinkema dropped his sentence by 20 years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Mohammed Ajmal Khan: Briton who was serving a prison term in the United Kingdom for terrorist offenses when he was indicted in the United States on May 22, 2006, in connection with the "Virginia Jihad Network" case.

Dr. Mohammed Khan: wanted by the FBI for questioning regarding terrorism. He claims to have been born in Pakistan on March 4, 1970. He is considered armed and dangerous.

Mohammed Sher Mohammad Khan: the FBI announced on February 7, 2003, that it wanted to question the Pakistani in connection with terrorist threats against the United States. He may have entered the United States illegally after 9/11. The FBI said his name and birth date could be fictitious.

Mufti Mohammed Khan: bin Laden associate from Pakistan who was arrested on September 11, 2001, hours after the 9/11 attacks when he arrived at London's Heathrow Airport from New York. The *Sunday Telegraph* said he was to meet with bin Laden allies in London and Birmingham. The *Telegraph* claimed he was sent back to New York for questioning by the FBI.

Omar Khan: threw a grenade that killed a U.S. Army medic in Afghanistan and was the youngest person held in Guantánamo Bay. Khan, age 19 as of 2005, is the brother of Abdullah Khan.

Joseb Kharabdze: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking.

Ahmad Naveed Khawaja: Canadian who was one of nine family members arrested by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized

U.S. citizen was a former resident of Florida. On March 5, 2003, he remained in jail awaiting trial. On May 31, 2003, the three-judge panel of the Lahore bench of the Supreme Court ordered his release. The decision cannot be appealed. The decision came a few days after the duo was found not guilty of the last charges against them; prosecutors had sought to hold the two men despite their acquittal.

Mohammed Momin Khawaja: the first person charged under Canada's Anti-Terrorism Act. On October 24, 2006, a judge struck down a portion of the act, ruling that the definition of terrorism violated Canada's bill of rights. On April 2, 2008, the Canadian Supreme Court said it would not hear the 29-year-old software developer's challenge to the Canada Evidence Act that blocks defendants from seeing secret intelligence on their case. He was accused of joining an al Qaeda–inspired cell that had plotting bombings in the United Kingdom in 2004. He was represented by attorney Lawrence Greenspon. Khawaja faced seven charges, including participating in or contributing to the activities of a terrorist group and facilitating a terrorist activity. Six colleagues were convicted in London in 2007; he was named in connection with the plot. A trial was set for May 20, 2008.

Omar Karar Khawaja: variant Umar Karar Khawaja. One of nine family members arrested by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. The naturalized U.S. citizen was a former resident of Florida. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Umar Karar Khawaja: variant of Omar Karar Khawaja.

Usman Ali Khawaja: Canadian arrested with eight other family members by Lahore, Pakistan, police on December 19, 2002, on suspicion of being al Qaeda operatives. On March 5, 2003, the Lahore High Court ordered his release.

Ahmed Abou El-Kheir: Egyptian arrested in College Park, Maryland, and held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in their 9/11 investigations. He was later released and did not testify.

Andri Khoshaba: former driver for Iraq's UN mission who was arrested on February 17, 1990, and was indicted on April 5, 1990, in Sacramento, California, for planning to murder two dissidents. A senior Iraqi diplomat had allegedly offered to pay him $50,000 to murder the duo, who lived near Ceres, California. One of the two targets was the leader of the Ceres-based group Bet Nahrain, which calls for an independent homeland for Iraqi Assyrians. The Iraqi mission said Khoshaba was fired as a doorman in 1989. He had spent the last year working part-time as a painter in Modesto. He traveled to New York City on February 9 and February 15 to meet with the Iraqi diplomat, who asked him to kill Bet Nahrain founder Sargon Dadesho and a Kurdish leader. Khoshaba was held in Stanislaus County jail and then taken to a federal court in Fresno for arraignment. He was released for lack of evidence and was believed to have fled the country.

Attallah Fuad Khoury: Palestinian, age 28, held in Houston as of November 2001 on charges of making false statements to purchase weapons. He was held as part of federal investigations into the 9/11 attacks.

James William Kilgore: former member of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) who went underground in 1977. Some observers believed, incorrectly, that he was the Unabomber. He was arrested in Cape Town, South Africa, on November 8, 2002. He faced extradition to the United States on federal charges that he had left a bomb in an SLA safe house and murdered Myrna Opsahl during a bank robbery in 1975. On April 26, 2004, he was sentenced to four and one-half years for passport fraud and possession of a pipe bomb.

Richard Kiri Kim: member of the California-based anticommunist Cambodian Freedom Fighters,

which on November 24, 2000, claimed credit for a midnight shootout at a police station and government buildings in Phnom Penh in which seven died and a dozen were wounded. On June 22, 2001, a Cambodian court accused him of being a key planner of the attack. The Oregon resident, age 51, was the only American citizen in custody.

Steve Kim: Korean American, age 57, who in protesting against North Korea, on October 3, 2002, fired seven shots from a .357 pistol in front of the United Nations headquarters, hitting several offices but causing no injuries. The naturalized U.S. citizen, who worked at a U.S. post office in Des Plaines, Illinois, was born in 1945, apparently in Korea. At the time of the shooting, the UN Security Council was meeting on Iraq. U.S. Secret Service agents, in the area to protect Cyprus president Glafcos Clerides, grabbed Kim just outside the building. Kim threw anti–North Korean leaflets in the area. He was expected to be arraigned in federal court in Manhattan for violation of the Protection of Foreign Officials Act. On April 3, 2003, he pleaded guilty to a single charge of making a violent attack on foreign officials. He said he did not intend to hurt anyone. He faced three years in prison. Sentencing was set for July 22, 2003.

John Wilmot Kimball: minister who claimed that someone planned to hijack a Delta plane in Dayton, Ohio, on November 14, 1969, but said not to worry because he was carrying a gun. He was disarmed by the FBI.

John Kirk: resident of Tukwila, Washington, age 55, who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN. He was married to Judy C. Kirk, 54, also arrested.

Judy C. Kirk: resident of Tukwila, Washington, age 54, who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN. She was married to John Kirk, 55, also arrested.

John Kivlen: would-be hijacker of a National Airlines DC8 flying from Los Angeles to Miami on May 3, 1969. He told a flight attendant he wanted to go to Havana but then meekly returned to his seat. Prosecution was declined.

Nathan Israel Klegerman: Toronto man for whom the Royal Canadian Mounted Police issued a warrant on February 24, 1982. He fled Canada after word leaked of his participation in a North Korean–backed plot to assassinate South Korean president Chon Tu-hwan. He was charged with illegal possession of funds in connection with the crime. He reportedly had connections with a criminal organization engaged in narcotics trafficking, arms smuggling, and contract killings.

Honza Klugar: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Alan Knox: arrested on August 5, 1986, by the FBI in a raid on the South Side of Chicago headquarters of the El Rukn street gang. The FBI found more than 30 weapons, including an M-72-series light antitank weapon. The FBI said the group had sought out Libyan government representatives in New York, Chicago, and Texas to offer to conduct terrorist attacks in the United States for $2 million. On October 31, 1986, Knox was indicted on federal weapons charges. He was found guilty in December 1987 and sentenced.

Mike Kodzoman: one of two armed Croatians who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on August 17, 1978, and demanded that the

government prevent the extradition of Stjepan Bilandzic to Yugoslavia. In a phone conversation, Bilandzic urged the duo to surrender, which they did. They were held in a federal prison in lieu of $1 million cash bond each. On December 1, 1978, the two were acquitted of kidnapping and conspiracy charges but convicted of imprisoning a West German diplomat with a deadly weapon. They faced a maximum sentence of 10 years. Kodzoman was a distant relative of Bilandzic.

Joseph Konopka: alias Dr. Chaos. Konopka, age 25, was arrested on March 9, 2002, by University of Illinois–Chicago police with an accomplice, age 15, on suspicion of trespassing in a steam tunnel under the school's education building during the night. On March 11, Konopka was charged with storing powdered cyanide in an underground passage that is part of the Chicago Transit Authority's facilities. He apparently had broken into the storage room, where he had then hidden sodium cyanide and potassium cyanide. He was charged with possession of a chemical weapon and was held pending a hearing on March 13. He faced a maximum fine of $250,000 and a jail sentence. The unemployed man, a former systems administrator, had lived in the Chicago subway system for several weeks. He was wanted in Wisconsin for skipping out on charges of vandalizing power stations in Door County. He had attacked a television station transmitter, electric power stations, and a natural gas pipeline. In June, he failed to appear in court to face charges of burglary, theft, and criminal damage to communications towers. The Door County district attorney said he was a self-described anarchist, involved in the group The Realm of Chaos.

On December 20, 2002, Konopka pleaded guilty to causing power outages in Wisconsin. On March 13, 2003, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison. On April 12, 2003, Konopka said he wanted to withdraw his guilty pleas to separate out the federal charges.

Karim Koubriti: roommate of Youssef Hmimssa in Dearborn, Michigan, and one of several individuals arrested in late 2001 in connection with the discovery by Detroit police of a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey, and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former secretary of defense William Cohen. He was in contact with individuals who had financial dealings with two 9/11 Boston hijackers. Moroccans Koubriti, Ahmed Hannan, and Youssef Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1, 2001, on charges of possession of false documents.

Following the arrest on November 5, 2002, of Abdel-llah Elmardoudi in Greensboro, North Carolina, authorities said that the foursome were members of Salafiyya and al-Takfir Wal Hijira, radical Islamist movements with ties to al Qaeda. They were planning "violent attacks against persons and buildings within the territory of Jordan, Turkey, and the U.S.," according to an August indictment. A trial for Koubriti, Hannan, and Ali Haimoud was scheduled for January 21, 2003. They were indicted by a federal grand jury as part of an al Qaeda support cell that procured false passports, Social Security numbers, and other documents. They had been tasked with purchasing weapons and finding security breaches at Detroit Metropolitan Airport to "directly access airlines." On September 6, 2002, he pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Detroit to the charge of conspiracy to provide material support or resources to terrorists. His Detroit trial began on March 18, 2003. On June 3, 2003, the jury convicted him of conspiring to provide material support or resources to Islamic terrorists and to fraudulently obtaining documents such as government visas. On September 1, 2004, the government asked the Detroit federal judge to dismiss the convictions, saying it had uncovered prosecutorial misconduct in not sharing exculpatory evidence with the defense. U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen threw out the terrorism charges on September 2, 2004, but said Koubriti must stand trial again on charges of document fraud. His trial on insurance and mail fraud began on December 15, 2004.

Dimitrios Koundanis: Greek American convicted with nine other people in an Athens court on June 1, 1979, for forming a right-wing terrorist organization and participating in 34 bombings. Koundanis, who had worked at a U.S. Navy communications base in Greece, received three and one-half years for possessing arms and participating in a terrorist group.

Mahmoud Youssef Kourani: Lebanese living in Dearborn, Michigan, age 32, who pleaded innocent on January 15, 2004, to charges of fighting, recruiting, and raising money for Hizballah. Prosecutors said he had conspired with his brother, Hizballah's chief of military security for southern Lebanon. A bail hearing was set for January 20. He faced 15 years in prison.

Rudi Siegfried Kuno Kreitlow: alias Charles Frank Metel. Unemployed chauffeur who on August 25, 1978, threatened to blow up Trans World Airlines Flight 830, a B707 flying from New York to Geneva, if Sirhan Sirhan, Rudolph Hess, and five Croatian prisoners were not released. He claimed to belong to the United Revolutionary Soldiers of the Council of Reciprocal Relief Alliance for Peace, Justice, and Freedom Everywhere. Police later arrested him after all passengers had left the plane. On February 24, 1979, he was convicted of threatening to blow up the plane. He faced a maximum fine of $10,000 and 20 years in jail.

Robert B. Krejcik: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Earl Leslie Krugel: on December 11, 2001, Los Angeles police arrested Krugel, age 59, and detained Irving David Rubin, age 56, as the two leaders of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) were assembling bombs to set off against the San Clemente offices of Representative Darrell Issa (R-California), a grandson of Lebanese immigrants, and against one of the city's largest mosques. The duo was charged with conspiracy to manufacture and detonate bombs at Arab and Muslim buildings. Krugel was picked up at his Reseda home as a police informant was handing him five pounds of gunpowder. Police found two drilled foot-long pipes, end caps, fuses, and a dozen rifles and handguns. The FBI had received a tip in October and had used wiretaps between the informant and the duo. The tapes recorded Krugel as saying that Arabs needed a wakeup call and that the JDL needed to do something to one of their "filthy" mosques. Rubin was grabbed while driving near his home after meeting with Krugel and the informant at Jerry's Famous Deli in Encino. Rubin was represented by attorney Peter Morris. The duo faced 30 years in prison. Potential targets discussed by the JDL included the King Fahd Mosque in Culver City, the offices of the Muslim Public Affairs Council on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, and Issa's offices. On January 10, 2002, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Rubin and Krugel on charges of plotting to bomb the Muslim Public Affairs Council in Los Angeles, the King Fahd Mosque in Culver City, and a field office of Representative Darrel Issa. The charges carried life sentences.

Muharem Kurbegovic: arrested for the August 6, 1974, bombing of a terminal at Los Angeles International Airport that killed 3 and injured 35. He also threatened to assassinate a U.S. president with nerve gas and to explode a nerve gas device in the Capitol.

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Jaan Karl Laaman: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the preceding two years in and around New York City. He was arrested in the Cleveland area in November 1984. On March 7, 1986, a federal court jury convicted him of the December 1983 bombing of a Navy recruiting office.

Osama bin Laden: variant Usama bin Ladin; aliases Usama bin Muhammadbin Awad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, The Prince, The Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, The Director, The Teacher. Founder of al Qaeda and member of a Saudi family that made its millions in construction. He studied at King 'Abd-al-Aziz University, where he was influenced by two members of the Muslim Brotherhood: 'Abdallah 'Azzam, a Jordanian Palestinian, and Muhammad Qutb, brother of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's most extremist militant, Sayyid Qutb, who was executed by Egypt in 1966. He was born on July 30, 1957, in Saudi Arabia. He is left-handed and walks with a cane. He is circa six feet five inches and circa 160 pounds. He said on November 27, 1996, that his followers were responsible for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. On February 24, 1998, he issued a fatwa that allows attacks on Americans worldwide. He was placed on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List in June 1999. U.S. Rewards for Justice offered up to $25 million for his apprehension; the U.S. Senate voted 87–1 on July 13, 2007, to double it to $50 million. An additional $2 million is available via the Air Transport Association and Airlines Pilots Association.

As of October 2001, his cells were believed to be operating in the United States, Canada, Ecuador, Uruguay, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Qatar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Albania, Bosnia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Shaykh Usama bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Usama bin Muhammad bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Paul Laird: Laird, age 17, was one of two charged on March 24, 2003, in Clayton, Missouri, with second-degree arson and criminal possession of a weapon in the two firebombings in the first week of March 2003 of the Hindu Temple of St. Louis.

Hemant Lakhani: British arms dealer, age 68, arrested on August 12, 2003, by federal officials in Newark, New Jersey, who charged him with selling Russian shoulder-fired SA-18 missiles to agents posing as al Qaeda terrorists planning to take down U.S. planes on U.S. soil. Police in New York arrested Muslim and Malaysian resident Moinuddeen Ahmed Hameed and Orthodox Jew and Manhattan jewelry dealer Yehuda Abraham, 76,

who ran a *hawala* that wired funds overseas to Lakhani, who is of Indian descent, for the Grouse/Igla missiles. Lakhani had approached Russian criminals for an SA-18 as part of what would have been a longer-term deal for 50 more for $5 million and for a separate deal for tons of C-4 plastique. The Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) alerted the United States of the purchase attempt and provided an inert SA-18 for the sting operation. The trio was initially held without bail. Lakhani was charged with providing material support to terrorists and illegal weapons dealing. The FBI taped 150 conversations Lakhani had with their undercover agents, including his praise of bin Laden and the 9/11 attacks. In January 2002, when an FBI informant claiming to be part of a Somali group seeking antiaircraft guns and missiles talked to Lakhani, the arms dealer said bin Laden "straightened them all out" and "did a good thing." In April 2002, the informant said he represented a buyer who needed missiles for jihad against planes; Lakhani observed, "The Americans are bastards."

On September 4, Lakhani's bail hearing was postponed to September 11 so that prosecutors could present a witness to bolster its case.

On December 18, prosecutors said Lakhani also had offered to deliver tanks, antiaircraft guns, and a radioactive dirty bomb. He was represented by attorney Henry E. Klingeman, who said his client was not a terrorist and had no history of illegal arms trafficking.

On April 27, 2005, a federal jury in Newark, New Jersey, convicted Lakhani, 69, of five counts of trying to sell shoulder-launched missiles to what he believed was a terrorist group planning to down airliners. He was convicted of attempting to provide material support to terrorists, money laundering, and other charges. On September 12, 2005, he was sentenced to 47 years in prison.

Boumediene Lakhdar: one of a group arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Lakhdar and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001.

Leslie Lamirande: one of three juveniles who used sharpened toothbrushes to hijack a Transair-Midwest Airlines Piper Navajo flying between Dauphin and Winnipeg, Canada, on April 13, 1971. The trio wanted to go to Yorkton, Saskatchewan, but the pilot used cloud cover to foil the youths and landed in Winnipeg, where the trio was taken into custody.

Christine Lamont: one of two Canadians convicted in the kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket mogul Abilio Diniz, who was freed in 1989 after police captured 10 suspects with links to the Chilean and Argentinian Revolutionary Left Movements (MIR). They were suspected of having ties with the Popular Revolutionary Forces. On November 20, 1998, Brazilian authorities placed Lamont and David Spencer on a Canadian airliner. They were to be eligible to apply for parole on December 28, 1998.

Francois Lanctot: one of three Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) members arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970. Lanctot, age 21, was planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess.

Gary Alan Land: arrested by the FBI on May 2, 1995, as a material witness in the April 19, 1995, truck bombing of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City in which 169 were killed and 500 injured. His movements in Kingman, Arizona, and Perry, Oklahoma, mirrored those of bomber Timothy McVeigh.

Paul T. Landers: would-be hijacker of an out-of-service National Airlines B727 at Pensacola Mu-

nicipal Airport in Florida on January 3, 1975. Carrying a .22 caliber rifle, he hopped a fence, boarded the plane, and told the cleaning crew he was hijacking the plane. The cleaners overpowered him. On January 14, 1975, a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Florida indicted him. He apparently had hoped to attract attention to himself. He was convicted of air piracy on January 20, 1975, and committed suicide by hanging himself in prison three days later.

Russell Dean Landers: one of three members of the antigovernment Montana Freemen in Billings sentenced by a federal judge on November 6, 1998. They had been accused of organizing an assault on the U.S. banking system, partly through the circulation of falsified financial instruments. The trio had been arrested after an 81-day standoff in 1996. Landers received 11 years and 3 months for conspiracy, bank fraud, threatening a federal judge, and being a fugitive in possession of a firearm.

Bruce Alan Landy: would-be hijacker of an Air Florida B737 flying from Miami to Washington on October 16, 1980. He was overpowered by two passengers. He was charged with interfering with the duties of an Air Florida flight crew and faced 20 years in prison if convicted.

Peter Kevin Langan: alias Commander Pedro. One of five members of the Aryan Republican Army white separatist group indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on January 30, 1997, on charges of conspiracy to rob banks. They were accused of carrying out seven bank robberies in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin from 1994 to 1995 and buying weapons and funding recruiting efforts with the proceeds. One of them testified that the group aimed to "commit terrorist acts against the U.S. government."

Bashir bin Lap: alias Lilie; variant Lillie. A senior associate of Jemaah Islamiyah leader Hambali who provided information that led to the capture of Hambali in Thailand. On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Richard Charles LaPoint: would-be hijacker of Hughes Airwest Flight 800, a DC9 flying from Las Vegas to Reno on January 20, 1972. The Denver salesman had been a helicopter gunner in Vietnam. He carried a fake bomb and demanded $50,000 and two parachutes. He permitted the passengers and flight attendants off the plane. He parachuted in daylight outside Denver, spraining an ankle upon landing. He was spotted by the pilot of a BAC111, who led patrolmen to the field with a set of locator beacons of the type used to find downed Vietnam pilots. LaPoint was sentenced to 40 years for aircraft piracy on May 25, 1972.

Jose Maria Larrechea: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Abdul Latif: also known as Carl E. Roper. Held on $75,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. Latif was convicted in 1966 and given probation for possession of a dangerous weapon and grand larceny. He was found not guilty by reason of insanity in a bank robbery in 1966. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 36 to 108 years. The D.C.

Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Gary Rex Lauck: alias Gerhard Lauck. Lincoln, Nebraska, right-wing extremist, age 43, known as the Farm Belt Fuehrer who on August 22, 1996, was found guilty in a German court of distributing neo-Nazi propaganda materials and inciting racial hatred. He was sentenced to four years in prison after a four-month trial in Hamburg. He claimed that he was wrongfully arrested in Denmark in March 1995 and extradited to Germany in August 1995. He also claimed that he was merely conducting a mail-order business from the United States, where his actions were legal. He published the newspaper *NS-Kampfruf* (National Socialist-Battle Cry) by his National Socialist German Workers' Party-Overseas Organization. His attorney said he would appeal.

William Leavitt: microbiologist and former Mormon bishop, age 47, arrested in Las Vegas on February 19, 1998, with Larry Wayne Harris, age 46, a Lancaster, Ohio, microbiologist, on charges of possessing anthrax for use as a weapon. Many speculated that Harris had intended to attack the New York subway system. The Army's biological lab at Fort Detrick later determined that he was carrying a harmless anthrax-based veterinary medicine instead; charges were dropped. He contended that biological weapons go virtually unregulated in the United States and overseas and wrote a manual on how to defend against an Iraqi biological attack. Police said Harris had inoculated Ohioans with an unknown substance. He had also looked into the Ebola virus. Harris was a sometime member of the white supremacist Aryan Nation and Christian Identity groups. He was charged on February 23 with violating probation for his 1995 conviction on federal charges of fraudulently buying bubonic plague bacteria by mail. He faced five years in prison.

On February 22, Leavitt said he would fast and pray until his name was cleared. The former Mormon bishop was released from a Las Vegas jail after being held for three days. He was a successful businessman who had taken in indigent children and was searching for cures for various diseases. His lawyer said he was searching for an anthrax vaccine.

An informant had told police that the duo had bragged that they had enough "military grade" anthrax hidden in their Mercedes trunk to "wipe out the city."

Josh D. Lee: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads white supremacist group arrested on July 15, 1993, for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in south central Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group had planned to sneak into the church as transients and then fire machine guns at the congregation and to place pipe bombs under pews. They also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and was possibly linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. Lee was a resident of Costa Mesa, age 23, and faced charges of weapons violations, including possession of several machine guns and silencers. He faced a 20-year sentence. He was held without bond.

August McCormick Lehman: American who was arrested on September 23, 1972, and charged with working with three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos after admitting to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government. On February 10, 1977, he was sentenced to six years in prison and fined $1,333.

Matthew Leibowitz: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security

forces. Terror against Terror claimed credit. He confessed and was sentenced to three years and three months.

Craig Leitner: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror against Terror claimed credit. He was released when he agreed to turn state's evidence. He fled to the United States, where he was apprehended at Pace University's White Plains campus by a U.S. marshal.

Patricia Levasseur: wife of Raymond Luc Levasseur who was released from prison on November 29, 1989, after serving three and one-half years of a five-year federal term for harboring a fugitive—her husband.

Raymond Luc Levasseur: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the preceding two years in and around New York City. He was arrested in the Cleveland area in November 1984. On March 7, 1986, a federal court jury convicted him of the December 1983 bombing of a Navy recruiting office. On November 29, 1989, a jury in Springfield, Massachusetts cleared him and two other defendants on federal charges of trying to overthrow the government by force and were deadlocked on whether alleged bombings constituted racketeering. Two days later, the government said it would not seek a retrial. Levasseur was already serving a 45-year sentence on New York federal convictions for some of the bombings. The case had begun in May 1986 with an indictment against eight people on charges of seditious conspiracy, racketeering, and racketeering conspiracy. Each count carried a maximum term of 20 years and $20,000 in fines. The trial began in January 1989 against only three of the original defendants. Prosecutors said notebooks written in code detailed strategy of an underground group that bombed courthouses and other facilities and robbed banks from 1976 to 1984. Estimates of the trial costs reached $10 million, mostly for U.S. marshals to maintain security.

Brother Levi: alias of Lyglenson Lemorin.

David Levine: arrested with three other members of the Jewish Defense League on May 23, 1974, at the Lido Beach Jewish Center on Long Island while assembling bombs to be placed at the residence of the Soviet UN mission in Glen Cove, New York. They were held without bail on state and federal charges of conspiracy and bomb possession.

Imam A. Lewis: Lewis, age 26, of Cleveland, Ohio, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Ryan Daniel Lewis: Lewis, age 22, pleaded guilty on October 14, 2005, in a Sacramento, California, courtroom to attempted arson and arson in ecoterrorist firebombing incidents.

October Martinique Lewis: alias Khadijah. One of six people from Portland, Oregon, indicted on October 4, 2002, by federal authorities for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. Her ex-husband, Jeffrey Leon Battle, was also indicted. Lewis, age 25, was the first woman charged in the indictments of 18 al Qaeda supporters in the United States. She wired money several times to the co-conspirators when they traveled.

On October 7, Lewis pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court in Portland to four federal counts. On October 10, Federal Magistrate Janice Stewart ordered Lewis freed on bail, subject to review the next day by a federal judge. (See also Jeffrey Leon Battle.)

Dennis Leyne: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, taken into custody in New York City, and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly had acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson, and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and were ordered to Arizona to face charges.

Manuel Osvaldo Leyva Osorio: one of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Abu Faraj Farj al-Libi: variant al-Liby; alias Dr. Taufeeq. Third in command of al Qaeda. On April 30, 2005 (some reports say May 2), Pakistani authorities, with the assistance of U.S. intelligence, arrested the Libyan citizen, 42, who was wanted for the two assassination attempts against Musharraf and was also believed to have been a key planner of the 9/11 attacks. Pakistan said it would try him for the assassination attempts rather than hand him over to the United States. Pakistan had offered a $350,000 reward for his capture. He was arrested in the town of Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province with three other men following a shootout. He ran from his hideout and jumped over a cemetery wall and into a guest house, where he was found hiding. Police fired tear gas into the building, and al-Liby emerged. In follow-up raids, Pakistani authorities grabbed more than 20 other suspects, including at least 8 in Lahore on May 4. Among them were 3 Uzbeks, an Afghan, and 7 Pakistanis. He was also linked to terrorist plans to conduct attacks before the 2004 U.S. elections. In 2003, he had succeeded the arrested Khalid Sheikh Mohammed as al Qaeda's operational planner. On May 11, 2005, Pakistani's interior minister said that al-Liby was also involved in a plot to kill prime minister Shaukat Aziz, subject of a suicide bombing in July 30, 2004, near Islamabad. The suicide bomber killed eight other people, including Aziz's driver. On June 6, 2005, Pakistan said it had handed al-Liby to the Americans a few days earlier.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

Abu Anas al-Liby: variant Anas al-Libi; aliases Anas al-Sabai, Nazih al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed al-Ragie. Libyan indicted in 2000 in New York in connection with the August 7, 1988, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy the national defense infrastructure of the United States. He faced life in prison without parole on various conspiracy charges. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He has claimed to have been born on March 30, 1964, and May 14, 1964, in Tripoli, Libya. He is circa six feet tall. He joined al Qaeda in the 1980s or early 1990s. The computer specialist was a member of the group's ruling council,

the *shura.* He left Sudan before Osama bin Laden left in 1996 for Afghanistan and showed up in Qatar and then Manchester, United Kingdom, where he was given political asylum. In 2000, U.K. arresting authorities found that he had fled, leaving a 180-page terrorist manual on a computer disk. He apparently led the early al Qaeda resistance to U.S. operations in Afghanistan following the 9/11 attacks and then fled to Sudan. He is a member of an extremist Islamic group opposed to Muammar Qafhafi. He is between 5 feet 10 inches and 6 feet 2 inches.

On March 18, 2002, the United States announced his capture in Sudan the previous month. However, on March 19, 2002, the administration said that the individual in custody was not this Liby, but a person with a sound-alike name who was a "moderately high up" al Qaeda member wanted by a country other than the United States.

Lilie: variant Lillie; alias of Bashir bin Lap.

Preston Lit: arrested at his Philadelphia home and turned over to the FBI, who charged him with threatening to use explosive devices in connection with the package bomb that had been found on May 13, 2002, in a U.S. Postal Service mailbox in Philadelphia, with an attached note that mentioned al Qaeda and said "Free Palestine Now." A police bomb squad detonated the bomb with a water cannon. Lit, age 53, had no known link to terrorist groups.

Luis Maria Lizarralde Izaguirre: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. A Uruguayan lower court granted extradition, but the decision was appealed before a higher court.

Pedro Maria Lizarralde Izaguirre: one of 14 members of the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Although Spain requested extradition, he was released.

Jose Antonio Llama: on October 27, 1997, U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico and arrested four Cuban exiles apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Margarita Island off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. The duo was summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. They all were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted Llama and six other Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that the seven and others had begun plotting in 1995 to kill Castro. They had obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama had obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He then accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hill-point stakeout that overlooked the airport. He recorded its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro. Llama was represented by attorney Jose Quinon.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting

to kill Castro. The U.S. District Court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, 59; Angel Hernandez Rojo, 62; Francisco Secundino Cordova, 51; Jose Rodriguez Sosa, 59; and Jose Antonio Llama, 67. Charges against another defendant had been dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Carlos Londono: hijacker of an Avianca Airlines DC4 flying from Barranquilla to Santa Marta, Colombia, and diverted to Cuba on September 22, 1968.

Floyd Raymond Looker: leader of the seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The FBI said Looker had collected the explosives. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

On August 8, 1997, following a four-day federal trial, Looker was convicted of conspiracy to engage in manufacturing and dealing in explosives without a license. On August 13, Looker pleaded guilty to selling blueprints of the FBI's fingerprint complex in Clarksburg to what he believed was a terrorist group. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Cesar Lopez: alias Commandant Napo. Defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror had begun 13 months earlier with meetings with undercover FBI and DEA agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC), a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization, which carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Daniel Lopez del Abad: hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 1, a B727 flying from Newark to Miami on February 16, 1970, that was diverted to Havana. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury on July 1, 1970, in the district of New Jersey.

George E. Lopez: hijacker of National Airlines 28, a DC8 flying the San Francisco–Las Vegas–New Orleans–Tampa–Miami run on July 1, 1970, that was diverted to Havana. As of 1979, Lopez was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Louisiana on December 18, 1970. Some reports named him as Bob Serra.

J. Lopez: alias for Miguel Montesino Sanchez.

Mireyz Lopez: Chilean exile wife of Marino Perez Rojas, an exiled Dominican student who on November 8, 1982, occupied the Peruvian Embassy in the Dominican Republic and took a hostage. He wanted either for the government to find him work or for Peru to grant him political asylum. The couple surrendered peacefully, and Perez was arrested. He had been exiled from the Domini-

can Republic during the government of Joaquin Balaguer, who was president from 1966 to 1978.

Oscar Lopez Riviera: indicted by a federal grand jury on September 7, 1977, on conspiracy and a variety of explosives-related charges following the August 3, 1977, bombing by the Armed Front for National Liberation (FALN) of the Mobil Building and another building that houses Defense Department security personnel in New York City. The Mobil bomb killed Charles Steinberg, a partner in an employment agency in the building, and injured eight others. On July 24, 1981, he was found guilty in the Chicago U.S. District Court of seditious conspiracy, armed robbery and weapons violations, and interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, for which he faced a maximum penalty of 70 years in prison. On July 3, 1986, three alleged FALN members were arrested for plotting to set off bombs at the Leavenworth, Kansas, federal prison to create a diversion so that the men could land a helicopter in the prison yard to free Lopez. The FBI objected to President Clinton's August 1999 offer of clemency to him and 15 other FALN members if they renounced violence, saying they still considered him a violent prisoner. Lopez rejected the clemency offer.

Samantha Dorinda Lopez: girlfriend of Ronald J. McIntosh, a Vietnam combat pilot who on November 5, 1986, landed a hijacked Aris Helicopter, Ltd. helicopter in the yard of a minimum-security federal correctional institution in Pleasanton/Dublin, 72 kilometers east of San Francisco, and flew off with Lopez. She was serving 50 years for bank robbery and kidnapping in Jacksonville, Florida. The duo was captured on November 15, 1986, while trying to pick up his wedding ring in Citrus Heights, California. On July 17, 1987, she was sentenced to five years.

Roberto Lopez: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Victor M. Lopez-Flores: sentenced on February 1, 2002, to 27 months for helping Abdul Aziz Alomari and Ahmed Saleh Alghamdi, two of the 9/11 hijackers, illegally obtain Virginia ID cards.

Bernard Lortie: he was arrested on November 6, 1970, by Montreal and Quebec police and confessed at a coroner's hearing the next day to participating in the Front for the Liberation of Quebec (FLQ) kidnapping of Quebec minister for labor and immigration Pierre LaPorte on October 10, 1970. LaPorte was found dead on October 18. Lortie denied involvement in the murder or in the FLQ kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner James Cross on October 10, 1970. On November 2, 1971, he was sentenced to 20 years for kidnapping.

Hernan Ricardo Losano: Venezuelan detained on October 8, 1976, in Barbados and returned to Trinidad the same night. On October 18, 1976, he claimed to have placed the bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. He was accompanied by Freddy Lugo. He was an employee of a Caracas detective agency run by Luis Posada Carriles, who was also held.

On October 22, 1976, Losano attempted suicide by slashing his wrist. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted him on qualified murder charges, which carried a maximum penalty of 30 years. On September 17, 1980, a military prosecutor withdrew charges against the Carriles Publications cameraman. The prosecutor said investigative evidence against Losano had been refuted by a Scotland Yard report, which indicated that the

explosion had occurred in the plane's cargo compartment, to which the accused did not have access. On September 26, 1980, the Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved him of charges of homicide and high treason in the bombing. However, he was not released, pending Supreme Court ratification of the verdict. On August 8, 1982, he escaped from the San Carlos Prison in central Caracas and fled to the Chilean Embassy, where he requested political asylum. He returned to his cell on August 11, 1982, when Chile turned down the asylum request.

On October 21, 1976, El Condor threatened to bomb a West Indies Airways plane in Trinidad and Tobago if Losano was not released.

Dang Y. Lu: Chinese immigrant, 28, of Brooklyn, New York, who tried to hijack American Eagle Flight 4959 on January 10, 2004, as it left New York's La Guardia Airport. He wanted to go to Australia. The plane landed safely at Dulles Airport, where he surrendered to the FBI. On January 12, he was arraigned before Magistrate Judge Theresa Carroll Buchanan in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, on charges of air piracy. Court documents said he had been treated for mental illness. He faced 20 years if convicted on the charge of trying to take control of an aircraft in the "special aircraft jurisdiction" around Washington.

Zvonko Luburic: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

Freddy Lugo: accompanied Hernan Ricardo Losano, a Venezuelan detained on October 8, 1976, in Barbados and returned to Trinidad the same night. On October 18, 1976, he claimed to have placed the bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit.

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His homicide conviction in the October 1976 Cubana sabotage was upheld by a three-judge Venezuelan panel on August 4, 1987. The court agreed with a lower court's sentencing of 20 years in prison. His acquittal on treason charges was upheld.

Ivan Lukic: one of several people who assaulted Yugoslav consul general M. Bulajic and his wife at a New York City party on May 3, 1975.

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Jesse Maali: Palestinian American involved in a federal immigration and money laundering case. On January 5, 2003, an acid bomb was used outside the apartment of John Reedy, a friend of an informer in the case. Maali's nephew was charged with assaulting Reedy.

Amer el-Maati: aliases Amro Badr Eldin Abou el-Maati, Amro Badr Abouelmaati. Canadian wanted for questioning by the FBI in connection with possible terrorist threats in the United States. He claims to have been born in Kuwait on May 25, 1963. He is six feet tall and weighs 209 pounds. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension and/or conviction.

Amro Badr Eldin Abou el-Maati: alias of Amer el-Maati.

Vato Machitidze: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking.

Sheryl MacIntosh: wife of Thomas MacIntosh, and herself named as an unindicted co-conspirator by a New York court on August 19, 1976, on 11 charges, including the attempted bombing of the Iraqi UN mission on January 12, 1976, and the firing of four rifle shots at the Soviet residential complex in New York City on February 27, 1976. On December 16, four defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years, and the fifth received a suspended sentence.

Thomas MacIntosh: one of four members of the Jewish Defense League indicted by a New York court on August 19, 1976, on 11 charges, including the attempted bombing of the Iraqi UN mission on January 12, 1976, and the firing of four rifle shots at the Soviet residential complex in New York City on February 27, 1976. On December 16, four of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years, and the fifth received a suspended sentence.

Marlin L. Mack: resident, age 23, of Bellingham, Washington, who was one of several people arrested on June 27, 1996, and charged with conspiracy to make pipe bombs. They pleaded not guilty in a Seattle court on August 15. They were accused by

the FBI of preparing for an "eventual confrontation" with the U.S. government and the UN.

Mohammed Maddy: Egyptian, age 44, charged in New York with sneaking his wife and children past airport security. As of November 2001, he was in federal custody in connection with Immigration and Naturalization Service and FBI investigations of the 9/11 attacks.

Haitham Maghawri: executive director of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the nation's largest Muslim charity—which raised $13 million from U.S. residents in 2000. Maghawri told the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he was once arrested for planting a car bomb in a foreign country. President Bush ordered HLF's assets seized on December 4, 2001, saying some monies were used to fund Hamas efforts to "recruit suicide bombers and to support their families." HLF aided the family of a Hamas terrorist jailed for killing a Canadian Jewish tourist in Tel Aviv, Israel. The FBI and Treasury Department raided offices and froze $1.9 million in HLF funds in five U.S. banks.

Maghawri was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the HLF, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. Maghawri had already left the country. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Peter Eaman Maguire: Dublin, Ireland, resident who was indicted on August 10, 1989, by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) surface-to-air missiles. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. On April 21, 1994, Maguire, the admitted mastermind of the plot to provide the IRA with weaponry to destroy helicopters in Northern Ireland, pleaded guilty in Boston to violations of the U.S. Armed Export Control Act. He faced 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Thomas Oliver Maguire: one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, taken into custody in New York City, and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson, and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and were ordered to Arizona to face charges.

Mohammed Zeki Mahjoub: store clerk, age 40, arrested in Canada in 2000 and accused of membership in a radical splinter group of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad organization, of working on a Sudanese farm run by bin Laden, of staying briefly with a senior al Qaeda member, and of lying about the visit when he entered Canada in 1995. He was held without formal charge on a security certificate, a procedure that was deemed constitutional by the Ottawa Federal Appeals Court on December 10, 2004. On February 23, 2007, Canada's Supreme Court unanimously struck down the use of secret testimony to imprison and deport foreigners as possible terrorist suspects, saying it violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court suspended the ruling for a year, leaving six detainees—five Arabs and one Sri Lankan—in limbo. Two were in a special prison, three were free on bond, and the last was ordered released on bond. In mid-February 2007, a federal court ordered Mahjoub moved to house arrest.

Suzy K. Mahseredjian: Armenian American from Canoga Park, California, who was injured when

a bomb she and a colleague were fabricating exploded in their Geneva, Switzerland, hotel room on October 3, 1980. She was acquitted of an explosives charge. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia had threatened reprisals against the United States for an FBI interrogation of her. The arrests provoked bombing reprisals in Beirut and four European cities by the October 3 Group.

Abdullah Mahsud: variant Mehsud. After his release in March 2004 from Guantánamo, he kidnapped two Chinese engineers in Pakistan in October 2004. One of them died during a rescue operation. Mahsud blew himself up in July 2007 when Pakistani police tried to arrest him.

Musa Abdul Majid: alias Derrick Pritchett. Takoma Park, Maryland, cabdriver accused by the FBI on January 3, 1981, of furnishing the gun and ammunition used by Daoud Salahuddin, assassin of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States, on July 22, 1980. Majid apparently fled the country. U.S. District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis sentenced him to consecutive three-year terms on each of three counts of fraudulent weapons purchases.

Victor Malasaukas: unemployed aerospace engineer who smuggled a gun through Los Angeles International Airport security on March 5, 1981, and took over a Continental Airlines B727 on the ground. After all of his hostages left the plane, he ended his standoff and dropped his $3 million ransom demand. On August 10, 1981, he was sentenced to life in prison. The judge ordered him to undergo a 90-day evaluation, after which the sentence would be reviewed.

Daniel Joseph Maldonado: alias Daniel Aljughaifi. Maldonado, age 28, was arrested by Kenyan police on January 21, 2007, and flown to the United States on February 12, 2007. On February 13, 2007, he appeared before Magistrate Judge Calvin Botley in Houston, accused of joining al Qaeda in Somalia to fight the internationally recognized government there and establish an Islamic state. He was ordered held without bail on federal charges of undergoing military training with a terrorist organization and conspiracy to use a destructive device. He was the first U.S. citizen to be prosecuted on suspicion of joining terrorists in Somalia. The complaint said that he had flown from Houston to Cairo in November 2005. In November 2006, he flew to Mogadishu and joined the Islamic courts and elements of al Qaeda. He said he was given an AK-47 assault rifle, fatigues, and combat boots and attended military training camps with al Qaeda members. A bomb maker taught him assembly techniques. He wanted to go into combat but contracted malaria. On February 21, Judge Botley ordered Maldonado jailed without bail. On April 20, 2007, Maldonado pleaded guilty to training with al Qaeda.

Mohammad Abass Malik: Pakistani arrested on August 18, 2000, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles for being in the United States without proper documentation. He was wanted for questioning in the bombings of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1992 and the Argentine–Israel Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in 1994.

Ripudaman Singh Malik: Sikh, age 54, captured on October 27, 2000, in connection with the June 23, 1985, bombing of Air India Flight 182 in Canada that killed 329 people. The millionaire ran a Vancouver radio station. He faced eight charges, including first-degree murder, conspiracy, and attempted murder. He was also charged with the attempted murder of the passengers and crew of Air India Flight 301, in which two baggage handlers were killed in a bombing in 1991 at Tokyo's Narita Airport. On April 28, 2003, his trial began. On March 16, 2005, British Columbia Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri of murder and other charges in the bombing of Air

India Flight 182, a B747 flying from Montreal to London that crashed off Ireland. They were also acquitted of the bombing at Tokyo's Narita Airport in baggage intended for an Air India flight. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible. Prosecutors had claimed that the bombings were revenge by Sikh separatists for a 1984 raid by Indian forces at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy site to Sikhs.

Sayed Abdul Malike: New York cabdriver, age 43, arrested by the FBI on May 22, 2003. He allegedly attempted to buy enough explosives "to blow up a mountain." He also allegedly surveilled bridges and cruise ships in Miami and lied to the FBI about his activities. U.S. Magistrate Judge Rosanne L. Mann ordered him held without bail after Assistant U.S. Attorney Catherine Friesen said that he could be a terrorist and that she would prove that he tried to buy explosives in Queens. She warned that he might not have acted alone and was expecting Pakistani-based financing. Malike is a U.S. resident from Afghanistan. He was held on charges of unlawful possession of Valium and lying to law enforcement officers.

Imran Mandhai: Pakistani immigrant, age 19, of Hollywood, Florida. His accomplice, Shueyb Mossa Jokhan, of Hollywood, Florida, pleaded guilty on July 25, 2002, to a federal indictment that carried a 5- to 20-year sentence. He had hoped to destroy power stations, a National Guard armory, Jewish businesses, and Mount Rushmore. He told Judge William Dimitrouleas in Fort Lauderdale that they had scouted targets in Broward and Miami-Dade counties in pursuit of their jihad. Jokhan agreed to turn state's evidence in the August 12 trial of Mandhai. On August 8, Mandhai pleaded guilty to conspiring to bomb power stations, a National Guard armory, and Jewish-owned businesses. He faced a 5- to 20-year sentence and a $250,000 fine. Jokhan received 4 years and 10 months on October 4. Mandhai was scheduled for sentencing on October 17.

Ali Abdul-Mani: alias Lee Curtis Manning. Indicted on July 16, 1981, for renting the vehicle used for the escape in the assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States, on July 22, 1980. On December 3, 1981, a D.C. Superior Court jury found him guilty in the case. On February 18, 1982, Judge Fred B. Ugast sentenced him to 5 to 18 years for making a false stolen car report as part of the cover-up a week after the assassination. He had lent the rental car to the assassin, who used it to escape after the shooting. Abdul-Mani was also sentenced to 15 months to 7 years for lying to a grand jury when he testified that he had never lent the car to the assassin. He was a member of the Islamic Guerrillas in America, a small organization with ties to black American Muslims.

Prince Manna: alias of Narseale Batiste.

Carol Ann Manning: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the preceding two years in and around New York City. She remained at large.

Robert S. Manning: Jewish Defense League member and fugitive in Israel who in July 1988 was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of aiding and abetting in the sending of a letter bomb to the Manhattan Beach offices of Prowest Computers owner Brenda Couthamel on July 17, 1980. The bomb killed her secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. Manning had been solicited to send the bomb by William Ross. He faced a life sentence.

Rochelle Ida Manning: wife of Robert S. Manning and indicted on charges of aiding and abetting in the sending of a letter bomb to the Manhattan Beach offices of Prowest Computers owner Brenda Couthamel on July 17, 1980. The bomb killed her secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. Manning's husband had been solicited to send the bomb by William Ross. She faced a life sentence. She was in custody awaiting a November 1, 1988, trial.

Thomas William Manning: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the last preceding years in and around New York City. He remained at large. On March 7, 1986, a federal court jury convicted him of the December 1983 bombing of a Navy recruiting office.

Ali M. Mansour: Hattiesburg, Mississippi, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Manuel: alias of Jose Yamil Ramos Riano.

Ali Maqtari: Yemeni detained by the United States in October 2001 in connection with the 9/11 investigation.

Nabil al-Marabh: on September 17, 2001, Detroit police raided a two-story brick duplex on Norman Street, searching for the Kuwaiti bin Laden associate who had once lived there. They found a day planner that contained a sketch of a U.S. military base in Incirlik, Turkey, and an Arabic reference to a planned attack on former secretary of defense William Cohen. Chicago police arrested al-Marabh, age 34, two days later at a liquor store. Nine days later, the Secret Service arrested Youssef Hmimssa, 30, a Moroccan Chicago cabdriver whose fake ID appeared in the same bedroom as the day planner. Al-Marabh had financial dealings with Boston hijackers Ahmed Alghamdi and Satam Al Suqami and was a close friend of Raed Hijazi, a former Boston cabbie on trial in Jordan for his role in an aborted plot to bomb Jordanian hotels and tourist sites filled with Americans and Israelis celebrating the millennium. Hjjazi told American and Jordanian authorities that al-Marabh was a bin Laden agent. Boston cabdriver al-Marabh moved between Canada, Boston, and Detroit before his arrest. Canadian Mounties raided three houses and a business in Toronto on September 26, searching for information in connection with al-Marabh.

In June 2001, al-Marabh was then wanted for failing to visit his parole officer after receiving a six-month suspended sentence in Boston for stabbing a roommate during an argument. In June, the Immigration and Naturalization Service caught him in the back of a tractor-trailer, carrying fake Canadian documents and trying to sneak into the United States at Niagara Falls. He was turned over to Canadian authorities, who released him on bond into the custody of his uncle. His uncle worked for a religious school in Canada run by a terrorist, according to news accounts. Al-Marabh went back to a new address in Dearborn, obtaining a duplicate license in Detroit in August. When federal agents raided al-Marabh's old Norman Street residence on September 17, they arrested three men inside, including Karim Koubriti and Ahmed Hannan, Youssef Hmimssa's old roommates, who denied knowing al-Marabh. Koubriti told agents there were false documents in the bedroom. Agents found a false passport and Social Security card for Michael Saisa, with Hmimssa's photo. They also found the day planner. Moroccans Koubriti, Hannan, and Hmimssa remained in detention as of November 1 on charges of possession of false documents. A Detroit federal grand jury subpoenaed handwriting samples.

In July 2002, al-Marabh agreed to a plea bargain, admitting to conspiring to enter the United States illegally. He was freed for eight months of time served and ordered to be deported to Syria.

Mariela: alias of Cecilia Maria Garcia Henao.

J. Marin: alias of Wilfred Roman Oquendo.

Ivan Marino: on July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider the extradition request for him. He was somehow involved in the April 19 Movement of Colombia takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, in Colombia.

John Gerard Marques: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 14 bound for New York on June 25, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, he was still a fugitive.

Ali Saleh Khalah al-Marri: alias Abdullakareem A. Almuslam. Believed to be al Qaeda's senior operative in the United States following the 9/11 attacks. The Qatari was believed linked to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, Abu Khabab al-Masri, and Dhiren Barot.

He arrived in the United States at age 17 in 1982, bouncing around at several colleges. He obtained a business degree from Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, in 1991. In 1996, he left Qatar and moved to Afghanistan, where he trained for 15 to 19 months in al Qaeda camps, learning about poisons and toxins from Abu Khabab al-Masri. In the summer of 2001, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, or KSM, introduced him to Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan, where he was told to go to the United States before 9/11. In August, he went to the United Arab Emirates, where Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, the 9/11 paymaster, gave him $13,000 in cash. He enrolled at Bradley University on September 11, 2001, to earn his master's in computer science. On December 12, 2001, the FBI arrested him at his home. Searches of his computer records included research on purchasing large quantities of chemicals used to manufacture hydrogen cyanide. He was later charged with credit card fraud; he held more than 1,000 stolen credit card numbers. On December 23, 2002, he was charged with lying to federal agents about his phone calls to al-Hawsawi and travel. On March 1, 2003, KSM and Hawsawi were captured in Pakistan. KSM went on to give information about al-Marri. Al-Marri's case moved from New York to Illinois on May 12, 2003. On June 23, 2003, President Bush named him an enemy combatant, the only foreigner arrested in the United States to be so named. The president said that he was planning attacks against water reservoirs, the New York Stock Exchange, and U.S. military academies. Al-Marri was held in a Navy brig in Charleston, South Carolina. In August 2005, his lawyers sued the government, saying he was kept in "complete isolation from the world" and denied care for physical and mental ailments. On April 5, 2006, the Pentagon told a court that he "currently possesses information of high intelligence value, including information about personnel and activities of al Qaeda." His case became a cause celebre for human rights activists.

His younger brother, Jarallah, had been in an al Qaeda camp, had met with KSM in the late summer of 2001, and was held as an enemy combatant at Guantánamo Bay.

On August 23, 2007, the Richmond-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted a federal request that the full 10-member court review the 2–1 ruling of June 11, 2007, that said the government could not hold him indefinitely without being charged. He was held in a Navy brig near Charleston, South Carolina. On April 8, 2008, defense attorney Jonathan Hafetz told the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond that a 2003 Justice Department memo on military interrogations proved that his detention was illegal.

Thomas Kelly Marston: would-be hijacker, age 16, of National Airlines Flight 745, a B727 flying the Mobile–Pensacola–New Orleans route on March 8, 1971. He pulled a .38 while the plane was loading for departure from New Orleans and demanded to go to Montreal. While flying over Knoxville, Tennessee, the crew persuaded him to surrender. He was taken into custody by the FBI when the plane landed in Miami. He was released to his father's custody and was sentenced on November 8, 1971, to an indeterminate term under the youth corrections act for interference with a flight crew member.

Martha: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Michael Martin: alleged to be involved in the attempted purchase in 1990 of a Stinger missile for the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Florida. He avoided arrest by fleeing to the United

Kingdom but was caught and spent eight months in prison. The Irish citizen was extradited to the United States in December 1991. He was sentenced on June 9, 1995, to one year and four months in prison for his role and was not to receive credit for his eight months in the U.K. jail. However, in August 1995, officials at the federal corrections institution in Oakdale, Louisiana, mistakenly gave him credit for time served in the United Kingdom and released him into the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The error was discovered on September 7, just hours before he was to be taken to Atlanta for a flight to Ireland. A court issued an emergency stay. He was to be given credit for six months, part of the time he had spent in prison in the United States before being sentenced. He was expected to be eligible for parole in January or February 1996.

Walter Reed Martindale III: one of two men indicted in the United States on July 26, 1984, on charges of planning to assassinate Mohammad Fassi, a Saudi sheik living in London. Martindale, the chief of American International Trade Group, Inc., was offered $50,000 to assassinate Fassi. Martindale, who had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development from 1971 to 1981, had visited London in April 1983 and October 1983 to plan the murder. He was arrested on October 26, 1983, at Gatwick Airport for carrying a semiautomatic gun and fined $2,400. On August 11, 1984, he pleaded not guilty to the assassination charge in the United States. Trial was set for October 9.

Angel Martinez: one of two Mariel refugees who on July 2, 1983, hijacked Pan American World Airways Flight 378 en route from Miami to Orlando and diverted it to Havana, where they were arrested.

Carlos Martinez: unemployed Spaniard who on August 16, 1983, held four hostages, including the consul general, for 10 hours at the Spanish Consulate in Los Angeles.

Larry Martz: associate of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia.

During the trial in the U.S. District Court in Wheeling on June 12, 1997, Martz, an Ohio militia member not charged in the plot, was quoted in FBI affidavits as indicating that the militia had considered killing Senator John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and their families in a "holy war" against the federal government. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Dr. Mousa Muhammad Abu Marzook: variant Musa Abu-Marzuq. Head of the Hamas Political Bureau and its representative in Damascus, Syria, in December 1994. On July 25, 1995, he was arrested by Immigration and Naturalization Service officers at JFK International Airport when the name of the former resident of Falls Church, Virginia, appeared on a terrorist lookout database. Israel believed he oversaw Hamas's terrorist campaign and requested that he be sent to Israel. He had lived in the United States for 14 years and had been given permanent resident alien status in 1990. He was returning from the United Arab Emirates via the United Kingdom at the time of his arrest.

He was born in Gaza in 1951. He began graduate studies in engineering at Louisiana State University in 1973 and earned an engineering doctorate in the 1980s. He left the United States five months prior to his arrest for Jordan, where he was expelled in June 1995 after taking public credit for attacks on Israeli soldiers and citizens. Israel linked him to 13 terrorist attacks beginning in March 1988, leading to the deaths of at least 79 Israeli and foreign civilians and 40 military or security personnel. Israel said that in 1989, he transferred $100,000 to Hamas in Gaza and gave it another $100,000 in 1992 to finance "military operations." His release was demanded on November 13, 1995, by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of

a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing five American military trainers and wounding 60 others. On May 8, 1996, New York U.S. District Court Judge Kevin Duffy said Marzook could be extradited to Israel. The United States released him on May 5, 1997, sending him to Jordan, where he pledged to continue working for the political wing of Hamas. He agreed to surrender his U.S. residency and not to contest terrorism accusations that had prompted his initial detention. On August 30, 1999, Jordanian police issued an arrest warrant for him. He was deported to Iran on September 22, 1999. On August 22, 2003, President Bush froze his assets and called on allies to join him by cutting off European sources of donations to Hamas.

On August 20, 2004, the Justice Department unsealed the indictments of Marzook; former Howard University professor Abelhaleem Hasan Abdelraziq Ashqar of Fairfax County, Virginia; and Muhammad Hamid Khalil Salah, 51, of suburban Chicago, who was arrested on August 19. They were charged in a 15-year racketeering conspiracy to funnel money to Hamas, which was deemed a "criminal enterprise." The indictment said that beginning in 1988, the trio conspired with 20 others to use bank accounts in Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and other states to launder millions to Hamas. The money was used to pay for false passports, kidnappings, murders, and other crimes in Israel. U.S. officials planned to seize $2.7 million.

Antonio Mas Mas: Spanish student who joined the Tupamaros at Montevideo University and was arrested by Uruguayan security officials on March 29, 1973. He was held for murdering USAID official Daniel Mitrione, who was kidnapped by the Tupamaros on July 31, 1970. He was sentenced on February 16, 1977, to 30 years in prison and 12 years of additional unspecified security measures, the maximum punishment provided by the penal code. He was also charged with murdering Pereira Garay, a police agent, and Ruben Zambrano, a guard, in collaboration with other terrorists, and with the shooting of police officer Hector Moran Charquero. He was also believed to have been an accessory in the kidnapping of Uruguayan political Ulysses Pereira Reverbel and U.K. ambassador Sir Geoffrey Jackson.

Noble B. Mason: one of three hijackers of Eastern Airlines 121, a DC8 flying from Atlanta to Miami on January 28, 1969, and diverted to Havana. A complaint was filed on March 29, 1974, in the middle district of Florida.

Abu Hamza al-Masri: born Mustafa Kamel Mustafa. A London resident and member of the Islamic Army of Aden, which claimed credit for the USS *Cole* bombing. On April 19, 2002, the United States froze his assets.

On May 27, 2004, at U.S. request, a U.K. antiterrorist squad arrested Masri, 47, a Muslim cleric whose Finsbury, London, mosque was a focal point for radical Islamists. Police had earlier closed his mosque. U.S. officials unsealed a federal indictment charging him with planning terrorist acts in Oregon, Afghanistan, and Yemen. He was accused of planning a military training camp for jihadists in rural Bly, Oregon, in 1999 with James Ujaama (who had turned state's evidence) and of leading a plot by the Islamic Army of Aden to take 16 Western tourists hostage in Yemen in December 1998 (the group kidnapped 12 Britons and 2 Americans in Yemen). The indictment said he had provided a satellite phone to the Islamic Army of Aden and received three calls in London from them the day before the kidnapping. He offered to serve as an intermediary, speaking to the kidnapping leader. The indictment was handed up on April 19 by a federal grand jury in New York.

The Egyptian had become a U.K. citizen in 1981. He had earlier worked as a nightclub bouncer. He lost both hands and an eye while fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. He often praised bin Laden and blamed the Jews for 9/11. U.K. authorities believed he had recruited Richard Reid, the would-be shoe bomber of December 2001, and Zacarias Moussaoui, the would-be 20th 9/11 hijacker. In 2003, the United Kingdom

declared Masri a threat to national security and moved to strip him of his U.K. citizenship. He was represented by attorney Maddrassar Arani. He was eligible for the death penalty for the kidnapping plot; however, the United Kingdom has no death penalty. The United States requested extradition. He was also wanted in Yemen, which does not have an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom. Yemen said police had arrested a carload of 10 radicals, including Masri's son, around the time of the kidnapping. The group was carrying explosives and planning to attack a British Consulate and two churches.

On August 26, 2004, British police arrested him on suspicion of involvement in "the commission, preparation or instigation or acts of terrorism," holding him at London's high-security Belmarsh prison. On August 27, antiterror police were given until September 2 to question him. He had been held at Belmarsh since May 2004, pending extradition to the United States. In April 2004, a federal grand jury in New York indicted him on charges of seeking to establish a military training camp for Muslim terrorists in Bly, Oregon, and aiding the kidnapping of 16 Western tourists in Yemen in 1998.

On October 19, 2004, British prosecutors charged him with 10 counts of soliciting others to murder nonbelievers, including Jews; 5 counts of "using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behavior with the intention of stirring up racial hatred"; and 1 count of possessing a terrorist document. The charges could lead to a life sentence. Observers believed that this would add years to the U.S. extradition request. He remained in London's Belmarsh Prison. In February 2006, he was sentenced in the United Kingdom to seven years in prison for incitement to kill non-Muslims.

On February 7, 2008, the British Home Office approved his extradition to the United States to face charges in connection with the Oregon terror camp case. He had 14 days to appeal, which he did on February 20, 2008.

On June 20, 2008, a London court quashed the Egyptian-born radical cleric's attempt to block his extradition to the United States to face terrorist charges for setting up a terrorist training camp in Bly, Oregon, in 1999–2000 and for plotting the seizing of 16 Western hostages in Yemen in 1998.

Petar Matavick: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 that dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived, and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn. The U.S. court of appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. He was convicted on May 5, 1977, of air piracy and conspiracy and sentenced to 30 years on July 21.

Adolfo Matos: one of seven members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) who renounced violence in accepting President Clinton's offer of clemency in August 1999.

Dr. Plinio Matos Moquete: Dominican Republic communist lawyer accused of being the leader of a band of leftist guerrillas who robbed the Royal Bank of Canada of $50,000 in November 1971. On January 12, 1972, a daylong battle with a group of suspects resulted in police using bazookas and mortars, with eight policemen and four guerrillas dying in the firefight. Matos escaped and was promised an impartial trial by president Joaquin Balaguer if he surrendered. The release

from prison of the leader of the 12th of January Liberation Movement in the Dominican Republic was demanded by the kidnappers of Barbara Hutchison, U.S. Information Service director in Santo Domingo, which group then took over the Venezuelan Consulate on September 27, 1974. By 1976, he was jailed in Vias Vina on charges of robberies and other criminal actions. His release was to be demanded by 30 persons, most of them Dominicans, who were arrested on October 21, 1976, in a plot to kidnap the Dominican ambassador to Venezuela, Pedro Padilla Tonos.

Susan May: arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van was carrying 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. May's Irish boyfriend, Sean Hughes, was arrested on the same charges.

Melvin Mayes: member of the El Rukn street gang whose Chicago headquarters was raided by the FBI on August 5, 1986. The FBI found more than 30 weapons, including an M-72-series light antitank weapon. The FBI said the group had sought out Libyan government representatives in New York, Chicago, and Texas to offer to conduct terrorist attacks in the United States for $2 million. On October 31, 1986, Mayes was indicted on federal weapons charges. He was found guilty in December 1987 and sentenced. He remained at large.

Ornetta Mays: would-be hijacker of a Pan American World Airways B727 at Hopkins International Airport in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 4, 1985. She demanded to be flown to Rio de Janeiro. She was critically wounded when the FBI stormed the plane.

Wassim I. Mazloum: legal permanent resident alien, age 24, who came to the United States from Lebanon in 2000 and who was one of three people living in Toledo, Ohio, charged by the FBI on February 21, 2006, with planning to attack U.S. troops in Iraq by setting up a Middle Eastern terrorism training camp. Between November 2004 and August 2005, the trio learned to build bombs and shoot handguns while setting up a fraudulent nonprofit organization. Formal charges included conspiracy to kill Americans abroad, providing material support to terrorists, taking weapons training, and trying to acquire or build explosives. They pleaded not guilty in federal courts in Cleveland and Toledo to charges of conspiracy to kill or maim people outside the United States. During their trial on April 23, 2008, undercover informant Darren Griffin said the trio had met only once during the two years he had investigated them. A former Army Special Forces soldier posing as a radical recorded the men talking about training in explosives, guns, and sniper tactics for about two years beginning in 2004. Mazloum co-owned a Toledo auto dealership with his brother.

The three defendants were convicted by a federal grand jury in Ohio on June 13, 2008, of plotting to kill U.S. soldiers in Iraq. U.S. District Judge James G. Carr did not set a sentencing date. The trio faced life in prison.

Luis Mazo Arango: arrested on March 30, 1990, with three other people in connection with the March 27, 1990, kidnapping of American Gerardo Robinson Davila near the Santa Paola neighborhood in the northern part of Cali, Colombia.

Joseph Mazzachelli: resident of Manorville, New York, age 42, and one of two men charged on June 13, 1996, with conspiracy to commit murder by seeking to assassinate Long Island Republican Party officials with radium. His fellow defendant, John Ford, apparently intended to kill Suffolk County GOP leader Jon Powell by spreading radium on the seat of his car or in his food. Republican county legislator Fred Towle and Brookhaven Public Safety Director Anthony Gazzola were also to be killed. Police found five canisters of radium in the home of Ford, a former court officer who had once led a UFO group. Police also confiscated

weapons, ammunition, a mine detector, a gas mask, and militia literature.

Sean John McCann: Canadian arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempted to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines. On October 4, 1990, a federal judge in Fort Lauderdale dismissed all charges against McCann after federal agents admitted they had erred when they said in sworn affidavits that the Toronto resident had been a lookout during a meeting between undercover agents and the alleged smugglers to set up the weapons deal. He was more than 1,000 miles away in Texas at the time.

John C. McCarthy: Specialist 4 would-be hijacker who took a ticket agent hostage at McGhee Tyson Airport in Knoxville, Tennessee, on May 19, 1978. McCarthy surrendered to the FBI. He was AWOL from Fort A. P. Hill near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He told his roommate that he intended to hijack an airplane. He was armed with an M-16, a .45 caliber pistol, a large supply of ammunition, a bayonet, a parachute, and a gas mask.

Kevin William McCarthy: resident of Philadelphia who was one of five members of the Aryan Republican Army white separatist group indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on January 30, 1997, on charges of conspiracy to rob banks. They were accused of carrying out seven bank robberies in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin from 1994 to 1995 and buying weapons and funding recruiting efforts with the proceeds. One of them testified that the group aimed to "commit terrorist acts against the U.S. government."

Joseph McColgan: Irish citizen arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines.

Richard Floyd McCoy: student majoring in law enforcement at Brigham Young University who used two guns, a hand grenade, and plastic explosives to hijack United Airlines Flight 885, a B727 flying from New York to Los Angeles on April 7, 1972. He demanded $500,000 and six parachutes and diverted the plane to San Francisco, where the passengers deplaned. He flew on to Salt Lake City to pick up the money. He jumped in the vicinity of Provo, Utah. He was arrested at his home by the FBI on April 10. During his trial, he feigned illness and escaped via the restroom into the street but was captured three blocks away. On July 10, 1972, he was sentenced to 45 years for air piracy. He escaped on August 10, 1974, and was killed while resisting capture in a shootout on November 10, 1974. He and a friend had talked about parajacking after Richard Charles LaPoint had received $50,000 in January 1972.

William James McCranie Jr.: plumber from Crawford County, Georgia, age 30, who on April 26, 1996, was arrested by Treasury agents as one of two members of the 112th Volunteer Battalion of the Militia at Large of the Republic of Georgia near Macon, Georgia. They were planning to make dozens of pipe bombs over the weekend in preparation for a "war" against the UN and the New World Order. The duo was arraigned before federal magistrates in Columbus and Macon. On November 2, 1996, McCranie was indicted in U.S. District Court on two counts of conspiring to use a destructive device and one count of possession of such a device. He was charged with threatening the life of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) supervisor in Macon. He faced a life sentence.

After deliberating for 23 hours, a federal jury announced on November 6, 1996, that it had found him guilty on two of the five counts of conspiracy to use a destructive weapon in a violent crime and possession of illegal explosives. He was acquitted of a second conspiracy count. He was found not guilty of threatening the ATF supervisor. Sentencing was expected to take place within two months. Observers believed that he would receive a maximum of 17 to 22 years. Defense lawyers said they would appeal.

John McCullogh: head of a local roofers union and Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter with close ties to local organized crime who was murdered in December 1980, reportedly by Philadelphia crime boss Philip Testa, who himself died of a pipe bomb in March 1981, probably at the hands of the IRA.

Eric Taylor McDavid: McDavid, age 28, of Foresthill, near Auburn, was one of three Earth Liberation Front members arrested by the FBI on January 13, 2006, in Auburn, 30 miles east of Sacramento, on suspicion of plotting to blow up U.S. Forest Service facilities, cell phone towers, and power-generating facilities throughout northern California. A court appearance was scheduled for January 17.

Harold Eugene McDowell: international businessman who was selling communication equipment to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the early 1980s. He was placed on probation after pleading guilty to one count of conspiring to illegally possess and transport explosives across state lines. Reporters suggested that the material had been intended for the assassination of president Ronald Reagan and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin during the latter's visit to the White House in September 1981. The explosives were placed in a locker the day before Begin arrived. He was listed as an unindicted co-conspirator in the trial of Jordanian-born Abdul-Hafiz Mohammed Nassar.

Ernest Timothy McGhee: birth name of Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis.

Nancy McGovern: see Nancy Hershovitz.

Daniel McGowan: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Ronald J. McIntosh: Vietnam combat pilot who on November 5, 1986, landed a hijacked Aris Helicopter, Ltd. helicopter in the yard of a minimum-security federal correctional institution in Pleasanton/Dublin, 72 kilometers east of San Francisco, and flew off with Samantha Dorinda Lopez, his girlfriend who was serving 50 years for bank robbery and kidnapping in Jacksonville, Florida. McIntosh had been given a bus ticket for a transfer to another prison but just walked away. He rented the helicopter but once in the air pulled a gun on the pilot. The duo was captured on November 15, 1986, while trying to pick up his wedding ring in Citrus Heights, California. On July 17, 1987, he was sentenced to 25 years.

Edmond M. McKee Jr.: would-be hijacker of National Airlines Flight 67, a B727 flying from Tampa to Miami and Melbourne, Florida, on March 7, 1972. The hijacker, born in the Panama Canal Zone, demanded to go to Sweden. The captain talked him out of this, and he was overpowered by a federal marshal. Charges against him were dismissed on July 25, 1973, and he was placed under state supervision. No charges were brought against him by the state.

Kevin Joseph McKinley: arrested on October 12, 1984, and held in West Palm Beach, Florida, for trying to buy a Stinger antiaircraft missile. He said his group of Provisional Irish Republican Army

(IRA) terrorists "was responsible for many bombings without being caught and was responsible for an attempt to assassinate Margaret Thatcher at Brighton." He and three other IRA members were charged with conspiracy and arms export violations.

In other reports, he was arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other IRA members for attempting to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines.

McKinley was also indicted in a case in which four people were arrested on November 11, 1992, taken into custody in New York City, and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, on August 26, 1992. In November 1989, they allegedly had acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson, and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the IRA in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and ordered to Arizona to face charges.

Irene McKinney: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 8, a B747 flying from Los Angeles to New York City on January 28, 1979. She handed the flight attendant a note saying she was "willing to die for the cause, but I don't know what the cause is." She demanded that Charlton Heston, Jack Lemmon, or Lindsay Wagner go to a Trans World Airlines ticket counter in the Los Angeles airport terminal and read a message hidden there on national television. The plane landed at JFK, and she was disarmed by the FBI the next day. She was recently divorced and was distraught over losing custody of her two children.

Peter Gabriel McMullen: former member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army who was denied political asylum by the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on April 26, 1986. He had become a U.K. and U.S. informer after allegedly engaging in terrorist activities during the 1970s. On December 16, 1986, he was arrested by Salt Lake City police in a parking lot outside his suburban apartment. He was deported to Ireland on December 23, 1986, on charges stemming from explosions at British Army barracks in Belfast in 1972 and North Yorkshire in 1974. The former British Army paratrooper and explosives expert was also wanted for the 1979 assassination of Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Jean McNair: one of five Black Panther Party sympathizers who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 841 heading for Miami, Florida, on July 31, 1972. In Miami a $1 million ransom was paid, and the hostages were freed, and the plane went on to Algiers the next day. The money was returned to Delta on August 23, 1972. Four of the hijackers, including McNair, were arrested in Paris on May 28, 1976, for carrying false U.S. passports. They appealed to the French people to turn down a U.S. extradition request because they could not get a fair trial because of racial discrimination. The U.S. extradition request was turned down, and they were ordered to stand trial in France on hijacking charges.

Melvin McNair: one of five Black Panther Party sympathizers who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 841 heading for Miami, Florida, on July 31, 1972. In Miami a $1 million ransom was paid, and the hostages were freed, and the plane went on to Algiers the next day. The money was returned to Delta on August 23, 1972. Four of the hijackers, including McNair, were arrested in Paris on May 28, 1976, for carrying false U.S. passports. They appealed to the French people to turn down a U.S. extradition request because they could not get a fair trial because of racial discrimination. The U.S. extradition request was turned down, and they were ordered to stand trial in France on hijacking charges.

Martin Joseph McNally: hijacker of American Airlines Flight 119, a B727 flying the New York–St. Louis–Tulsa route on June 23, 1972. He carried a machine gun and forced the captain back to St. Louis, where he allowed most of the passengers to depart. While circling St. Louis, he demanded $502,200, plus parachutes and a shovel. The hijacker transferred planes and demanded that the captain fly him to Toronto. En route, he bailed out over Peru, Indiana, but lost the money in the slipstream. He was arrested in Detroit on June 28, 1972. A Polish-born accomplice, Walter J. Petlikowsky, was arrested two days later. McNally was sentenced to two concurrent life terms for aircraft piracy on December 14, 1972.

On May 24, 1978, Barbara Ann Oswald tried to hijack a helicopter from St. Louis to a Marion, Illinois, federal penitentiary to help three inmates escape. She was shot to death by the pilot. She had chartered the Fostaire Helicopter Company Bell 206B Jet Ranger, hoping to free Martin J. McNally and Garrett B. Trapnell, convicted hijackers, and James K. Johnson, a bank robber.

Kenneth Carl McPeek: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 297, a CV880 flying from Detroit to Miami on January 13, 1969. The former mental patient, who was traveling with his ailing son, age 3, was arrested before he could get the plane to Havana.

Justice McQueen: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking.

Nelson McQueen Jr.: also known as Abdul Razzaq.

Megan McRee: American who was deported from Russia, accused of communicating with Islamic extremists and proposing attacks on Hollywood. FBI agents interviewed and released her on January 30, 2003.

Timothy James McVeigh: on April 19, 1995, set off a truck bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 169 people and injuring more than 500. Damage estimates ranged from $750 million to $1 billion. He was arrested on April 21, 1995. He was a member of the right-wing Michigan Militia, which views the U.S. government as the enemy of the common man. He was carrying political documents, including a copy of the Declaration of Independence; material on the raid on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas two years earlier; material on the battles of Lexington and Concord; an antigovernment leaflet; and quotations from political philosophers. He had served in the Army and was decorated for his service as a gunner on a Bradley fighting vehicle in Desert Storm. After returning from the Gulf War, an injury prevented him from successfully competing for a position with the Green Berets. He was discharged as a sergeant on December 31, 1991. He supported himself buying and selling guns as T. Tuttle.

On August 15, 1995, he was arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Ronald L. Howland. He pleaded not guilty to an 11-count indictment that charges he carried out a terrorist attack. A grand jury for-

mally accused him on August 10, 1995. On June 2, 1996, the jury found him guilty on all 11 counts of murder, conspiracy, and using a weapon of mass destruction in the bombing. The jury recommended execution on June 13, 1996. The judge sentenced him to death on August 14, 1996.

On June 18, 1996, the Senate voted 98–0 that he not received military honors at a veterans cemetery.

McVeigh's attorneys appealed on January 16, 1998. On September 8, 1998, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, in a 3–0 ruling, upheld his conviction and death sentence.

On June 11, 2001, an unrepentant McVeigh was executed by chemical injection in front of 24 witnesses and several government officials at the federal penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Yahia Meddah: Algerian asylum-seeker, age 27, arrested in August 1996 by Immigration and Naturalization Service agents on suspicion of involvement in terrorism. Meddah had settled in West Virginia after entering the United States on a false French passport 10 months earlier. He requested political asylum, claiming he faced persecution from Algerian opposition forces, whom he claimed had kidnapped his father and sister and killed many of his relatives.

Human Rights Watch used his case to criticize U.S. treatment of immigration detainees, citing two suicide attempts on his part.

In 1997, an immigration judge denied his asylum request and attempt to stop a deportation order. The judge based his decision in part of secret evidence that he said showed Meddah's "connection with international terrorism."

On October 2, 1998, Meddah climbed over an eight-foot fence in a recreation area of Miami's Windmoor psychiatric hospital and fled to Canada.

La Medica: alias of Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo.

Tehar Medjadi: alias of Ahmed Ressam.

Colum Meehan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Eamon Meehan: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

Youssef Samir Megahed: one of two Egyptian students, age 21, from the University of South Florida in Tampa who on August 4, 2007, were stopped for speeding in their 2000 Toyota Camry near a Navy base in Goose Creek, South Carolina. They were jailed after authorities discovered explosives in the car's trunk. The matériel included a mixture of fertilizer, kitty litter, and sugar; 20 feet of fuse cord; and a box of .22 caliber bullets. On August 31, they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of carrying explosive materials across state lines. One of them faced terrorist-related charges of demonstrating how to use pipe bomb explosives, including the use of remote-controlled toys, to the other. The duo claimed they were going to the beach with fireworks purchased from Wal-Mart. With federal charges in place, state charges were expected to be dismissed as of September 4.

Authorities later determined that Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed, the second student, had posted on YouTube a 12-minute video on how to use a remote-controlled toy car to set off a bomb. His computer had bomb-making files in a folder called "Bomb Shock."

On December 1, 2007, Mohamed said in a defense filing that the explosives were cheap "sugar rocket" fireworks he had made that would travel only a few feet. On January 31, 2008, the FBI announced that the items were low-grade fireworks.

But prosecutors countered on February 5, 2008, that the FBI report had been mischaracterized and that the items met the U.S. legal definition of explosives.

On June 13, 2008, driver Mohamed agreed to plead guilty to a federal charge of providing material support to terrorists. Prosecutors agreed to drop the other charges. Megahed still faced charges of illegally transporting explosives and possession of a destructive device.

Gabriel Megahey: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporter who on July 22, 1983, was sentenced to two to seven years for plotting to smuggle guns, explosives, and surface-to-air missiles from New York to the IRA in Northern Ireland. The contraband was seized in May 1982 before its planned shipment.

'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi: variants Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, Abd al Basset al Megrahi; aliases Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed, Mr. Baset, Ahmed Khalifa Abdusamad. Libyan intelligence officer charged on November 14, 1991, by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., with 193 felony counts in the bombing of Pam Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed. He was accused of planting and detonating the bomb and was believed to be in Libya. On December 7, 1988, he had bought clothing and an umbrella and put them in a suitcase. He and Fhimah allegedly obtained Air Malta luggage tags to route the bomb-rigged suitcase as unaccompanied luggage on an Air Malta flight to Frankfurt. The suitcase was transferred to Pan American World Airways Flight 103A and, on arrival in London, was put on Pan Am Flight 103, which blew up 38 minutes after departing for New York.

The U.S. indictment included 189 counts for killing the 189 U.S. citizens, plus conspiracy, putting a destructive device on a U.S. civil aircraft resulting in death, destroying a U.S. civil aircraft with an explosive device, and destroying a vehicle in foreign commerce. The United Kingdom issued a similar arrest warrant. The United States and United Kingdom twice demanded his extradition from Libya, which Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi twice refused. On December 8, 1991, Libya announced it would try al-Megrahi and deliver the death penalty if he was found guilty. But the Libyan foreign minister said the government did not think he was guilty. The same was true of his accomplice Lamen Khalifa Fhimah.

On April 5, 1999, Libya turned al-Megrahi and Fhimah and over to UN officials. They were charged in English and Arabic with murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and violations of international aviation security laws. On May 3, 2000, the defendants pleaded not guilty. On January 31, 2001, the court found al-Megrahi guilty but acquitted Fhimah. He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 20 years. He lost an appeal on March 14, 2002. On June 28, 2007, the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission announced that he may have "suffered a miscarriage of justice" in being convicted for the bombing and granted his request for an appeal before a panel of five appellate judges in Edinburgh.

Abd al Basset al Megrahi: variant of 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi: variant of Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi.

Felix Melgar Antel: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Julio Lazaro Mena Perez: one of two hijackers of Northeast Airlines Flight 43, a B727 flying from Boston to Miami on August 14, 1969, and diverted to Havana. As of 1979, the duo remained fugitives from a Massachusetts federal grand jury indictment handed down on November 14, 1969.

Fred Mendez: Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) member who was arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges. Bond was set at $2 million.

Radhames Mendez Vargas: spokesperson for the 12th of January Liberation Movement kidnappers of Barbara Hutchison, U.S. Information Service director in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on September 27, 1974. The group then seized the Venezuelan Consulate, holding seven more hostages. Mendez demanded $1 million from the United States and the release of 38 political prisoners. Mendez was a convicted hijacker who had been released from prison in 1974.

Mujahid Abdulqaadir Menepta: American arrested in Norman, Oklahoma, and held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Omar Merida: one of two Mariel refugees who on July 2, 1983, hijacked Pan American World Airways Flight 378 en route from Miami to Orlando and diverted it to Havana, where they were arrested.

Jose Elbert Merino: on July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider the extradition request for him. He was somehow involved in the April 19 Movement of Colombia takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, in Colombia.

Verne Jay Merrell: one of three men arrested on October 8, 1996, near Yakima, Washington, and held without bail for several bank robberies and bombings. He was convicted of conspiracy, interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, and possession of hand grenades. (See also Charles Barbee.)

Akram Meshal: variant Akram Mishal. Former project and grants director of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the nation's largest Muslim charity—and cousin of Khalid Meshal, Hamas political bureau leader. Meshal was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against HLF, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Abdel Ghani Meskini: alias Eduardo Rocha. On March 18, 2000, prosecutors charged him, age 31, with aiding Ahmed Ressam's foiled December 15, 1999, attempt to smuggle explosives into the United States from Canada. He was arrested in Brooklyn on December 30, 1999, when police found Ressam's phone number in his pocket. The New York resident pleaded not guilty in January 2000 to charges of providing and concealing support for Ressam. He was indicted in 2000 for conspiring with Mokhtar Haouari since October 1997 to support members and associates of a terrorist group. The six-count indictment charged that they provided and concealed material support to terrorists, transferred fraudulent ID documents, and trafficked in and used fraudulent bank and charge cards. A federal judge set an April 17, 2001, trial date. On March 7, 2001, he pleaded guilty in a Manhattan court to charges that he had aided the effort to smuggle explosives into the United States and agreed to testify against other suspects. He faced 105 years in prison.

Charles Frank Metel: alias of Rudi Siegfried Kuno Kreitlow.

Alice Louise Metzinger: alias of Katherine Ann Power.

Stanislas Meyerhoff: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million

in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. On May 19, 2006, Oregon indicted four environmental extremists, including Meyerhoff, age 28, of Charlottesville, for the 1998 Earth Liberation Front firebombing at a Vail ski resort that led to $12 million in damages to a mountain lodge, two restaurants, and other buildings and ski lifts. Meyerhoff was in custody in Oregon. Meyerhoff and others had been named in an earlier Oregon indictment for conspiracy for similar attacks in Oregon, California, and Wyoming. The ELF had attacked Vail because it was expanding into potential habitat of the endangered lynx.

Lawrence David Meyers: self-employed publisher, age 56, arrested by the Secret Service on August 14, 2000, at his Santa Monica, California, apartment. He was believed to have phoned in bomb threats to the Democratic National Convention and a newspaper. He claimed he had placed bombs at Staples Center and the *Record-Gazette* newspaper office in Banning, California. No bombs were found. Meyers claimed membership in the American Revolutionary Party. He was arraigned in federal court on August 18 on two felony counts of maliciously making a telephonic threat to damage or destroy property by explosive. U.S. Magistrate Judge Carla Woehrle permitted Meyers to be freed on $100,000 bond provided he wear an electronic monitoring device until his September 11 hearing.

Mohammad El-Mezain: first chairman and later endowment director of the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the nation's largest Muslim charity—and cousin of Mousa Abu Marzook, Hamas political bureau chief. El-Mezain was among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against HLF, charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates in the West Bank and Gaza. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, Dallas jurors acquitted him of most charges and deadlocked on the rest. The judge declared a mistrial. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer: variant Gazhi Ibrahim Abu Maizar. Arrested with two other people on July 31, 1997, by New York police and federal agents who seized five powerful bombs after a dawn shootout in a Brooklyn apartment at 248 Fourth Avenue. The detainees had planned to blow up transportation facilities, including the subway system in New York City. As police entered the apartment, one man ran toward a bomb. Although police fired, he threw one of several detonating switches. A second man was shot while moving toward the bomb. Abu Mezer, age 23, told police how to render the bombs harmless and how they were to be used against the subway system's Atlantic Avenue station and a commuter bus. Both terrorists were hospitalized.

Investigators discovered papers in which Abu Mezer identified himself in an application for political asylum, claiming that he had been arrested in Israel for "being a member of a known terrorist organization." His relatives in Hebron, West Bank, said he had been arrested once during the 1987–1993 intifada after a clash between teen stone throwers and Israeli soldiers. He was released without charges after a few days. His brother claimed that he had served on the Palestinian negotiating team that reached the last major accord with Israel in September 1995. He claimed that his brother supported the peace process and admired the United States.

On August 12, 1997, FBI investigators suggested that the duo was setting up a hoax designed to extort money from the U.S. State Department's Heroes antiterrorism rewards program. A New York judge issued a permanent order of detention and scheduled a court hearing for August 14. Defense lawyers did not request bail. On August 29, the two were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York for plotting to set off a pipe bomb in the subway. They faced life in prison if convicted

of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction. Arraignment was expected within the fortnight. The trial began on July 6, 1998. On July 23, 1998, the jury found him guilty of plotting to blow up the subway station.

Khalid al-Midhar: variant of Khalid Almihdhar.

Guillermo Miguel: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate; with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba; and with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Samuel Ignatius Millar: undocumented immigrant from Ireland with Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) ties arrested on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being IRA supporters. He had spent six years in prison in the 1970s and 1980s for explosives and firearms convictions in Ireland. In 1984, he was refused a U.S. visa because of his criminal background but was smuggled into the United States by fellow detainee Thomas F. O'Connor. Millar drove a van whose tire tracks corresponded with those found at the scene of the crime. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property. On September 18, 2003, long after the statute of limitations had run out, the IRA veteran wrote in his memoir *On the Brinks* that he had been involved in the Brinks robbery.

Jerry Richard Mills: hijacker of a Western Airlines B707 flying from Honolulu to Denver on August 20, 1977, and diverted to Salt Lake City. He demanded to be met by police and was held pending an appearance before a magistrate. The FBI considered the incident a hijacking.

Raphael Minichiello: Italian-born lance corporal and high school dropout who had served in 28 combat missions in Vietnam with the Second Battalion, 9th Marines of the 3rd Division, where he was awarded the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. He hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 85, a B707 on the Baltimore–St. Louis–Kansas City–Los Angeles–San Francisco run on November 1, 1969, diverting it to Italy. He was AWOL from Camp Pendleton, where he was facing charges of theft from the post exchange. He eventually was arrested at the Sanctuary of Divine Love 10 miles south of Rome. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York on November 7, 1969, on charges that could result in life in prison. He was sentenced in an Italian court to seven and one-half years, later reduced to three and one-half years with two years commuted. He was released on May 1, 1971. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive from U.S. justice.

Zahed Ahmed Mir: roommate in Fairfax, Virginia, of Amal Kasi, a Pakistani who shot to death two people and wounded three others outside CIA Headquarters in Langley, Virginia, on January 25, 1993. Mir had a temporary work permit and had planned to leave the United States the week of February 10, 1993, but changed his ticket to February 9, leading police to suspect that he was planning to flee the United States. That night a General District Court judge held a hearing; Mir was required to surrender his passport, stay in Virginia, and be monitored through an electronic device.

Mir had worked at airport newsstands for two years. Late in 1992, he began working as a security guard at Dulles Airport, handling metal detectors and X-ray video screens for Argent Bright International Services. Kasi had used Mir's credit card to buy via mail order a bulletproof vest. Mir had used a fake name of Zahed Mohamood Khawaja. He had also accompanied Kasi to purchase an AK-47. Federal prosecutors in Alexandria filed a criminal

complaint charging Mir with a single count of filing a fraudulent resident application and lying to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) officials about his identity and U.S. work history. He was held under a rarely used Virginia law that allows police to detain material witnesses if it is impossible to ensure their appearance in court. On April 26, 1993, he was convicted in Alexandria, Virginia, of perjury and filing false statements when he lied to INS officials to obtain residence and work permits in 1988.

On January 24, 1994, he requested political asylum in the United States.

Patrick E. Miranda: would-be hijacker of a Trans World Airlines B707 flying from New York to Denver on January 10, 1971. It was unclear where he wanted to go; some reports said Las Vegas. A flight attendant talked him out of his attempt, and he was arrested upon landing in Denver. He was sentenced to life in prison pending a mental exam.

Mohammed Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers who had worked in real estate in Los Angeles and who were arrested on October 2, 2001, as security risks.. They had been released in 2000 but were rearrested in 2001. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that their ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group was inconclusive. Two immigration judges had said that the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran. But they did not qualify for political asylum because they had lied on their applications in 1999. The government sought to deport them to a third country for other violations. In February 2005, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement offered to free them if they agreed not to travel more than 35 miles from home or talk to anyone with a criminal or terrorist background. They balked, citing the First Amendment. On March 17, 2005, the United States released the four Mirmehdi brothers. The government agreed to ease restrictions on their movements in Los Angeles. The four—Mohammed, 34; Mohsen, 37; Mojtaba, 41; and Mostafa, 45—had been held in the Terminal Island jail near Long Beach. They were represented by attorney Marc Van Der Hout.

Mohsen Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers arrested on October 2, 2001. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges said the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran, but they did not qualify for political asylum because they had lied on their applications in 1999. (See also Mohammed Mirmehdi.)

Mojtaba Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers arrested on October 2, 2001. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges said the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran, but they did not qualify for political asylum because they had lied on their applications in 1999. (See also Mohammed Mirmehdi.)

Mostafa Mirmehdi: one of four Iranian brothers arrested on October 2, 2001.This brother was in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks. On August 24, 2004, the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals ruled that ties to the Mujaheddin-e Khalq Iranian terrorist group were inconclusive. Two immigration judges said the brothers would be persecuted if forced to return to Iran, but they did not qualify for political asylum because they had lied on their applications in 1999. (See also Mohammed Mirmehdi.)

M. Yaqub Mirza: financier with a doctorate in physics from the University of Texas who led the SAAR Foundation in Herndon, Virginia, which was raided on March 20, 2002, by federal agents from 10 agencies who swooped down on 14 sites across northern Virginia, including Herndon, Falls Church, and Leesburg, at 10:30 A.M., seizing boxes of documents in Operation Green Quest, an investigation of terrorist funding led by the Treasury

Department. Most of the sites had links to the Middle East, and numerous Arab and Islamic groups complained of discrimination. No arrests were made, and none of the businesses were closed down.

Goran Mise: one of three Slavs who had planned to hijack an American Trans-International Airways charter DC10 flying from Cleveland to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, on August 20, 1973, and divert it to South Africa or Rhodesia, where they then planned to demand $1 million for the safe release of 340 Slovenian and northwest Croatian emigrants and 10 crew members on the plane. The plan fell apart at Brnik Airport two hours before the plane even landed so the trio could board it. A local citizen noticed the machine gun–carrying trio acting suspiciously and warned local officials. A fourth hijacker was supposed to join the trio, but the group could not locate him. On the night before their attempt, the group had broken into an arms depot and stolen four machineguns, a revolver, and ammunition. After being spotted, two of them escaped into the woods but were captured two hours later.

Khalid Al-Mitari: Kuwaiti held as of November 2001 by U.S. authorities in connection with their 9/11 investigations.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan Moayad: variant of Mouyad.

Hendrik Moebus: convicted neo-Nazi fugitive, age 24, arrested on August 26, 2000, by U.S. marshals in Lewisburg, West Virginia, 20 miles from the 200-acre property of white separatist William Pierce, author of *The Turner Diaries,* which had inspired Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh. As a minor, Moebus had been convicted in Germany in 1994 with two accomplices for luring and strangling a "non-Aryan" teen. He violated the terms of his 1998 parole by giving Nazi salutes, attending right-wing meetings, and suggesting that the kidnapping and murder he was convicted of were not really crimes. He entered the United States through Seattle using his real name in December 1999, while a German arrest warrant was pending. He began using an alias and had assistance from several people. He visited Richmond, Virginia, and parts of Ohio, and landed in West Virginia, where he lived in a building on the Pierce compound; Pierce founded the National Alliance White supremacist group. Moebus was arrested after having been driven out of the Pierce compound. No weapons were found in the vehicle.

Otoman A. Mohamad: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Abdulla Hassan Mohamed: Mohamed, age 31, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; Mohamed was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Ahmad Yusuf Mohamed: Sudanese UN diplomat whose expulsion was demanded by the United States on April 10, 1996, for his involvement with the World Trade Center bombing on February 26, 1993, as well as the group that was arrested on June 24, 1993, for plotting to bomb several New York City landmarks, including the UN building, and for planning to assassinate Egyptian president Husni Mubarak during a visit to the United States.

Ahmed Abdellatif Sherif Mohamed: variant Mohamed Ahmed. One of two Egyptian students,

age 24, from the University of South Florida in Tampa who on August 4, 2007, were stopped for speeding in their 2000 Toyota Camry near a Navy base in Goose Creek, South Carolina. They were jailed after authorities discovered explosives in the car's trunk. The matériel included a mixture of fertilizer, kitty litter, and sugar; 20 feet of fuse cord; and a box of .22 caliber bullets. On August 31, they were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of carrying explosive materials across state lines. One of them faced terrorist-related charges of demonstrating how to use pipe bomb explosives, including the use of remote-controlled toys, to the other. The duo claimed they were going to the beach with fireworks purchased from Wal-Mart. With federal charges in place, state charges were expected to be dismissed as of September 4.

Authorities later determined that Mohamed had posted on YouTube a 12-minute video on how to use a remote-controlled toy car to set off a bomb. His computer had bomb-making files in a folder called "Bomb Shock."

On December 1, 2007, Mohamed said in a defense filing that the explosives were cheap "sugar rocket" fireworks he had made that would travel only a few feet. On January 31, 2008, the FBI announced that the items were low-grade fireworks. But prosecutors countered on February 5, 2008, that the FBI report had been mischaracterized and that the items met the U.S. legal definition of explosives. On June 13, 2008, Mohamed agreed to plead guilty to a federal charge of providing material support to terrorists. Prosecutors agreed to drop the other charges. The fellow former student with whom he had been arrested, Youssef Samir Megahed, still faced charges of illegally transporting explosives and possession of a destructive device. On June 18, 2008, Mohamed pleaded guilty. He faced up to 15 years when his sentencing came up in September 2008.

Ali A. Mohamed: alias Abu Omar. On October 30, 1998, the *New York Times* reported that on September 11, 1998, federal prosecutors had filed sealed charges against the former Army sergeant, age 46 and a native of Egypt, who was in custody at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York. Mohamed had served for three years at the U.S. Army's Special Forces base in Fort Bragg, North Carolina and was a former major in the Egyptian Army.

He had been granted a visa to the United States in 1985 and eventually became a U.S. citizen. He joined the U.S. Army in 1986 and traveled frequently to New York, where he trained Islamic militants in basic military techniques. Some members of the group were later convicted of the New York subway bombing conspiracy and the World Trade Center bombing. He also made at least two trips to Afghanistan to train rebel commanders in military tactics. He established ties with bin Laden's organization in 1991 and obtained false documents for the group. He assisted with logistical tasks, including bin Laden's 1991 move to Sudan. He was honorably discharged in 1989 and lived for much of the 1990s in California. He was represented by attorney James Roth.

A witness at the 1995 New York subway bomb plot trial testified that Mohamed had traveled to New York while on active duty to provide military training to Muslims preparing to fight Soviets in Afghanistan. Students included El Sayyid A. Nosair, who killed Meir Kahane. Sometime in the 1990s, Mohamed became involved in the al Qaeda group. On May 19, 1999, federal officials indicted Mohamed on charges of training bin Laden's terrorists and Islamic militants implicated in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

On October 20, 2000, he pleaded guilty in a New York federal court to conspiring with bin Laden in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He pleaded guilty to five criminal felony counts, including conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim Americans in connection with terrorist acts, and to conspiracy to destroy U.S. defense facilities. He had been scheduled to go on trial in January 2001.

He told U.S. District Judge Leonard B. Sand that in 1993 he had briefed bin Laden after scout-

ing possible U.S., U.K., French, and Israeli terrorist targets in Kenya. He had put together a study replete with sketches and photos. The U.S. Embassy in Nairobi was included. He trained members of al Qaeda in the early 1990s. He also arranged a meeting in Sudan between bin Laden and the leader of Hizballah. He said he was involved with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad before he joined the army. He taught Muslim culture at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He faced a life sentence but could get substantial time off for his cooperation.

Binyam Mohamed: Ethiopian detainee and U.K. resident held at Guantánamo who was believed part of a "North American support cell" that sent money, recruits, and other forms of support overseas to assist in a global jihad. Mohamed had lived in the United States as a teen for a few years before moving to the United Kingdom in 1994. In May 2001, unemployed, he turned up in Afghanistan, hoping that the Taliban's antidrug policy would help him get off his drug habit. Prosecutors said he trained at al Qaeda camps. He was detained at Karachi's airport in Pakistan in April 2002, planning on flying back to the United Kingdom on a false U.K. passport. At his hearing in 2004 before the Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo, he said he had received paramilitary training in Afghanistan on how to falsify documents and encode phone numbers in preparation for going to fight in Chechnya. Prosecutors said he agreed to rent apartments inside large buildings in the United States, fill them with natural gas, and set them off with timers. He was also alleged to have been trained, along with Jose Padilla, by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed in how to spray nightclubs with cyanide. In December 2005, he was referred to the military commission in Guantánamo on accusation of conspiring with Jose Padilla to set off a radioactive device in the United States. The charge sheet said he and Padilla had met in Pakistan after 9/11 to study how to build a dirty bomb at which time they discussed such an attack with al Qaeda leaders and agreed to blow up buildings. The charges were dismissed after the June 2006 Supreme Court ruling that the current system of military commissions was unconstitutional. Pentagon prosecutors linked him to Abu Zubaydah and Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. In 2008, he was 29. On June 5, 2008, a U.K. judge ordered a hearing as to whether the British government had to turn over evidence to the defense, led by attorney Clive Stafford Smith.

Foiad Hussain Mohamed: Mohamed, age 25, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Hussein Ahmed Mohamed: Mohamed, age 65, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Khalfan Khamis Mohamed: alias Zahran Nassor Maulid. Once-fugitive Tanzanian, 24, against whom, on December 16, 1998, the U.S. District Court in Manhattan issued a 238-count indictment in the August 7, 1998, truck bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. Mohamed had met with three co-conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998 to plan for the bombing, and he took photos of the embassy from a nearby Suzuki Samurai after the bombing. The charges carried the death penalty. The State Department announced a $5 million reward for his capture, similar to the $5 million reward for bin Laden's arrest, and circulated posters

printed in English, Arabic, French, Dhari, and Baluchi at all of its diplomatic facilities. The State Department also announced that it would advertise the reward on the Internet.

On October 8, 1999, Mohamed, whose house was used as a bomb factory, and who had been arrested in South Africa on October 5, 1999, was charged in federal court in New York on charges of murder and conspiracy in the two bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998. He pleaded not guilty. He had been living in Cape Town since a few days after the bombs went off. Mary Jo White, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, said that he was the first person in custody believed to have had "direct operational responsibility" in the Tanzanian bombing. He had rented a house in Dar es Salaam that was used as the bomb factory and base of operations. He was also charged with purchasing the white Suzuki Samurai that was used as a utility vehicle by the killers. The alias that Mohamed used in South Africa, Zahran Nassor Maulid, was the same alias he used to apply for a Tanzanian passport in May 1998.

On November 2, 2000, he and Mamdouh Mahmud Salim stabbed a guard's eye with a sharp object at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in New York. The guard lost his eye, and the implement penetrated the guard's brain.

On May 29, 2001, the jury found the defendants in the Tanzanian bombing case guilty of all 302 counts against him. He was found guilty of conspiracy and murder and faced the death penalty.

Manhal Ben Mohamed: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. The Falls Church, Virginia, resident was a Manara travel agent. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between $25,000 and $50,000 for the Moroccan citizen. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Samir Ait Mohamed: Algerian, age 32, accused of helping Ahmed Ressam, who had been arrested on December 15, 1999, while transporting explosives across the Canada–U.S. border. On November 15, 2001, U.S. authorities served an extradition warrant for Mohamed, who had been held in Canadian custody in Vancouver since July 28, 2001, for immigration violations. Charges against him had been sealed in October. A criminal complaint was made public on November 15, accusing him of trying to get two hand grenades and a machine gun with a suppressor so that Ressam could raise money for a Los Angeles attack via bank robberies. He was also accused of working with Mokhtar Haouari to obtain a "credit card with an alias for Ressam's use in connection with his planned terrorist operation and jihad work," according to the indictment. Court papers said that Mohamed provided Ressam with a 9-mm semiautomatic pistol with a suppressor, knowing Ressam planned to conduct a terrorist attack in the United States. He was charged with two counts of conspiracy to commit international terrorism and faced a life sentence. On November 29, 2001, the FBI released a document in Canada that said that he had aimed to get "genuine" Canadian passports to permit a "team of terrorists" to enter the United States. He was to have obtained passports from "an individual working inside" the passport agency. In 1999, he sent four passports to Germany. The recipients had all trained with Ressam at a camp in Afghanistan. Mohamed used a fake French passport in 1991 to move from Algeria to Germany, where he requested political asylum. He was indicted on December 12, 2001, in New York on charges of getting weapons for Ressam.

Yasim Abdi Mohamed: Mohamed, age 24, of Toronto, was named in the case in which 17 peo-

ple were arrested in a Toronto sting operation on June 2, 2006. They were charged under Canada's antiterrorism laws with belonging to a terrorist group, running training camps, and smuggling guns and ammunition across the border. Mohamed had moved to Canada from Somalia. He was charged with importing 3 guns and 182 rounds of ammunition intended for use in terrorist activities. He was serving time in Kingston, Canada, for trying to smuggle weapons from the United States in August 2005. (See also Shareef Abdelhaleen.)

Ali Mohammed: in 2000, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad member told a U.S. court he had surveilled and photographed the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi at the direction of Osama bin Laden, who used one of the photos to determine where the truck bomb should go on August 7, 1998.

Ashraf Mohammed: arrested on July 22, 1993, in connection with the plot broken up by the FBI on June 24, 1993, of individuals charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; they were also charged with planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY); Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn; UN secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. On July 22, 1993, Mohammed was arrested at the Wildwood, New Jersey, beachfront Sea Wolf Inn and charged with harboring a fugitive, Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh, his longtime friend. They were ordered held without bail. His wife had registered for the room under an assumed Hispanic name.

Azam Mohammed: alias of Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf.

Benjamin Ahmed Mohammed: associate of Jose Padilla who was arrested in Pakistan in May 2002. He and Padilla were fingered in April by al Qaeda detainee Abu Zubayda. (See also Jose Padilla.)

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed: alias Fouad Mohammed. Mohamed, a Comoran in his late twenties as of October 2001, circa five feet four inches and 130 pounds, trained with bin Laden in Afghanistan and leader al Qaeda branch in Kenya. He was charged with planning the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. He was listed in October 2001 as one of the FBI's 22 Most Wanted Terrorists. He was linked to four people charged on June 23, 2003, by the Kenyan government in the November 28, 2002, suicide bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Kenya in which 16 died and 80 were injured. He speaks French, Arabic, and English. He carries a Kenyan passport. He taught at an Islamic school in Lamu, Kenya, under the alias Abdul Karim. He is married to Mohamed Kubwa's half-sister, Amina. Kubwa was charged in the November 28, 2002, attacks. Mohammad was believed to have been killed on January 8, 2007, when the United States conducted an air strike on Badmadow island off southern Somalia.

Fouad Mohammed: alias of Fazul Abdallah Muhammad.

Hilal Mohammed: Jordanian living in Brooklyn detained as an accomplice of Rashad Baz, a Brooklyn resident who on March 1, 1994, fired on a convoy of Hasidic Jewish students on Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive near the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, injuring 14 rabbinical students in a van. Officials said Mohammed had helped Baz dispose of the guns and the car. He worked at a Brooklyn taxi service that employed Baz. Bail was set at $20,000. He pleaded not guilty on March 29.

Mazen Mokhtar: Egyptian-born imam and political activist who operated two Web sites in 2004 described by the Justice Department as "more operational" than scholarly. Mokhtar is the imam at the Masjid al-Huda mosque in New Brunswick,

New Jersey. His lawyer denied that his client was a terrorist.

Patrick Moley: of New York and one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, and taken into custody in New York City and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson on August 26, 1992. They allegedly, in November 1989, had acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and ordered to Arizona to face charges. His bail was set at $1 million. He faced 55 years in prison. His brother, Seamus, was also indicted but was already serving time in prison in connection with another conspiracy.

Seamus Moley: Irishman arrested on January 12, 1990, in West Palm Beach with four other Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members for attempted to buy a Stinger for $50,000 from undercover agents. The four were charged with conspiracy to possess destructive arms, possession of a destructive device, and violations of the Neutrality Law and Arms Export Control Act. They faced 25 years in prison and $750,000 in fines. He was alleged to have paid the money for the Stinger. He was the brother of Patrick Moley, one of four people arrested on November 11, 1992, and taken into custody in New York City and then indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson on August 26, 1992. In November 1989 the four allegedly had acquired 2,900 detonators from Ireco, Inc., a federally licensed explosives manufacturer based in Tucson, and then shipped them in a cardboard box by Greyhound bus to New York. One individual took the boxes on to Toronto, where they were mailed on December 13, 1989, to the IRA in Northern Ireland. Some of the detonators were used in bombings in Northern Ireland between January 1991 and June 1992. On November 17, 1992, the four were ordered held on a total of $6.5 million bail and ordered to Arizona to face charges. Seamus was also indicted in the case.

Reverend Patrick Moloney: Melchite priest, age 61, arrested on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters. He was born in Ireland and ordained in 1977 in the Eastern Church under papal authority. He had founded a halfway house on Manhattan's Lower East Side. He believed in the "theology of action." He and his brother John were arrested in 1980 when they attempted to smuggle weapons into Ireland from the United States. The brother was convicted; the priest was not prosecuted. His father had fought for Irish independence at the beginning of the century. He was jailed for five days during a visit to Ireland 10 years prior to his arrest on suspicion of smuggling arms to the IRA. No charges were filed. He frequently attended U.S. meetings of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm. He baptized the children of Samuel Ignatius Millar, who was also arrested.

On November 17, 1993, a federal magistrate ruled that he could be freed on $1 million bail, which was paid on November 20. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property. On February 28, 1995, a federal judge in Rochester sentenced him to four years in jail—he could have received five years—for his role in the robbery.

Yousef Magied Molqi: Palestinian convicted of killing Leon Klinghoffer, 69, a wheelchair-bounded Jewish American who was murdered and thrown overboard in the takeover of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship on October 7, 1985, in Greece. On February 25, 1996, Molqi, 34, disappeared

during a prison furlough at a church-run shelter in Prato, near Florence, Italy. He was scheduled to return to Rebibbia Prison in Rome at the end of his 12-day pass. He was serving a 30-year term but had been permitted release four times earlier. On March 13, 1996, Italy offered a "substantial" reward for his arrest. The U.S. Department of State offered a $2 million reward and resettlement in the United States for informants and their families.

On March 22, 1996, Spanish Civil Guard detectives, aided by Italian police, arrested him in Estepona. On December 4, 1996, Spain extradited him to Italy, which put him back in a Rome prison cell.

Samir al-Monla: Former Care International president, age 50, who was one of three former leaders of the organization convicted on January 11, 2008, in Boston on federal tax and fraud charges for using tax exemption to hide support for religious militants and overseas terrorists since the organization's creation in 1993. The trio was charged with making false statements and with tax code violations and conspiracy to defraud the government. He faced 10 to 19 years. The prosecution noted Monla's meetings with Afghan warlord Gulbadeen Hekmatyar, who had been designated by the State Department to be a global terrorist. The group had been deemed the successor to the al-Kifah Refugee Center, which allegedly was tied to the bombers of the World Trade Center in February 1993.

Said Monsour: Moroccan identified by the FBI in 1995 as one of seven men with ties to Hamas and the Islamic group that helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center bombing. He had lived in Denmark since 1984 and had hosted blind radical sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman when he visited Denmark in 1990. He was believed to be a European organizer for the Islamic Group, whose spiritual leader is Sheik Rahman.

Walter Leroy Moody Jr.: he was questioned in the December 16, 1989, package bomb death of U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert S. Vance, former head of the Alabama Democratic Party. On July 10, 1990, the self-employed mail-order consultant from Rex, Georgia, and his wife were held on conspiracy, obstruction of justice, subornation of perjury, bribery of a witness, and tampering with a witness. On November 7, 1990, a federal grand jury in Atlanta handed down a 70-count indictment, charging him with sending the package bomb that killed Vance and the one that killed Savannah, Georgia, Alderman Robert E. Robinson on December 18, 1989. He was also charged with sending two identical bombs to the NAACP offices in Jacksonville, Florida, and to the U.S. courthouse in Atlanta and with sending letters threatening to assassinate 17 other federal judges, to murder two other NAACP leaders, and to release a "high concentration" of poisonous chemical compounds over densely populated areas. He was also charged with sending a tear gas bomb to the NAACP Atlanta offices in August 1989 and, in the death of Robinson, with transporting explosive material with intent to kill. If convicted on all counts, he faced seven life terms, plus 385 years in prison and $16.9 million in fines.

Moody had attended John Marshall School of Law in Atlanta in the late 1960s. In 1972, he was convicted of possessing a pipe bomb that went off in his home and injured his ex-wife. He served two years of a five-year prison sentence. He filed three motions of appeal of his conviction that were denied by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, the court on which Vance sat.

On November 8, 1990, he refused to enter a plea in the bombing case. In December 1990, he was convicted on 13 counts of obstruction of justice, perjury, and witness tampering and was awaiting sentencing. On January 4, 1991, he pleaded not guilty in his second arraignment before a federal magistrate. On January 28, 1991, the Justice Department announced the return of a superseding indictment, handed up by a federal grand jury in Atlanta, that added interstate transportation of firearms and obstruction of justice to the previous 70 counts. He was convicted in 1991 on obstruction of justice. On June 27, 1991, the jury found

him guilty on all 71 remaining counts. On August 20, 1991, U.S. District Judge Edward Evitt sentenced him to seven life terms plus 400 years with no possibility of parole. Moody was also ordered to pay $4,254 as restitution to Vance's estate and $6,916 to Robinson's estate, with smaller amounts to the two NAACP branches. He was also to pay $3,550 to a crime victims' fund. On November 5, 1996, a state court jury convicted him in the mail-bomb death of U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert S. Vance. The jury called for the death penalty for Moody, who was already serving seven life sentences without parole. On February 10, 1997, Judge William Rhea announced at the Jefferson County Circuit Court that he had sentenced Moody to die in the electric chair. Moody accused the judge of being part of a conspiracy against him. An appeal was automatic under Alabama law.

Bagher Moomeney: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. Moomeney was to take the weapons to Iran. On February 25, 1980, Moomeney pleaded guilty to placing guns on a common carrier. On April 10, 1980, a federal judge gave him a suspended sentence and told him to leave the country "with reasonable haste."

Edward F. Moore: Moore, age 52, of Lavalette, West Virginia, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

On May 29, 1997, he pleaded guilty to possession of a bomb he had made during a March 24, 1996, militia training session. He had made the bomb using ammonium nitrate and nitromethane racing fuel. Prosecutors dropped the charge of conspiracy to manufacture explosives. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Sara Jane Moore: fired a pistol at president Gerald Ford as he was entering his limo in San Francisco, California, on September 22, 1975.

Majed Moqed: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 22, who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 77, a B757 headed from Washington's Dulles International Airport to Los Angeles with 64 people, including 4 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The hijackers, armed with box cutters and knives, forced the passengers and crew to the back of the plane. The plane made a hairpin turn over Ohio and Kentucky and flew back to Washington, D.C., with its transponder turned off. It headed full throttle toward the White House but made a 270-degree turn at the last minute and crashed at 9:40 A.M. into the Pentagon in northern Virginia. The plane hit the helicopter landing pad adjacent to the Pentagon and slid into the west face, cutting a 35-foot wedge through the building's E, D, C, and B rings between corridors 4 and 5.

Ricardo "Monkey" Morales: anti-Castro Cuban exile who was shot dead from behind with a .32 pistol fired by a patron at the Cherries bar in Key Biscayne, Florida, on December 20, 1982. Morales claimed that he had helped plan and carry out the 1976 bombing of a Cubana airliner in which 73 people died near Barbados and that he had been an officer of the Venezuelan DISIP intelligence service when he provided the C-4 explosive used in the blast. He said he had built and planted bombs for anti-Castro activists in Miami.

William Morales: on July 12, 1978, a bomb exploded in a Queens, New York, apartment being used as a Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National

Liberation (FALN) bomb factory, blowing off both hands and part of the face of Morales, the bomb maker. Police suggested he might have been the same William Morales who in 1975 had been a member of the National Commission on Hispanic Affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an organization that may have had links to the FALN. He was later sentenced to 99 years on state and federal explosives and weapons charges but escaped the next year from New York's Bellevue Hospital, where he was being fitted for artificial hands. Two New York policemen died while trying to apprehend him. When captured in 1983, Morales confessed that he had been planning to bomb a conference of U.S. and Mexican congressmen in Puebla. On June 25, 1988, ignoring a long-pending U.S. extradition request, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda allowed his release after he had served five years of an eight-year sentence for the May 28, 1983, murder of a policeman in a shootout in Puebla. On June 27, 1988, he was sent to Cuba. The United States recalled ambassador Charles J. Pilliod Jr. for consultations, noting that Morales was implicated in more than 50 bombings.

William Moravcik: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Claude Morency: one of three Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) members arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970. They were planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess. The Place Fleury laborer, 19, faced 20 charges, including intending to explode bombs and kidnap Burgess.

Jose Roberto Moreno Canjura: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the request for amnesty by the former Guardsman convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

Steven N. Morey: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 44, who pleaded not guilty with two others on May 8, 2004, to federal firearms charges and plotting to kill Montana public officials. The trio from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

Danny Morrison: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) director of public relations. He was arrested on January 21, 1982, at the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, New York, for presenting immigration officers with a Canadian citizenship certificate that did not belong to him. He was trying to get to a New York City IRA fund-raising dinner. The U.S. Consulate in Belfast had denied him a visa.

Seyed Abrahim Mosavi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. Mosavi had purchased the rifles for more than $1,000 cash and spoken to a gun dealer about purchasing machine guns, pistols, a 12-gauge riot control shotgun, and a Heckler and Koch assault rifle. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On March 5, 1980, jurors acquitted Mosavi.

Safal Mosed: college student and marketer, age 24, who was one of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin residing in Lackawanna, New York, arrested on September 13–14, 2002, and identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. In June 2001, they attended the al Qaeda al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and learned how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons; they left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to

provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda).

At the September 19 bail hearing, attorney Patrick J. Brown, representing Mosed, said, "If Mr. Alwan is the head of a sleeper cell, he is not to be trusted. There was no proof that Mosed was there." Prosecutors noted that Mosed had spent $89,000 at the Casino Niagara in Canada within the year. Mosed also had 2 different Social Security cards and 11 credit cards for six different names.

On March 24, 2003, Mosed pleaded guilty in federal court in Buffalo to providing "material support" to al Qaeda by attending the al Farooq camp, a stronger charge than Galab's "funds and services." Brown said, "He is ashamed that he went. He absolutely does not buy into that, the al Qaeda party line." This was the first time someone had been convicted of providing material support to al Qaeda. Brown said Mosed agreed to the plea because he feared the government would tack on more serious charges, including treason and serving as an enemy combatant. On December 9, Mosed was sentenced to 8 instead of 10 years because of his cooperation. (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Israel Motta da Silva: one of two assassins of Delorme Mehu, Haiti's ambassador to Brazil, who was gunned down in Salvador, Brazil, on July 3, 1977. The assassins claimed that they were hired by the Haitian Embassy's first secretary, Louis Robert Mackenzie, who denied their charges.

Walid Majibd: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont, on October 23, 1987, after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. On October 28, 1987, U.S. Magistrate Jerome J. Niedermeier ordered them held without bail. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal but were believed to be Lebanese. On January 26, 1988, Majibd pleaded guilty to conspiring to transport explosives and to an immigration violation, for which he faced 10 years in prison. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that they were members of the Syrian Social National Party, a Syrian terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982.

Mehdi Hachem Moussaoui: on March 11, 2002, he pleaded guilty to racketeering conspiracy in a Charlotte, North Carolina, court. He faced 20 years in prison for funneling profits from cigarette smuggling to Hizballah.

Zacarias Moussaoui: French Moroccan, age 34, arrested on August 11, 2001, on immigration charges in Eagen, Minnesota, and later suspected of being the missing 20th 9/11 hijacker. He offered $8,000 in cash to a flight training school to teach him how to steer a jetliner, but not how to land or take off. On September 1, according to the *Washington Post,* French intelligence reported that Moussaoui was linked to "radical Islamic extremists" and that he had spent two months in Pakistan and possibly in Afghan training camps. Police found information in his computers on jetliners, crop dusters, wind patterns, and the way chemicals can be dispersed from airplanes, similar to research conducted by Atta. The FBI temporarily grounded all crop dusters in the United States. The German magazine *Stern* reported that two large sums of money were sent to Moussaoui from Duesseldorf and Hamburg on August 1 and 3. Police later suspected that Moussaoui was sent as a replacement 20th hijacker when Ramzi Binalshibh, 29, a Yemeni fugitive in Hamburg, could not get a visa to enter the United States. Moussaoui became the first person indicted in the attacks when on December 11 a federal grand jury in Alexandria charged him on six counts of criminal conspiracy, including involvement in the murder of federal employees and committing terrorist acts; four charges carried the death penalty, the others, life. On December 19, 2001, Moussaoui was ordered by U.S. Magistrate Judge Thomas R. Jones Jr. in U.S. District Court

in Alexandria, Virginia, to be held without bond until his arraignment on conspiracy charges, set for January 2, 2002, before U.S. District Judge Leonie M. Brinkema. He was charged with conspiracy to commit international terrorism, conspiracy to use airplanes as weapons of mass destruction, and other charges. Ahmed Ressam linked Moussaoui to al Qaeda, claiming he recognized him from photographs because they both had attended the Khalden al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan in 1998. Moussaoui was represented by Donald DuBoulay; Gerald Zerkin, 52, a senior litigator with the Federal Public Defender's office; Federal Public Defender Frank W. Dunham Jr.; and Edward MacMahon, 41. Moussaoui's family was represented by Isabelle Coutant Peyre, fiancée and attorney of Illich Ramirez Sanchez, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist also known as Carlos the Jackal, who was serving a life term with parole in a French prison.

On January 10, 2005, attorneys for Zacarias Moussaoui asked the U.S. Supreme Court to prevent the government from seeking the death penalty and from presenting evidence related to the 9/11 attacks. On March 21, 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear Moussaoui's request to review a lower court ruling that denied him access to al Qaeda detainees Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Ramzi Binalshibh. On April 22, 2005, Moussaoui pleaded guilty to taking part in an al Qaeda conspiracy that led to 9/11; he said that he was to conduct a follow-up plane attack on the White House. U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema said he was competent to enter the plea and began deliberations on setting up a jury trial regarding a death penalty. The penalty phase of the trial began on February 6, 2006, with the selection of jurors. He was thrown out of court four times after yelling, "I am al Qaeda"; he fired his lawyers; and he said he would testify. Opening statements were scheduled for March 6. He was in and out of court throughout February for his antics.

Judge Brinkema halted the trial on March 13 and said she was considering removing the death penalty after Carla J. Martin, a Transportation Security Administration lawyer, improperly shared testimony and coached seven witnesses, all of them current and former federal aviation employees, via e-mails. The judge had earlier ruled that witnesses could not attend or follow the trial or read transcripts. The judge ordered the prosecution to not use those witnesses. On March 17, she relented slightly, letting the prosecution use other, untainted aviation witnesses, and said she would also let the government pursue the death sentence.

Moussaoui testified on March 27 that he was to lead a five-man team, which included convicted shoe bomber Richard Reid, that was to have hijacked a fifth 9/11 plane and crash it into the White House. He did not indicate what had happened to the other three would-be hijackers. He also claimed that he knew only about the World Trade Center (WTC) planes and claimed that he had lied earlier to investigators.

On March 28, the testimony of two al Qaeda operatives was read to the jury. Sayf al-Adl, a senior member of the group's military committee, said that the defendant was "a confirmed jihadist but was absolutely not going to take part in the September 11, 2001, mission." Waleed bin Attah, alias Khallad, mastermind of the USS *Cole* bombing and an early 9/11 planner, said he knew of no part that Moussaoui was to play in the 9/11 attack. Khallad had been captured in April 2003. Testimony by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed indicated that Moussaoui was to be used for a post-9/11 wave of attacks.

The prosecution team argued that Moussaoui was telling the truth and thus deserved the death penalty. Moussaoui had offered to testify for the prosecution so that he could be heard but was told that he had a constitutional right to testify. The defense team argued that he was lying. On April 3, 2006, the jury found Moussaoui eligible for the death penalty. Later that week, the final phase of the penalty hearing began, with the prosecution putting on the stand former New York City mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and nearly 40 family members of victims and survivors, running videos of people jumping from the doomed buildings, and

releasing some of the 911 tapes from the WTC and 32 minutes of cockpit recordings from Flight 93.

On April 13, 2006, Moussaoui took the stand, mocked the victims and their families, said that he regretted that more Americans hadn't died , and claimed that Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh was "the greatest American." The next day, Judge Brinkema vacated her earlier order that the federal government produce Richard Reid to testify. The jury deliberated for 41 hours over 7 days and then rejected the death sentence on May 3. The next day, the judge sentenced him to life. As Prisoner 51427-054, he would be in solitary for 23 hours per day in a maximum-security prison. He tried, but failed, to withdraw his guilty plea and spark a new trial.

On February 15, 2008, the court papers were unsealed, revealing that his attorneys had asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit to overturn the guilty plea and life prison sentence because he could not choose his own counsel or learn much of the evidence against him.

Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al Mouyad: variant Moayad. Aide, age 54, of Abd al Rahim al-Nashiri, chief of al Qaeda operations in the Persian Gulf (he was arrested in the United Arab Emirates in October 2002), who was arrested on January 10, 2003, with his assistant, Mohammed Moshen Yaya Zayed, 29, both Yemenis, at an airport hotel in Frankfurt. Mouyad had been an imam at a large mosque in Sana'a, Yemen, and was an al Qaeda financier. The Germans believed the duo could have been transiting through Frankfurt to an undisclosed location. The Germans considered an extradition request from the United States to send him to New York to face federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist organization. Mouyad was represented by attorney Achim Schlott-Kotschote.

The *Washington Post* later reported details of the sting operation. A man claiming to be a Muslim from New York named Mohammed Aansi (variant Alanssi) had approached Mouyad in Yemen and attempted to get him to come to the United States to meet with a financier. When Mouyad balked, the man suggested Germany as a safe place to meet. Mouyad flew from Yemen and was met at the airport and driven in a Mercedes to the airport's Sheraton to meet a wealthy American Muslim from New York who wanted to donate to Mouyad's Middle Eastern charities. The man claimed to be a U.S.-born Muslim convert, Said Sharif bin Turi. For three days, the duo met to discuss monthly $50,000 tranches, not all for charity, some for bin Laden. Mouyad claimed he was one of bin Laden's spiritual advisors and had been involved in fund-raising and recruiting for al Qaeda. On January 5, 2003, a federal judge in the Eastern District of New York issued a sealed warrant for his arrest, and German police arrested him the morning of January 10.

He was believed to be a major funder of al Qaeda and the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas). Yemeni diplomats said that Mouyad in 1998 had co-founded Sana'a's Al Ehsan Mosque and Community Center, which feeds 9,000 poor families each day and provides free education and medical care. He is a senior member of Islah, an Islamic opposition political party. The FBI said he had collected money for several years from individuals and a Brooklyn mosque and sent the money to al Qaeda.

On March 4, 2003, the U.S. Attorney General indicted al Mouyad and Zayed for fund-raising for al Qaeda in Brooklyn's al Farouq mosque and for hosting a service for suicide bombers. The FBI had taped meetings with five Brooklynites regarding money for al Qaeda. Mouyad had bragged of delivering $20 million to bin Laden before the 9/11 attacks. The United States requested extradition from Germany and was given 30 days to provide enough evidence. The duo faced possible life sentences. The al Farouq mosque had previously been used by Egyptian cleric Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who was later convicted for the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. An FBI informant said he had attended a wedding hosted by Mouyad in September 2002 in Yemen in which a senior Hamas official said that they would read about an

operation the next day. That day a suicide bomber blew up a Tel Aviv bus, killing 5 and injuring 50.

On July 21, a Frankfurt court approved extradition of Mouyad and Zayed to the United States, which had guaranteed that they would not be tried by a military or other special court. The German government administration had the final say on whether to extradite. On November 16, 2003, the duo was extradited to the United States, arriving at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Mouyad was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn on November 18 on charges of supplying arms, recruits, and more than $20 million to al Qaeda and Hamas. Mouyad faced 60 years in prison; Zayed faced 30 years. Court papers filed on December 6, 2004, indicated that when he arrived in New York, Mouyad told FBI agents that "Allah will bring storms" to the United States because of his arrest, undercutting defense claims that Mouyad did not speak English. "Allah is with me. I am Mohammed al Mouyad. Allah will bring storms to Germany and America."

On May 11, 2004, Judge Charles Sifton in New York ruled that Yemeni-born ice cream shop owner Abad Elfgeeh did not understand the consequences of pleading guilty in October 2003 to charges of transferring tens of thousands of dollars to bank accounts in Yemen, Switzerland, Thailand, and China. Elfgeeh had acknowledged sending money to Mouyad, who had pleaded not guilty to funding terrorist groups.

On November 15, 2004, at 2:05 P.M., Yemeni-born informant Mohamed Alanssi, alias Mohamed Alhadrami, 52, of Falls Church, Virginia, asked the security detail outside the White House to deliver a message to President Bush and then set himself on fire, critically injuring himself. He had also sent a note to the *Washington Post* and to FBI agent Robert Fuller indicating that he intended to torch himself. Alanssi had been charged in federal court in Brooklyn, New York, with felony bank fraud for writing bad checks in May 2004 and had acted as a translator between the FBI operative and Mouyad. Alanssi was apparently distraught over his role as a witness and claimed that the FBI had mishandled his case. He claimed that he had not been permitted to travel to Yemen to visit his seriously ill wife and their six children because the FBI held his passport. He also claimed he had yet to receive U.S. residency papers and a million dollars (he said the FBI had paid him $100,000). Two days later, he remained in serious condition at Washington Hospital Center, with burns over 30 percent of his body. The defense had claimed that Alanssi had ineptly translated comments by Mouyad, making embellishments.

On March 10, 2005, Mouyad was convicted of conspiracy, providing material support to Hamas, and attempting to support al Qaeda but was acquitted of providing support to al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. On July 28, 2005, Mouyad was sentenced to 75 years, the maximum allowed. As of 2007, he was held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Christopher N. Mrozowski: resident of Bethesda, Maryland, age 34, who on September 1996, along with a Polish woman and an Iranian man, was arrested by the Turkish government on charges of aiding Kurdish rebels. Mrozowski was hiking in Turkey after finishing a summer job teaching Peace Corps volunteers in Warsaw. The trio was taken off a bus in eastern Turkey. The trio denied the charges. They were released on October 10, 1996, pending trial for assisting the rebels. No trial date was set.

Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam: variant Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam; aliases Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam, Fahid Mohammed Ally, Fahid Mohammed Ali Musalaam, Usama al-Kini. Fugitive Kenyan who, on December 16, 1998, was indicted by the U.S. District Court in Manhattan on 238 counts in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, on August 7, 1998. The charges carried the death penalty. The State Department announced a $5 million reward for his capture, similar to the $5 million reward for bin Laden's arrest, and circulated posters printed in English, Arabic, French, Dhari, and Baluchi at all

of its diplomatic facilities. The State Department also announced that it would advertise the reward on the Internet. Msalam had met with three other conspirators in a Dar es Salaam house in late July and the first week of August 1998, to plan the bombing. He was charged with helping to buy the truck used in the Tanzania bombing, along with Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil and others. He had packed it with explosives and transported it to the embassy. Charges included murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He is circa five feet seven inches, circa 185 pounds. He was born in Mombasa, Kenya, on February 19, 1976. He speaks Swahili, Arabic, and English. He has worked as a clothing vendor.

Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam: variant of Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam.

Muhammed Mubayyid: former treasurer, age 42, of Care International who was indicted on May 12, 2005, on federal charges accusing him of lying to officials investigating the defunct charity's ties to terrorist organizations. He had been arrested the previous day on charges of concealing information from federal agencies, conspiring to defraud the United States, and making false statements to the FBI. He was one of three former leaders of the organization convicted on January 11, 2008, in Boston on federal tax and fraud charges for using tax exemption to hide support for religious militants and overseas terrorists since the organization's creation in 1993. The trio was charged with making false statements and with tax code violations and conspiracy to defraud the government. He faced 10 to 19 years.

Mohammad Mubeen: Pakistani, age 28, who renewed his driver's license 23 minutes before a suspected 9/11 hijacker at the same Florida Department of Motor Vehicles outlet. As of November 2001, he was held in federal custody in connection with the FBI's and Immigration and Naturalization Service's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Qusine E. Muftah: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, resident and one of a dozen masked, club-wielding Libyan students who took over the Libyan student aid office in McLean, Virginia, with hostages on December 22, 1982. On March 4, 1983, Judge Barnard F. Jennings sentenced the 12 to one year in jail. On September 9, 1983, a Fairfax County judge released 10 protestors after they presented proof of college enrollment.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil: alias Abu Omran. Saudi leader of Saudi Hizballah's military wing, indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996, bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He drove the tanker truck bomb and was overall coordinator of the Khobar bombing. As of September 18, 2010, he was wanted on multiple conspiracy charges against U.S. nationals and property, including murder, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, conspiracy to murder U.S. employees, conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, conspiracy to destroy U.S. property, conspiracy to attack national defense utilities, bombing resulting in death, murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence, and murder and attempted murder of federal employees. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He has claimed to have been born on June 26, 1967, in Qatif-Bab al Shamal, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet four inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. On April 4, 1997, the Saudis claimed that the Syrians had refused to help them capture him—he was with Hizballah in Lebanon—because they did not want to risk a clash with Hizballah. The *New York Times* reported on May 1, 1997, that Iran was harboring him.

'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah: variants Imad Fayez Mugniyah, Imad Fa'iz Mugniyah, Imad Mughniyeh; aliases Imad Fayiz, Imad Fa'iz, Jahh, Haj, al-Haj, Haji Rudwan, The Fox, Muqniyah. Head of the security apparatus for Lebanese Hizballah. He was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of a Trans World

Airlines (TWA) commercial airliner that resulted in assaults on various passengers and crew members and the murder of one U.S. citizen. Before his death in 2008, he was wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew.

He claimed to have been born in Tir Dibba in southern Lebanon in 1962. He is circa five feet seven inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He studied engineering briefly at the American University of Beirut. He joined Fatah in his teens, serving in Yasser Arafat's Force 17 security unit. He joined several Shi'ite radical groups in Lebanon, helping to form the Islamic Jihad Organization, a terrorist wing of Hizballah. He may have had contacts with Osama bin Laden, meeting him once in the 1990s.

He was involved in the kidnapping of U.S. hostages in Lebanon in the 1980s, the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in which 63 people died, and the 1984 kidnapping and murder of Chief of Station-Beirut William Buckley. An Iranian intelligence defector told the Germans that Mughniyah had joined Iranian diplomats in organizing the July 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people. The Argentines wanted him for the March 17, 1992, bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in which 23 died. He was believed behind the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. soldiers and the kidnappings of six Americans and five French citizens. He was believed behind the June 17, 1987, kidnapping in Beirut of Charles Glass, a former *ABC Television News* and *Newsweek* reporter; 'Ali 'Usayran, son of defense minister Adel 'Usayran; and their driver, police officer Ali Sulayman. U.S. officials believed he was one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines Flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran.

He was taken into German custody on November 16, 1992. On April 19, 1993, his trial began at the 29th Grand Criminal bench of the Berlin Regional Court regarding the bombing of the West Berlin La Belle Disco on April 5, 1986. The stateless Palestinian pleaded not guilty to charges of planning attacks on members of the U.S. military.

On April 7, 1995, the FBI went to Saudi Arabia to arrest him for the 1983 truck bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon that killed 241 servicemen; for the 1985 TWA hijacking; and for numerous kidnappings and bombings against Westerners in the 1980s. However, the Saudis did not permit his Middle East Airlines B707 to land for a scheduled stopover in Jeddah on its way from Khartoum—where he was attending an Islamic conference—to Beirut.

His brother-in-law, Mustafa Badreddin, was one of 17 prisoners held for years in Kuwaiti prisons for a series of 1983 bombings and was believed to have been the explosives expert involved in the 1983 Marine barracks bombing. U.S. hostages were abducted in Lebanon to obtain the prisoners' release after Badreddin was sentenced to death. He was freed during the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mughniyah was one of 10 Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

On September 2, 1999, Argentina's Supreme Court issued an arrest warrant for Mughniyah for planning the March 17, 1992, bombing of the Israeli Embassy. Evidence backing the warrant included handwriting from Hizballah representatives on documents associated with the purchase of the truck used in the bombing.

In mid-February, Israel claimed that he had purchased the arms carried by the *Karine,* a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli navy commanders on January 3, 2002, in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles, believed to have originated in Iran and to be headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in

quantities banned by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling had been coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah.

U.S. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

In January 2006, he had allegedly traveled with Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Damascus to meet with Hassan Nasrallah, Hizballah's secretary general; Palestinian Islamic Jihad leader Ramadan Abdullah Shallah; Hamas leader Kahled Meshaal; and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command leader Ahmed Jibril. He might have organized the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier that led to the Israel–Hizballah war in the summer of 2006.

He was killed in an explosion in a Mitsubishi Pajero in Tantheem Kafer Souseh, an upscale residential section of Damascus, Syria, on February 12, 2008. Israel denied responsibility.

Imad Mughniyeh: variant of Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

Emad Muhammad: alias Carlos the Iranian. Identified by "Witness A," an Iranian citizen who testified on December 28, 1994, in the investigation of the New York City Argentine–Israel Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) bombing, as the mastermind of the attack.

Fazul Abdallah Muhammad: variant Fazul Abdallah Mohammed; aliases Abdallah Fazul, Abdalla Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed Fazul, Fazul Abdilahi Mohammed, Fazul Abdallah, Fazul Abdalla, Fazul Mohammed, Haroon, Harun, Haroon Fazul, Harun Fazul, Fadil Abdallah Muhamad, Fadhil Haroun, Abu Seif al Sudani, Abu Aisha, Abu Luqman, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed Ali, Fouad Mohammed, Abu al Fazul al-Qamari, 'Abdallah Fazul, Abu Sayf al-Sudani. Indicted on September 17, 1998, in the Southern District of New York for involvement in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on August 7, 1998, and involvement in the attacks on Mombasa, Kenya, on November 28, 2002. He was wanted for murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and attack on a federal facility resulting in death. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He has used August 25, 1972, and December 25, 1974, as his date of birth and claims to have been born in Moroni on the Comoros Islands. He is circa five feet four inches tall and weighs between 120 and 140 pounds. He claims Comoran and Kenyan citizenship.

On May 14, 2003, he was reported to be in Kenya and was seen in Mogadishu after the bombing of the Paradise Hotel in Mombasa. On May 15, the United Kingdom suspended flights to and from Kenya. The U.K. government warned of a "clear terrorist threat" in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. On May 16, U.S. and U.K. Marines searched the borders with Somalia and Sudan during heightened fears of an al Qaeda attack.

Khamal Muhammad: Pakistani, age 23, arrested in San Francisco in January 2004 for overstaying his visa by eight months. He was deported to Pakistan in mid-May 2005. He told authorities he was an armed guard and cook for Harakat ul-Mujahidin, which is on the State Department's terrorist group list.

Yahya Abu Ubaidah Muhammad: alias Karl Dexter Taylor. Charged on February 21, 1995, in an unsealed three-count indictment with conspiring with others to violate federal firearms acts by transporting firearms across state lines. It was charged that in 1992 he asked a co-conspirator who had a firearms license to buy rifles in Virginia to be used for paramilitary training. His name had appeared on a government list of 172 possible unindicted co-conspirators in the ongoing blind sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman conspiracy trial.

Awad Muhareb: of Mesquite, cousin of Adham and Louai Othman. The trio was stopped on August 10, 2006, by police in Caro, Michigan. Police

found in their van nearly 1,000 phones, most of them prepaid TracFones; a laptop computer; and a bag of receipts. They had just purchased 80 prepaid mobile phones from a Wal-Mart. The trio was charged with soliciting or providing material support for terrorism and obtaining information on a vulnerable target for the purposes of terrorism. They were arraigned on August 12. Prosecutors believed they were targeting the five-mile-long Mackinaw Bridge connecting Michigan's two peninsulas, but two of the trio said they had planned to sell the phones at a profit. On August 14, the FBI and Michigan State Police said they had no indication that they were terrorists, although Michigan officials kept the trio in jail. On September 5, a federal judge threw out the conspiracy and money laundering charges against the trio, ruling there was not enough evidence to prosecute.

Martin Mullan: Mullan, age 30, was sentenced on September 27, 2000, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to three years for buying and shipping weapons in a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning operation. The weapons in the 1999 plot were to be disguised as toys, VCRs, and computers going from Florida to Northern Ireland via the U.S. mail.

Patrick Mullin: arrested on June 19, 1981, in Queens by the FBI during the discovery of a major Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning ring. Undercover agents were offered $16,000 in cash for 42 automatic rifles and handguns. In late July 1981, Mullin and two others appeared in court to face grand jury indictments charging them with receiving and possessing firearms not registered to them, possessing firearms on which the serial numbers had been obliterated, and planning to export the arms to the IRA in Ireland.

Mohammad Munaf: a panel of the Washington, D.C., Circuit ruled that the Iraqi American had no right to U.S. courts. He had traveled to Iraq in 2005 to serve as a guide to a group of Romanian journalists, who soon were kidnapped. Authorities believed he was involved in the kidnapping. U.S. authorities said he confessed but recanted when tried in Iraq. He was convicted by the Iraqi Central Criminal Court and sentenced to death. In December 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case of *Munaf v. Geren.* Arguments were scheduled for March 2008, the same month that an Iraqi appeals court overturned the conviction. On June 12, 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that he could not use U.S. courts to challenge his transfer into foreign custody.

Julie Nyangugi Mungai: Kenyan wife of Khader Musa Hamide and one of nine members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine arrested on January 26, 1987, by the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on immigration law violations. On February 17, 1987, Immigration Judge Roy J. Daniels released five of the defendants on their own recognizance and set bail for the others in amounts ranging from $500 to $3,000. A deportation hearing was continued to April 28, 1987. He refused to hear in-chambers testimony from two government witnesses about the defendants' danger to society. On May 11, 1987, charges were dismissed by U.S. Immigration Judge Ingrid Hrycencko after INS official Gilbert Reeves, who had signed the charges, failed to appear for testimony. The next day, INS District Director Ernest Gustafson reinstituted the charges. Two Jordanians were charged with belonging to a group that advocates the destruction of property. Five other Jordanians and Mungai were charged with visa violations ranging from overstaying a temporary visa to taking too few courses to qualify for a student visa. The case lasted almost 20 years.

Pilar Munos Ramos: one of two hijackers of a Mexicana de Aviacion DC6 flying the Mexico City–Minatitlan–Veracruz–Villahermosa–Tabasco run on July 26, 1969, that was diverted to Havana.

Emadeddin Muntasser: Care International's founder, age 43, indicted on May 12, 2005, on

federal charges accusing him of lying to officials investigating the defunct charity's ties to terrorist organizations. He had been arrested the previous day on charges of concealing information from federal agencies, conspiring to defraud the United States, and making false statements to the FBI. He was one of three former leaders of the organization convicted on January 11, 2008, in Boston on federal tax and fraud charges for using tax exemption to hide support for religious militants and overseas terrorists since its creation in 1993. The trio was charged with making false statements, tax code violations, and conspiracy to defraud the government. He faced 10 to 19 years.

Tawfiq Musa: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. Musa, age 45, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was listed in the indictment as having discussed blowing up the Israeli Embassy. He ordered that all records of the meeting be destroyed. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a $250,000 fine.

Khaled ben Mustafa: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but said they had not used their combat training. Mustafa was sentenced to four years in prison; three were suspended, and one year was time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The French citizens were captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005.

Abdul Muzikir: one of two Hanafi Muslims who took over the Washington, D.C., City Council offices on March 9, 1977, taking several hostages. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and assault with intent to kill. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping that arose from the episode in which he participated and was acquitted of the attacks in which he was not present. He received a sentence of 78 years to life. In October 1979, the D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions of the 12 defendants, saying that the government's evidence was overwhelming. On February 19, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of eight Hanafis for conspiracy, armed kidnapping, and other charges.

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Chris Nadal: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads white supremacist group arrested on July 15, 1993, for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in south central Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group planned to sneak into the church as transients and then fire machine guns at the congregation, as well as place pipe bombs under pews. They also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and possibly linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. The resident of Sepulveda, age 35, faced charges of weapons violations, including possession of several machine guns and silencers.

Doris Nadal: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads white supremacist group arrested on July 15, 1993, for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group planned to sneak into the church as transients and fire machine guns at the congregation, as well as place pipe bombs under pews. They also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and possibly linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. The resident of Sepulveda, age 43, faced charges of weapons violations, including possession of several machine guns and silencers.

Nikush Nadirashvili: one of 18 people arrested and charged on March 15, 2005, who attempted to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking.

Basheer Nafi: Palestinian, 43, arrested on June 27, 1996, in Herndon, Virginia, and deported to London on July 1 on charges of violating his immigration status. He was believed to be a leader of Islamic Jihad. He worked as a researcher and editor at the International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIT) in Herndon. His Irish wife, Imelda Ryan, said that he was going to leave the United States permanently anyway, having resigned from the IIIT and booked a flight to London. Nafi had last entered the United States in August 1994. Nafi admitted knowing

Fathi Shiqaqi, the assassinated leader of Islamic Jihad. The two had attended a university in Cairo in the 1970s. Nafi had earlier worked for the Tampa-based World and Islam Studies Enterprise, whose former administrator, Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, 37, succeeded Shiqaqi as the Islamic Jihad leader.

Gamil Manea Ahmed al-Najar: al-Najar, age 26, was one of six men arrested in the Detroit area on December 18, 2002, for the unlicensed transfer of $50 million to Yemen via *hawalas.* Police seized five bank accounts in Detroit and Dearborn, Michigan. On January 8, 2003, federal officials dropped the charges; he was released on a $10,000 unsecured bond. Assistant Agent-in-Charge James Dinkins said the Customs Service would file new charges soon.

Mazen A. al-Najjar: in 1997, the U.S. Justice Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) said that the former professor of Arabic, age 43, at the University of South Florida in Tampa had ties to the Syria-based Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). The Palestinian born in Gaza and raised in Saudi Arabia was linked to two groups that laundered PIJ money. One was the now-defunct World and Islam Studies Enterprise, based in Tampa, which employed Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, who became the PIJ leader in 1995. al-Najjar was ordered deported when his visa expired in 1997. He was jailed after the INS presented secret evidence under the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act.

U.S. District Judge Joan Lenard ruled in Miami in May 2000 that al-Najjar must be told enough about the evidence to have a fair chance of responding. If freed, he and his wife, Fedaa, faced deportation hearings. Their three daughters were U.S. citizens. On December 12, 2000, attorney general Janet Reno blocked the release of al-Najjar, who had been jailed for more than three years without criminal charges on secret evidence. Reno said she would review the evidence. The previous week, Immigration Judge R. Kevin McHugh had ordered al-Najjar freed on $8,000 bond. Reno released al-Najjar on December 15, 2000. Deportation hearings were set for January 9, 2001. He sought political asylum as a stateless Palestinian. The INS wanted to send him to the United Arab Emirates, where he had resided for two years before entering the United States in 1981.

Eyad Mahmoud Ismoil Najim: variants Eyad Ismail Najim, Iyad Mahmud Isma'il Najm. Kuwaiti-born Palestinian who carried a Jordanian passport and who was arrested in Jordan on August 1, 1995. He was flown to the United States the next day. He had gone to school in Kuwait with Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf. On August 3, 1995, he was charged in a New York federal court with planning and executing the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. He was held without bail for a hearing on August 16. He faced a life sentence without parole. Investigators said he was with Yusuf when he gassed up the bomb vehicle and drove the Ryder van into a garage beneath the towers. He had entered the United States on a student visa in 1989. He last reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1990, when he was granted a student work permit. His mother claimed he had studied languages and computer science at a Kansas university and then moved to Dallas. He had been charged in a sealed indictment in September 1994.

Iyad Mahmud Isma'il Najm: variant of Eyad Mahmoud Ismoil Najim.

Mohamed Suleiman Nalfi: Sudanese who was arrested on March 22, 2001, by the FBI when he was lured from his home with a false job offer in Amsterdam. He was detained by the FBI when he changed planes. He was indicted in New York for having links to bin Laden and was charged in federal court with forming and leading a Sudanese jihad group, following bin Laden's al Qaeda organization, and helping bin Laden start an investment business in Sudan. He was added to the list of 22 defendants in the bin Laden conspiracy,

which included the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

On January 31, 2003, Nalfi, 40, admitted he had worked for bin Laden in Sudan in the early 1990s and pleaded guilty to conspiring to destroy national defense materials, which carried a maximum 10-year sentence. He said he had created a jihad group in Sudan in 1989 and had helped to build businesses there that aided al Qaeda, which used the firms as fronts to procure explosives, chemicals, and weapons. In 1990, Nalfi and others traveled to Egypt in a camel caravan to establish an al Qaeda weapons smuggling route. Nalfi told U.S. District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy in New York that in 1992, he had attended a meeting in which al Qaeda leaders discussed how to oust U.S. and UN forces from Somalia and Saudi Arabia. Nalfi had been arrested in 2000 in a conspiracy case involving the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The government agreed to a lesser charge.

Julie Nalibov: one of four members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee who on January 25, 1985, expressed sympathy with the Red Guerrilla Resistance bombers of the U.S. Navy Yard officer's club in April 1981 but said they were not involved and refused to answer questions from a federal grand jury.

Said Namouh: member, age 34, of the Global Islamic Media Front, an Internet propaganda arm of al Qaeda, who was planning to detonate a car bomb. Canadian authorities arrested him in Quebec on September 12, 2007, and charged him with conspiracy.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar: variant Mustafa Sitmaryan Nassar; aliases Abu Musab al-Suri, Umar Abd al-Hakim. Spanish citizen who might also have Syrian citizenship and who is a leading al Qaeda ideologue. While a member of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood, he fled Syria in the 1980s, roaming through the Middle East and North Africa, where he became associated with the Algeria Islamic Group. He settled in Madrid in 1987 and married a Spaniard, obtaining Spanish citizenship. In Spain, he wrote inflammatory essays under the pen name Umar Abd al-Hakim. In 1995, he moved to the United Kingdom, serving as a European contact for al Qaeda. He roamed throughout Europe and Afghanistan through the late 1990s. He moved his family to Afghanistan in 1998. He was a trainer at the Derunta and al-Bhuraba terrorist camps in Afghanistan, working closely with Midhat Mursi al-Sayid 'Umar, alias Abu Khabab al-Masri, training extremists in poisons and chemicals. Following the 9/11 attacks, he swore loyalty to Osama bin Laden as an al Qaeda member. The United States announced a $5 million reward for his arrest.

He was indicted in Spain in September 2003 for terrorist activities of al Qaeda and was linked to Imad Yarkas, a Syrian-born Spaniard who ran the group's Spanish cell. He was suspected of having a role in the 3/11 Madrid train bombings in 2004. British authorities wanted to question him in connection with the 7/7 multiple bombings of the London subway system on in 2005. He was captured by Pakistani forces in a Quetta shop that serves as an office of an Islamic charity tied to a radical group, near the Afghan border, on November 4, 2005, and was transferred to Syrian custody.

He claims to have been born on October 26, 1958, in Aleppo, Syria. Nasar had written a 1,600-page tome on how to attack Islam's enemies. He had traveled to Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and two European capitals. UPI reported on October 19, 2006, that he was in U.S. custody.

Nagi Nashal: Yemeni-born naturalized U.S. citizen, age 53, who ran a Manhattan newsstand, who on May 21, 2005, was arrested on charges of threatening to blow up the *New York Post*'s offices for publishing photographs of Saddam Hussein in his underwear. He was denied bail.

Magdy Mahmoud Nashar: biochemist who studied at North Carolina State University for a semester in 2000. He was arrested on July 15,

2005, by police in Cairo, Egypt. He allegedly had helped rent the Leeds townhouse for the 7/7 London subway terrorists in 2005. He was freed on August 9 after being in custody for questioning for three weeks. He said he knew bombers Germaine Lindsay and Hasib Hussain casually.

Sheikh Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri: aliases Abu Asim al Makki, Sheik Mohammed Omar al Harazi. Worked with Walid bin Attash in planning the October 12, 2000, bombing in Yemen of the USS *Cole.* He was believed to have given the order to three Saudi members of al Qaeda who planned to attack U.S. and British warships in the Strait of Gibraltar in May 2002. He was mentioned by some of the defendants as having obtained funds for the October 6, 2002, al Qaeda bombing of the *Limburg,* a French supertanker, in the Arabian Sea five miles off the coast of Yemen. The news media reported that the Mecca-born Nashiri was arrested in November 2002. He had fought against the Russians in Afghanistan and had spent time in Yemen, where he owned Al Mur Honey, a terrorist money laundry. He was detained in Saudi Arabia in 1998 and deported the next year. He may have trained terrorists for the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. On July 7, 2004, a Yemeni court charged him and five other Yemenis in the USS *Cole* bombing. On September 29, 2004, Yemeni Judge Najib al-Qaderi sentenced him to death.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On March 14, 2007, al-Nashiri told the military Combatant Status Review Tribunal in Guantánamo that he had been coerced into making false confessions about the USS *Cole* bombing and the August 7, 1998, attacks on the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He had been sentenced in absentia to death in Yemen for his role in the USS *Cole* case. He said that he was merely involved in a fishing business with the USS *Cole* bombers. He claimed to have become a millionaire at age 19 and to have met with bin Laden several times in Afghanistan.

On June 30, 2008, he was charged on eight counts, including conspiracy to violate laws of war, treachery, destruction of property, intentionally causing serious bodily injury, murder, and terrorism, for the October 12, 2000, bombing of the USS *Cole* in a port in Yemen in which 17 U.S. sailors were killed and 47 wounded. He was also charged in the failed attack on the USS *The Sullivans* in Aden in January 2000 and the attack on the French supertanker SS *Limburg* in the Gulf of Aden in October 2002. Five charges carried the death penalty. He had been in U.S. custody since November 2002. He was to be represented by civilian attorneys Theresa Duncan and Nancy Hollander, of Albuquerque.

'Abd al-Karim Husayn Muhammad al-Nasir: variant Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser Saudi. Leader of Saudi Hizballah indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the June 25, 1996, bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is wanted for conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, conspiracy to murder U.S. employees, conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, conspiracy to destroy U.S. property, conspiracy to attack national defense utilities, bombing resulting in death, use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, murder of federal employees, and attempted murder of federal employees. He was born in Al Ihsa, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. He was born circa 1942 to 1952

Abdul-Hafiz Mohammed Nassar: Jordanian active in Palestinian affairs who was sentenced to

five years in prison after pleading guilty to one count of conspiring to illegally possess and transport explosives across state lines. He had placed explosives and electronic gear in a storage locker in Alexandria, Virginia. Reporters suggested that the material had been intended for the assassination of president Ronald Reagan and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin during the latter's visit to the White House in September 1981. The explosives were placed in the locker the day before Begin arrived. Nassar was indicated by a grand jury on firearms and conspiracy charges on October 19, 1982. He was held in a Washington, D.C., jail in lieu of $750,000 bond. He had made four trips to Beirut in the previous 19 months and might have been planning to smuggle the explosives into Lebanon.

Sajjad Nasser: variant Sajjad Naseer. One of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them, including Nasser, on bail. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Irfan Kamran and Sajjad Nasser were due to appear for an April 4 bail hearing. Prosecutors opposed their release on the grounds that they were flight risks. Prosecutors had appealed their initial release, and the duo was jailed pending the hearing.

On April 8, U.S. District Judge Lewis T. Babcock ruled that "the government [had] failed to establish" that Kamran and Nasser posed any danger and ordered them released. Kamran had already posted his $30,000 bail. Nasser was released on $100,000 bail but was detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement on a separate charge. Federal prosecutors said that they still believed the duo was dangerous and that they might appeal the release. The FBI had reported that Nasser had gone to a camp in Pakistan in the summer of 2001. The camp was run by the Army of Mohammed, which the U.S. lists as a terrorist organization. Nasser said he left after four or five days because he did not like the strenuous physical training. The FBI said Nasser "also attended rallies in support of al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden," which amounts "to providing material support for a foreign terrorist organization."

Antonio Navarro Payano: Dominican Republic–born hijacker of Eastern Airlines 9, a DC8 flying from New York to Miami on January 19, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. He was living in the Dominican Republic on May 9, 1970, and was scheduled to stand trial there. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1970.

Mohammed Naydi: senior Libyan intelligence official. U.S. authorities said in 1991 that they were preparing a case against him in connection with the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 270. The Pan Am 103 bomb detonator matched photos of timers seized from Naydi when he was arrested in February 1988 in Dakar, Senegal. He was also in N'Djamena, Chad, on March 10, 1984, when Union des Transports Aériens Flight 772 exploded on the runway, injuring 24 people.

Mohamed Nechle: one of a group arrested by Bosnian authorities in October 2001. He was accused of plotting to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and conduct other attacks on Americans in Bosnia. On January 18, 2002, U.S. troops brought Nechle and five other terrorism suspects out of the country to Guantánamo after a local court ruled on January 17 that it had too little evidence to press charges. Five of the men were naturalized Bosnians; Bosnia stripped them of their citizenship in November 2001.

Gerardo Necuze: Miami resident who pleaded guilty in 1981 in the U.S. District Court in Fort Lauderdale of conspiracy in two bombings and three bomb attempts.

Not Coded La Negra: alias of Amparo Afanador Soto.

C. K. Neilson: would-be hijacker of a Pacific Western Airlines Convair turboprop scheduled to fly from Vancouver International Airport to Penticton and Castlegar on January 4, 1973. He threatened to blow up the plane if he did not receive $2 million and a flight to North Vietnam. He released the passengers. Police boarded the plane and overpowered him. He was ordered to undergo a mental exam.

Ivo Nelson: in November 1977, he served in Denver as the spokesperson for the U.S. chapter of Ananda Marg.

Kay Nelson: in November 1977, she served as the spokesperson for the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Ananda Marg.

Randy Nelson: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On March 20, 1997, Nelson was given a 70-month sentence and was fined. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Gale William Nettles: convicted counterfeiter, age 66, who was arrested on August 5, 2004, as he was driving a pickup truck containing 1,500 pounds of fertilizer that he reportedly thought was volatile ammonium nitrate, which had been used by Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City bombing. He was charged with plotting to blow up a federal courthouse. He had planned to sell the chemical to terrorists who would attack the Dirksen Federal Building in Chicago. However, all of his contacts, including those who sold him the fertilizer and the "terrorists," were federal agents and cooperating witnesses. He was detained while meeting undercover agents. A detention hearing was scheduled for August 10. No plea was entered by defense attorney John Theis. Although he was not working with any other groups, Nettles had asked the cooperating witnesses about contacting al Qaeda and Hamas.

Rayfran das Neves Sales: confessed on February 22, 2005, to shooting Sister Dorothy Stang, 74, an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; she was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para state, Brazil, on February 12, 2005. Neves named others in the contract killing. On February 24, he reenacted the crime for police. On June 22, 2005, a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., indicted Rayfran das Neves Sales and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista for Stang's murder, for conspiracy to murder a U.S. citizen outside the United States, and for using a firearm in commission of a crime. On December 9, 2005, Rayfran das Neves Sales told the jury in Brazil that he had acted in self-defense, thinking that Stang's Bible was a gun. He and Stang had argued over who owned the land he was working, and Neves reported that Stang said she would "finish him off" with the help of 150 people living in the sustainable development reserve. Prosecutors said rancher Vitalmiro Moura offered Neves and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista $25,000 to kill Stang. On December 10, Neves and Batista were convicted of killing Stang. Neves was sentenced to 27 years; accomplice Batista received 17 years. During his October 22, 2007, retrial for the shooting of Stang, defendant Rayfran das Neves Sales said he shot her out of fear and rage. Brazil permits a retrial for sentences longer than 20 years. Two ranchers had hired him to kill her in a dispute over forest they wanted to clear-cut for pasture.

James Douglas Nichols: brother of Terry Lynn Nichols, both of whom were charged on April 25, 1995, by federal authorities with conspiring with Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh to build explosives at their farm in Michigan. On May 22, 1995, he was freed without bond by U.S.

District Judge Paul Borman in Detroit. Unrelated explosives charges were dropped.

Terry Lynn Nichols: brother of James Douglas Nichols, both of whom were charged on April 25, 1995, by federal authorities with conspiring with Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh to build explosives at their farm in Michigan. Nichols was charged with involvement in the April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City bombing, in which 169 were killed and 500 injured, on May 9, 1995. On August 15, 1995, he was arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Ronald L. Howland. He pleaded not guilty to an 11-count indictment that charged he had carried out a terrorist attack. A grand jury formally accused him on August 10, 1995. On December 24, 1996, the jury acquitted him of first-degree murder and actually committing the bombing but convicted him on all eight counts of involuntary manslaughter and conspiring to blow up the building by using a weapon of mass destruction. The jury announced on January 7, 1998, that it could not agree on sentencing him to death and left it up to the judge, who by law could not impose the death sentence. On June 4, 1998, Judge Matsch sentenced him to life in prison without parole for conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction and to eight six-year concurrent terms for eight counts of involuntary manslaughter. On February 26, 1999, the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction and life sentence. Nichols re-appealed his conviction in April 2000, which was denied on December 18, 2000, by the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

On March 29, 1999, Nichols was charged with 163 Oklahoma state counts of murder and conspiracy, exposing him to a possible death sentence. He was charged with 160 deaths of nonfederal workers, plus 1 count of first-degree manslaughter in the death of an unborn child, 1 count of conspiracy to commit murder, and 1 count of helping to place the bomb near a public building. On September 5, 2001, Oklahoma City District Attorney C. Wesley Lane announced that the state would seek the death penalty. The trial began on March 1, 2004. The jury found him guilty on May 25 of all 161 counts of murder and sentenced him to life in prison without the possibility of parole for the murder of the fetus. He was given 35 years and a $25,000 fine for arson. He was given 10 years in prison and a $5,000 fine for conspiracy. On June 11, 2004, the jury reported that it could not agree on a punishment and left the decision up to the judge. The death penalty came off the table because the jury had not recommended it. On August 9, 2004, Nichols received 161 consecutive life sentences with no possibility of parole. He was also sentenced to 10 years and fined $5,000 for conspiracy; sentenced to 35 years and fined $25,000 for first-degree arson; and fined $5 million in restitution, $10,000 per count to a victims' compensation fund, and legal fees.

Luis Nieves Falcon: on December 11, 1999, members of the House of Representatives condemned the Clinton administration for negotiating with Nieves, whom they identified as a member of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a Puerto Rican independence group, that was responsible for a string of terrorist attacks.

Saif Nijmeh: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment as discussing a rocket-propelled grenade launcher he had obtained. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. His brother, Luie, was held on similar charges. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a $250,000 fine.

Maria Nivense: name used to purchase tickets by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front who hijacked a Honduran Air Services (SAHSA) B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, and diverted the plane to Managua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Raul Nivense: name used to purchase tickets by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front who hijacked a Honduran Air Services (SAHSA) B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, and diverted it to Managua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Ramez Noaman: Yemeni, age 27, detained on September 19, 2001, in Rowland Heights, California. The California Polytechnic University student was held in New York as a material witness in the 9/11 attacks until his October 2 release. He lived in the same house as the hijackers after they moved out.

Shahrzad S. Nobari: name used on a passport by Kristina Katherina Berster, a suspected West German terrorist who attempted to enter Vermont from Canada on July 16, 1978. The passport was one of a group of passports that were stolen when radical Iranian students took over the Iranian Consulate in Geneva in June 1976. The real Nobari, an Iranian who lived in Hamburg, West Germany, had visited Los Angeles in December 1977 using a reissued passport.

Issaya Nombo: Tanzanian, age 44, whose name was found in a computer printout in a cave in Afghanistan. On April 15, 2002, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials charged him with an immigration violation after U.S. intelligence reported the discovery. He was living in North Carolina on an expired visa. His name was on a public Web site for Voyager Aviation of Titusville, Florida, where he had received a commercial pilot's license. The home page said, "Congratulations Issaya Nombo on completing your ATP" (airline transport pilot license).

Benni Antoine Norris: alias of Ahmed Ressam.

Christopher Norris: charged with conspiracy and with possessing and making pipe bombs after Norris, age 25, and two other members of the racist neo-Nazi National Alliance were arrested on May 8, 1998, on charges of having fully assembled 14 pipe bombs that they planned to plant across Orlando, Florida, as diversions for two bank robberies.

Mr. and Mrs. William Norton: Los Angeles couple arrested on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when they took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van was carrying 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. The couple was planning to drive the van to Ireland.

El Sayyid A. Nosair: variants Noseir, Nosir, Nasser, El Sayyd Abdulaziz El Sayyd. Nosair shot in the neck and killed Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League and head of the Israeli Kach movement, on November 5, 1990, at the Marriott Marquis East Hotel in New York City. While attempting to commandeer a taxi at gunpoint, he traded gunfire with a local police officer; both were wounded. Nosair was critically wounded in the chin.

Nosair was born in Egypt and left Cairo for the United States in 1981. He obtained U.S. citizenship in 1989. The maintenance worker was not a member of any terrorist organization. He had lived in Cliffside Park, New Jersey, but also used a Brooklyn address. He was married to American-born Caren Ann Mills, a convert to Islam who had met her husband in a Pittsburgh mosque. They had three children.

He was a deeply religious man who prayed several times during the workday. He had been dis-

placed as a teen from his Sinai Peninsula home after the Israeli occupation. He was fired as a diamond setter in Pittsburgh because his efforts to convert coworkers to Islam interfered with his work. He lied on his employment application about his residence because the city hires only residents. When arrested, he was carrying three driver's licenses with three different addresses. He was on sick leave from his job at the time of the attack.

He was charged with second-degree murder, attempted murder in the second degree, aggravated assault of a police officer, second-degree assault, reckless endangerment, coercion, three counts of weapons possession, and unlawful imprisonment (for commandeering the taxi). The murder charge carried a maximum sentence of 25 years to life.

On November 13, 1990, he appeared in Manhattan Criminal Court for a hearing on murder charges. On November 20, 1990, a New York grand jury indicted him for murder, to which he pleaded not guilty the next day.

On November 30, 1990, the FBI in a search of his home found a list of six prominent New Yorkers, including a member of Congress and two federal judges, and warned that they could be terrorist targets. On December 11, 1990, police searching his home found ammunition and literature on bomb making.

On December 18, 1990, New York State Supreme Court Justice Alvin Schlesinger revoked Nosair's $300,000 bail. He said that a passport in a different name indicated that Nosair might flee.

The trial began on November 19, 1991. The jury began deliberations on December 18, 1991. On December 20, 1991, Nosair was acquitted of the murder charge regarding Kahane and the attempted murder charge for shooting a postal worker during his escape. He was convicted of assaulting the postal worker and another man, of gun possession, and of coercing the cabdriver by pointing his gun at his head. Nosair faced jail terms of 2 to 7 years for each assault charge and the coercion charge and 5 to 15 years for the weapons charge, and he was held without bail. On January 29, 1992, Manhattan Judge Alvin Schlesinger said that the jury's not-guilty verdict defied the evidence and imposed the maximum allowable sentence of 7 to 22 years.

Nosair was the cousin of Egyptian-born Ibrahim Elgabrowny, who was arrested on March 4, 1993, in connection with the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded.

In March 1993, FBI agents seized documents from Nosair's prison cell in Attica state prison. He was believed to be corresponding with Mohammed A. Salameh, who had been arrested for renting the truck used in the World Trade Center bombing.

On January 13, 1995, federal prosecutors said that he had carried out the bombing of a popular Manhattan gay bar on April 28, 1990, in which three people were injured, and that he had plotted to murder Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev.

On October 1, 1995, a jury found him guilty of seditious conspiracy, which carries a life term. He was also convicted of assault on Irving Franklin, who was at the Kahane shooting; of attempted murder and assault of postal police officer Carlos Acosta; and of numerous other charges involving possession and use of firearms. He was acquitted of any direct role in the plot to bomb the city landmarks.

On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to life plus 75 years.

El Sayyid A. Noseir: variant of El Sayyid A. Nosair.

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Akbar Nouchedehi: one of 25 members of the People's Majority, an anti-Khomeini group, who seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C., and held six Iranian employees hostage for an hour on August 7, 1981. They were put on probation and ordered to complete 25 hours of community service. He was also charged with

carrying a pistol without a license in the wounding of Iranian employee Mohammed Shamirza.

Guillermo and Ignacio Novo Sampol: two Cuban American brothers whom Orlando Bosch, leader of the Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations, claimed had placed a bomb that exploded in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976, killing Orlando Letelier, who was the Chilean ambassador to the United States during Salvador Allende's administration, and Ronni Karpen Moffitt, an administrative assistant at the Trans National Institute, a division of the Institute for Policy Studies. Bosch said the Novos planted the bomb as a favor to the Chilean junta. On September 15, 1980, the U.S. Court of Appeals overturned their convictions in the Letelier case, ordering new trials for the two men convicted of murder. On May 30, 1981, a federal appeals court acquitted Guillermo of charges of murder and conspiracy in the Letelier case but convicted him of two counts of making false declarations to a federal grand jury. On April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced Guillermo to seven years for endangering public safety in connection with the November 2000 plot to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro in Panama City.

Commander Nueve: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Abdul Nuh: one of two Hanafi Muslims who took over the Washington, D.C., City Council offices on March 9, 1977, taking several hostages. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and assault with intent to kill. Nuh held a BS degree and had no previous record of convictions. He was employed as a substitute teacher in the public school system. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping that arose from the episode in which he participated and was acquitted of the attacks in which he was not present. He received a sentence of 58 years to life. In October 1979, the D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions of the 12 defendants who had taken over several D.C. facilities, including the City Council, on March 9, 1977, saying that the government's evidence was overwhelming. On February 19, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of eight Hanafis for conspiracy, armed kidnapping, and other charges.

Abdel Nur: Guyanese citizen of Pakistani descent, age 57, who remained at large after the June 2, 2007, announcement of the foiling of a terrorist plot to bomb aviation fuel tanks and a small segment of the 40-mile Buckeye Partners L.P. petroleum pipelines that supply JFK International Airport in New York City. The FBI had monitored the plotters for 18 months. The group had no apparent ties to al Qaeda but was linked to the Sunni-oriented Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM), an extremist black Muslim group that held the prime minister of Trinidad and members of its Parliament hostage in 1990.

Nur was five feet seven, with salt and pepper hair, and was born on March 24, 1960, as Compton Eversley. He converted to Islam. He arrived in Trinidad from Guyana on May 20, 2007. He had been deported from the United States in the late 1980s following a drug violation.

The press reported that Nur, Ibrahim, and Kadir were associates of former police officer and JAM leader Yasin Abu Bakr, 64, having met with him in May to discuss the plot. Authorities also believed JAM had contacts with al Qaeda and Hizballah, but no operational relationship. Although Abu Bakr denied knowing the trio, Guyana's acting police chief told the press that Kadir, a Shi'ite cleric, and Abu Bakr had a lumber business together.

Nur surrendered to police in Trinidad on June 5. On June 29, 2007, four suspects fighting extradition in Trinidad were indicted on five counts of conspiracy to "cause death, serious bodily injury and extensive destruction" at the airport.

Nur became one of three suspects whose extradition appeal was rejected by an appeals court in Trinidad. The trio was placed on an FBI plane

on June 24, 2008. On June 26, they pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in New York on charges of conspiring to plant explosives to blow up JFK International Airport's major jet-fuel supply tankers and pipeline. The specific charges were conspiracy to attack a public transportation system, conspiracy to destroy a building with fire and explosives, conspiracy to attack aircraft and aircraft materials, conspiracy to destroy an international airport, and conspiracy to attack a mass transportation facility. The judge denied bond. A status hearing was scheduled for August 7, 2008.

O

Robin Oban: U.S. citizen, age 25, who was deported to the United States on January 6, 1974, after three days of police questioning that did not result in formal charges. She was held after the arrest of three individuals on December 29, 1973, in Heathrow Airport. They were carrying five automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. The trio was charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners.

Richard A. Obergfell: hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 335, a B727 flying on the New York–Chicago–Los Angeles run on July 23, 1971. He wanted to be flown to Milan, Italy, was told he needed a larger plane, and took a stewardess hostage to force the plane back to LaGuardia Airport. He drove to JFK Airport in a maintenance van while still holding the hostage and was shot by FBI marksmen while waiting for a TWA B707 to be prepared. He died 25 minutes later. He was the first U.S. hijacker to be killed on U.S. soil during a hijacking attempt.

Not Coded Sean O'Cealleagh: on April 23, 2004, U.S. Immigration Judge Rose Peters ruled that the Northern Irish immigrant should not be expelled from the United States because his aid in killing two U.K. soldiers in 1988 was a "purely political" action.

Thomas F. O'Connor: former Rochester police detective, age 54, arrested at his home on November 12, 1993, on charges of possession of stolen property—350 pounds of cash, half of the $7.4 million stolen from a Brink's armored car depot in Rochester, New York, on January 5, 1993, by masked gunmen suspected of being Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters. He retired after 20 years on the force in July 1982. He worked as a security guard for Genesee Brewing Company. In 1990, he began working as a security guard for Brink's. Federal agents believed that the holdup was an inside job. In the 1980s, he became active in Irish Northern Aid, which helps families of prisoners in Northern Ireland. He faced three counts of possession of stolen property and two other counts related to the robbery.

Abdulrahman Odeh: among those indicted on July 27, 2004, when the Justice Department in Dallas unsealed a 42-count indictment against the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF)—the nation's largest Muslim charity—charging its seven senior officials with funneling $12.4 million over six years to Hamas associates. The charges included providing material support for terrorism, money laundering, and income tax offenses. On October 22, 2007, a Dallas jury found little evidence against him, and the judge declared a mistrial. (See also Shukri Abu Baker.)

Mohammed Sadiq Odeh: variants Mohammed Saddiq Odeh, Howeida. Pakistani engineer (other reports say he is a Jordanian-born Palestinian), age 33, arrested on August 7, 1998, at Karachi Airport in connection with the al Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kenya on August 7, 1998.

He was returned to Kenya on August 14 for traveling on a false Yemeni passport with a fake visa, using the name Abdull Bast Awadah. An immigration official noted that the photograph in his passport was not of him.

Odeh's Yemeni passport, No. 0011061, was stamped for entry into Mombasa, Kenya, on August 3. He apparently had taken a 10-hour bus ride to the capital. He then flew to Pakistan on August 6 on a Pakistan International Airways Flight 943, departing Nairobi at 10:00 P.M. and arriving in Karachi at 8:25 A.M., the day of the blast. He said that his spiritual guide was bin Laden and that he was attempting to seek refuge with him in Afghanistan. He claimed that the bomb contained 1,760 pounds of TNT and was assembled over several days at the hotel under his direction. Kenyan television claimed that he was married to a Kenyan. Police held three other people in connection with the attack. Two were identified as Mohammed Saleh and Abdullah. Odeh also claimed that his group had taken part in the October 3–4, 1993, attack on U.S. forces in Mogadishu, Somalia, which killed 18 Americans. Former ambassador Robert Oakley and several journalists who had covered the attack said that they were unaware of any foreign involvement in the Somalia killings. Islamabad's *The News* claimed that Odeh had confessed to conducting other missions for bin Laden in the Philippines, Cairo, and Jordan.

On August 27, 1998, Odeh was brought out of Nairobi and arrived in New York City the next day to be arraigned. In the affidavit, federal prosecutors accused bin Laden's al Qaeda group of bombing the embassy in Kenya. Odeh was charged with 12 counts of murder, 1 count of murder conspiracy, and 1 count of conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. His court-appointed attorney, Jack Sachs, said that Odeh lived in Jordan with his wife and one girl and was last employed making and selling furniture. The affidavit said that Odeh joined al Qaeda in 1992 and received explosives training at bin Laden's camps. Odeh later trained other Islamic radicals opposed to the UN humanitarian mission in Somalia. In 1994, he moved to Mombasa, Kenya, where he used al Qaeda money to establish a fishing business, whose profits supported al Qaeda members in Kenya. He met with senior al Qaeda commanders and was shown TNT and detonators obtained in Tanzania. On August 2, he met with al Qaeda members, including an explosives expert who ran the Kenyan cell. On August 4, the group, minus Odeh, surveilled the U.S. Embassy. On August 6, all but one member of the group left Nairobi. Odeh was told that al Qaeda members in Afghanistan were also moving "to avoid retaliation from the U.S."

He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York. He was charged with 224 counts of murder and with training the Somalis. On October 8, he pleaded not guilty.

He was convicted on May 29, 2001, for conspiracy in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and was sentenced to life in prison.

Ruslan Odizhev: former Taliban-linked detainee at Guantánamo killed on June 27, 2007, by Russian security service agents who were trying to arrest him and another man in Kabardino-Balkariya, near Chechnya. He was suspected in the 1999 bombings of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk and had participated in a 2005 attack on police and government facilities in Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkariya. The attack had been led by Shamil Basayev, who was killed in the shootout. Russian authorities found three homemade bombs on Odizhev's body. He had been captured in Afghanistan and released from Guantánamo in 2004.

Robert Wayne O'Ferrell: Enterprise, Alabama, junk dealer questioned in the mail-bomb deaths of Savannah, Georgia, Alderman Robert E. Robinson, a black official who died on December 18, 1989, and U.S. Appeals Court Judge Robert S. Vance, former head of the Alabama

Democratic Party, on December 16, 1989. O'Ferrell flunked a polygraph. The FBI was searching for a typewriter that reportedly linked typewritten court correspondence he filed in 1988 with typed material sent by the mail bomber. His business was known as the New and Old Surplus store.

Uriel A. Ojeda Perez: would-be hijacker of Prinair Flight 179, a DH114 general aviation flight from Ponce to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on April 16, 1972. He was overpowered by a boarding passenger and a mechanic at the ramp and was charged with air piracy. On August 18, 1972, he was sentenced to two years for conveying false information concerning an attempt to commit air piracy and was released on January 10, 1974.

Thomas Okusane-Martinez: Mexican and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, while plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. Swedish police claimed that the group had arrived from Cuba and intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. Okusane-Martinez was one of three Latin Americans sent to Cuba. He reportedly had participated in a 1972 hijacking.

Sara Jane Olson: alias of Kathleen Soliah.

Hossein Shyrh Olya: Iranian armed with a submachine gun who hijacked a U.S. commuter plane in Killeen, Texas, and demanded to be flown to Cuba on February 15, 1983. He forced the pilot to land in Nuevo Laredo, where he turned himself in to the Federal Security Directorate after being promised safe passage. He was flown to Mexico City, where he was indicted on March 4, 1983, for hijacking and hostage taking. The United States requested extradition.

Mullah Omar: led the Taliban regime in Afghanistan that sheltered al Qaeda. He sustained a wound from shrapnel to his right eye. He was born circa 1966 in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $10 million for his arrest and/or conviction.

Ramzi Omar: alias of Ramzi Binalshibh.

Shawqi Omar: U.S. citizen suspected of being a senior al Qaeda operative. On April 27, 2006, police in Utah and California arrested five of his relatives on charges of defrauding banks through bad mortgages and car loans. They were questioned on whether they were funding terrorism.

Shawqi Ahmad Omar: Jordanian American arrested in Baghdad in October 2004 for sheltering an Iraqi insurgent and four Jordanian jihadis in his residence, which contained explosives, and for aiding Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's terrorist network. The Iraqi government said he was planning to kidnap foreigners. Coalition forces wanted to turn him over to the Central Criminal Court of Iraq for prosecution. The Washington, D.C., district court blocked his transfer. A panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the decision, saying the court had jurisdiction to hear his claim to the writ of habeas corpus. In December 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case of *Geren v. Omar.* Arguments were scheduled for March 2008. On June 12, 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that he could not use U.S. courts to challenge his transfer into foreign custody.

Tarek Eid Omar: Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abdulrahman Omari: resident of Vero Beach, Florida, who was videotaped with 9/11 lead hijacker Muhammad Atta at the Portland, Maine, jetport at 5:53 A.M. on September 11, 2001, boarding the U.S. Airways Flight 5930 to Boston. The duo apparently had taken a ferry from Nova Scotia to Portland. Omari lived with Amer

Mohammed Kamfar in Vero Beach for several months, and they used the Saudi maintenance control center at JFK Airport as an address.

Abu Omran: alias of Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil.

Joseph Wayne Openshaw: St. Johns, Arizona, resident arrested on February 8, 1991, in connection with the February 4, 1991, discovery of bombs attached to a 1-million gallon methanol tank and another tank that would have emitted poisonous fumes if breached. The tank farm is five miles from Norfolk Naval Base, the world's largest naval base. He was held without bond. He was charged with conspiracy to use explosive devices to commit arson, mail fraud, and wire fraud.

Guillero Arsenio Oporta Reyes: one of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. As part of a deal that freed the hostages, he arrived on March 22, 1993, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where he was taken in National Department of Investigations (DNI) vehicles to DNI Headquarters. The Dominican government had granted him a provisional visa so that he could remain in the country under DNI protection. President Joaquin Balaguer granted him asylum.

Michael O'Rourke: on October 30, 1979, he was arrested by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service while being questioned at FBI headquarters in Philadelphia. He was wanted for questioning in the 1976 murder of a policeman. He had blasted out of an Irish prison earlier in 1976. He was living under the name Patrick Mannion and apparently had violated U.S. immigration laws. He was listed as Ireland's Public Enemy Number One after being linked to the July 21, 1976, detonation of a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) land mine under the limousine of the new U.K. ambassador, Christopher Ewart-Biggs, and Judith Cook, his secretary. Two others riding in the car were injured. He had confessed to being an explosives expert with the IRA. On February 22, 1984, he was granted a five-week delay in his deportation by a New York appeals court. He was scheduled to serve on March 17, 1984, as the honorary grand marshal for the St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York City. On June 20, 1984, he appeared before the antiterrorist Special Criminal Court in Dublin after his arrest at the Dublin Airport following deportation from the United States. He was the first IRA member deported from the United States. He was ordered held until his next court appearance on July 4, 1984, on charges of prison escape and planting explosives.

Pedro Orozco Guzman: gunman wounded by police in a shootout on December 24, 1973. Before he died of his wounds, he confessed to participating in the kidnappings by the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Mexico of U.K. Honorary Consul Anthony Duncan Williams on October 10, 1973; Mexican industrialist Fernando Aranguren on October 12, 1973; and U.S. consul general to Guadalajara Terrence G. Leonhardy on May 4, 1973.

Enrique Ortega: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Stewart Orth: alias of Willis Jessie.

Carlos Alberto Ortiz: member of Los Julupesty, a group of alleged members of the Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The

Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California; a Venezuelan official; and a Mexican businessman.

Jairo Ortiz Acosta: one of three National Liberation Army (ELN) hijackers of an Avianca DC4 flying from Riohacha to Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 5, 1968. They diverted the plane to Cuba.

Amar Sherin Osman: on April 8, 1986, the Egyptian said he had a bomb in his briefcase on Eastern Airlines Flight 119 en route from New York's La Guardia Airport to Atlanta, Georgia. After an emergency landing in Philadelphia, it was determined to be a hoax. He was charged with providing false information and interfering with a flight crew.

Haniffa Bin Osman: Singaporean, age 55, arrested on September 29, 2006, by the FBI for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorneys' Office announced that he and others were charged with conspiracy to export weapons and munitions, four of them to the LTTE. The four with LTTE links were believed to have conspired to launder money to the group in addition to trying to ship the weapons. He was held in federal custody in Guam and was expected to be transferred to Maryland. Osman had traveled to Baltimore in July to meet with undercover agents at the Inner Harbor. He test-fired some of the weapons at a range in Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Semi Osman: Lebanese imam, age 32, who was arrested in May 2002 by the Puget Sound Joint Terrorist Task Force at Seattle's Dar-us-Salaam (Taqwa) mosque and charged with immigration fraud and illegal possession of a semiautomatic .40 caliber handgun with its serial numbers removed. Police seized from his residence additional firearms, military field manuals, instructions on poisoning water supplies, a visa application to Yemen, various items associated with Islamic radicalism, and papers by London-based Muslim radical Sheik Abu Hamzi al-Masri, who had publicly supported the 9/11 attacks. British citizen Osman was an active-duty U.S. Navy reservist and a former Army enlistee who lived in Tacoma. Osman had lived for a time on a ranch in Blye, Oregon, which was raided in June 2002 by FBI agents investigating reports of a 1999 "jihad training camp," conducted by al-Masri. Others who visited Osman's mosque included "9/11 20th hijacker" Zacarias Moussaoui and would-be shoe bomber Richard Reid.

Police were also investigating mosque members James and Mustafa Ujaama, brothers who had grown up in Seattle and converted to Islam. Police believed that James had posted radical Islamic teachings on a Web site for al-Masri's London mosque and had escorted two representatives from the mosque to the Oregon ranch.

On August 2, 2002, Semi Osman, of Tacoma, pleaded guilty to a weapons violation in exchange for immigration charges being dropped. Prosecutors had stated that Osman "was committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism," which defense attorney Robert Leen denied. On April 25, 2003, a Seattle judge sentenced Osman to 11 months in prison.

Adham Othman: Othman, age 21, of Dallas, was stopped with his brother Louai Othman and cousin Awad Muhareb on August 10, 2006, by police in Caro, Michigan. Police found in their van nearly 1,000 phones, most of them prepaid TracFones; a laptop computer; and a bag of receipts. They had just purchased 80 prepaid mobile phones from a Wal-Mart. The trio was charged with soliciting or providing material support for terrorism and obtaining information on a vulnerable target for the purposes of terrorism. They were arraigned on August 12. Prosecutors believed they were targeting the five-mile-long Mackinaw Bridge connecting Michigan's two

peninsulas, but two of the trio said they had planned to sell the phones at a profit. On August 14, the FBI and Michigan State Police said they had no indication that they were terrorists, although Michigan officials kept the trio in jail. On September 5, a federal judge threw out the conspiracy and money laundering charges against the trio, ruling there was not enough evidence to prosecute.

Louai Othman: Othman, age 23, of Mesquite, was stopped with his brother Adham Othman and cousin Awad Muhareb on August 10, 2006, by police in Caro, Michigan. Police found in their van nearly 1,000 phones, most of them prepaid TracFones; a laptop computer; and a bag of receipts. They had just purchased 80 prepaid mobile phones from a Wal-Mart. The trio was charged with soliciting or providing material support for terrorism and obtaining information on a vulnerable target for the purposes of terrorism. They were arraigned on August 12. Prosecutors believed they were targeting the five-mile-long Mackinaw Bridge connecting Michigan's two peninsulas, but two of the trio said they had planned to sell the phones at a profit. On August 14, the FBI and Michigan State Police said they had no indication that they were terrorists, although Michigan officials kept the trio in jail. On September 5, a federal judge threw out the conspiracy and money laundering charges against the trio, ruling there was not enough evidence to prosecute.

Diana Oughton: Weather Underground member who died in a New York City Weather bomb factory in the 1960s. On October 8, 1970, the Quarter Moon Society bombed a Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps facility in Seattle, Washington, to commemorate her.

Josephine Sunshine Overaker: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, when she was age 31, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. She remained at large. On May 19, 2006, Oregon indicted four environmental extremists, including Overaker, for the 1998 ELF firebombing at a Vail ski resort that led to $12 million in damages to a mountain lodge, two restaurants, and other buildings and ski lifts. Overaker and others had been named in an earlier Oregon indictment for conspiracy for similar attacks in Oregon, California, and Wyoming. The ELF had attacked Vail because it was expanding into potential habitat of the endangered lynx.

Henry Overturf: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 27, Overturf changed his not-guilty plea to guilty on one count each of conspiring to illegally make and possess unregistered destructive devices. Overturf was sentenced to 12 to 18 months. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Mustafa Khan Owasi: one of 5 to 19 names involved in a one-week hunt for would-be terrorists following a report that turned out to be a hoax; the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003.

Mohamed Rashed Daoud al-Owhali: alias Khalid Salim Saleh bin Rashed. Yemeni who traveled from Lahore, Pakistan, to Nairobi, Kenya, on July 31, 1998; rode on the truck in the August 7, 1998, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi; and threw the grenade at the embassy guard. He expected to die but was hospitalized with injuries to his hands, face, and back. He was questioned by Kenyan police two days later. On August 12, he initially told the FBI that he had been standing in a bank near the embassy when the bomb went off and claimed he was wearing the same clothing

as on August 7. The affidavit doubted this claim because "his clothes bore no traces of blood." He later admitted lying. On August 20, al-Owhali confessed to the FBI, saying he had been trained in explosives, hijacking, and kidnapping in Afghan camps. Some were affiliated with al Qaeda, which, according to the affidavit, was "an international terrorist group led by Osama bin Laden, dedicated to opposing non-Islamic governments with force and violence." He was aware that bin Laden had issued a fatwa calling for the killing of Americans. Nairobi hospital staff found padlock keys and bullets connected with the bombing that al-Owhali had discarded. He was arrested; flown to the United States on August 26, 1998; and arraigned the next day in a Manhattan courthouse on 12 counts of murder, 1 count of conspiracy, and 1 count of using weapons of mass destruction. He was ordered held without bail pending a September 28 court appearance. Al-Owhali applied for free legal services, saying he was single and unemployed and had received $12,000 from his father in the past year. His only asset was a 1992 Chevrolet Caprice.

P

Rosemberg Pabon Pabon: identified by the government as Commander Uno, one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba. On July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider the extradition request for him. On March 19, 1981, Colombia announced the capture after a pitched gun battle of Pabon.

Argonauto Pacheco da Silva: Brazilian labor leader and former São Paulo legislator. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group turned up later in Cuba.

Ivan Padilla: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Jose Padilla: alias Abdullah al Muhajir. U.S. citizen and former Hispanic gang member, age 31, arrested on May 8, 2002, on suspicion of planning a dirty bomb radiological attack in the United States for al Qaeda. Padilla was arrested entering the United States at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport on a flight from Pakistan. The al Qaeda associate was accused of conspiracy to build and detonate a dirty bomb—a bomb consisting of normal explosives plus radioactive material. Padilla had studied how to build such a bomb in Afghanistan and was scouting possible U.S. targets.

At the Chicago airport, U.S. Customs officers discovered that he was carrying $10,526 in undeclared currency. He was transferred to a brig in the Charleston Naval Weapons Station in South Carolina on June 9 after the president designated him an "enemy combatant," not subject to civil trial. Authorities wanted him to testify before a New York grand jury investigating terrorism, but he refused to cooperate. He was turned over to the military. On June 13, administration officials said he would not be tried by a military tribunal but could be held until the president declared the war over. He was represented by attorney Donna R. Newman, who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus by federal Judge Michael B. Mukasey, saying Padilla's constitutional rights had been violated.

Benjamin Ahmed Mohammed, an associate in the plot, was arrested in Pakistan. Padilla and his friend in Pakistan were fingered in April by al Qaeda detainee Abu Zubayda, who gave vague references to an individual involved in such a plot. Authorities quizzed other al Qaeda detainees, checked travel and criminal records, and developed enough clues to identify the duo.

Padilla had been a Latin Kings and Maniac Latin Disciples street gang member in Brooklyn and was well known to the local jail system. He had been involved in a killing at age 13 (other sources say age 15). He was arrested five times in Chicago for

assault and other crimes between 1985 and 1991 and was sent to prison in Florida following a road-rage shooting on October 8, 1991. The Puerto Rican may have converted to Islam in a prison substance-abuse course. He married an Egyptian and left the United States. He visited Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan, where he discussed the dirty bomb plan. He met with senior al Qaeda officials in March regarding the plot. Authorities believed he intended to return to Pakistan with the results of his reconnaissance. He traveled to Zurich and then Cairo, where he spent a month with his wife and two children.

On June 12, 2002, the South Florida Joint Terrorism Task Force arrested Adham Hassoun, a leader of the al-Iman mosque in Broward County that Padilla had attended in the early and mid-1990s. Hassoun had founded the Florida chapter of the Benevolence International Foundation, which has funded al Qaeda. Hassoun was held on an immigration violation.

In an affidavit filed on August 27 in a federal court in New York, the government said that while in Afghanistan and Pakistan in 2001 and 2002, Padilla met several times with al Qaeda leaders and discussed "detonation of explosive devices in hotel rooms and gas stations."

On October 24, the Associated Press reported that defense lawyers Donna Newman and Andrew Patel had complained that prosecutors refused to show them evidence that prosecutors said would harm ongoing investigations and national security.

On December 4, Chief Judge Michael B. Mukasey of New York's Southern District stated in a 102-page decision that Padilla could have access to an attorney to challenge his detention as an enemy combatant. He rejected the Bush administration's claim that access to an attorney would impede intelligence gathering and jeopardize national security but upheld the government's right to designate enemy combatants, including U.S. citizens, in the war on terrorism. On March 11, 2003, Judge Mukasey ruled that Padilla must be allowed access to his lawyers, rejecting a government plea to reverse his December decision.

On April 9, 2003, Judge Mukasey asked the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals to determine whether President Bush could hold Padilla as an enemy combatant until the conflict with al Qaeda ended. On July 30, 2003, the Cato Institute, People For the American Way, and four other groups filed a brief challenging Padilla's detention.

On November 17, 2003, a three-judge federal U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit considered whether the president had sole authority to declare a U.S. citizen an enemy combatant. As of the hearing, Padilla had not been charged for 18 months and had been held in a naval brig in South Carolina sans access to family, friends, or an attorney. The panel included judges Rosemary S. Pooler, Richard C. Wesley, and Barrington D. Parker. Padilla was represented by Donna Newman and Jenny S. Martinez, a law professor at Stanford. On December 18, 2003, the court ruled 2–1 that the president did not have the power to declare a U.S. citizen seized on U.S. soil an "enemy combatant" to be held indefinitely in military custody and gave the United States 30 days to release Padilla, declare him a material witness, or charge him. On January 22, 2004, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted the Bush administration's request for a stay of the order to free Padilla.

On February 11, 2004, the Pentagon said that Padilla would be permitted to consult with an attorney but that this access "is not required by domestic or international law and should not be treated as a precedent." Padilla met with attorney Donna Newman on March 3, 2004.

On February 20, 2004, the U.S. Supreme Court said it would rule on *Rumsfeld v. Padilla* regarding the president's assertion of authority to declare U.S. citizens captured on U.S. soil "enemy combatants" who could be detained indefinitely without charges or access to counsel. The court heard oral arguments on April 28, 2004.

On June 1, 2004, the government announced in its seven-page case summary that Padilla had met with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, as well as al Qaeda leaders

Muhammad Atef, Abu Zubayda, and Ramzi Binalshibh. Padilla was told to try to blow up 20 apartment buildings by sealing them, letting them fill with natural gas, and setting off timed explosions. Targets were to be in New York, Washington, Florida, and Chicago. A Padilla accomplice was in custody. Padilla was to conduct attacks with Adnan G. El Shukrijumah, but they clashed and the project was scrapped.

On June 28, 2004, the Supreme Court ruled 5–4 that Padilla's attorney had filed his habeas corpus request in the wrong court. It had been filed in a New York court, whereas Padilla was being held in South Carolina. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing the opinion of the Supreme Court, said, "We confront two questions: First, did Padilla properly file his habeas petition in the Southern District of New York; and second, did the President possess authority to detain Padilla militarily. We answer the threshold question in the negative and thus do not reach the second question presented."

On February 28, 2005, U.S. District Judge Henry Floyd in Spartanburg, South Carolina, ordered the Bush administration to either charge or free terrorism suspect Padilla. In his 23-page opinion, Floyd said, "The court finds that the President has no power, neither express nor implied, neither constitutional nor statutory, to hold petitioner as an enemy combatant," and gave the administration 45 days to comply. He had been held without charge for two and one-half years.

On September 9, 2005, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that the president did have the power to indefinitely detain a U.S. citizen captured on U.S. soil without any criminal charges during wartime. The opinion was written by Judge J. Michael Luttig, who was joined by judges William B. Traxler Jr. and M. Blane Michael.

President Bush released an order on November 20 that said, "I hereby determine that it is in the best interest of the United States that Jose Padilla be released from detention by the Secretary of Defense and transferred to the control of the Attorney General for the purpose of criminal proceedings against him." On November 22, 2005, the administration charged Padilla in a Miami, Florida, criminal court with being part of a North American support cell that worked to support jihad in Afghanistan and elsewhere overseas from 1993 to 2001. The indictment charged him with conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim individuals overseas and provide support for terrorists and named four other defendants: Lebanese-born Adham Amin Hassoun (who had lived in Broward County, Florida) and Jordanian-born U.S. citizen Kifah Wael Jayyousi, who were in federal custody in Florida; Mohamed Hesham Youssef, an Egyptian who had lived in Broward County and was now in prison in Egypt on unrelated terrorism convictions; and Lebanese Canadian citizen Kassem Daher, believed to be overseas. The indictment said that Jayyousi, Hassoun, and Daher had run a terrorist network since 1993 into which Padilla was recruited. The cell raised money and identified operatives to go to Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, Chechnya, Egypt, Somalia, and elsewhere. The group members were linked to Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, "the blind sheik" imprisoned for the New York City landmarks conspiracy, and Mohamed Zaky, a founder of Islamic charities who was killed in Chechnya in 1995.

On November 30, the Richmond-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ordered the government to explain why the bombing plots were not mentioned in the new indictment of Padilla and declined to authorize his transfer to the Justice Department. On December 21, the Fourth Circuit refused to permit the United States to transfer Padilla from military to civilian custody to face new criminal charges. The government had not included charges in the civilian case that it had initially used to detain him as an enemy combatant and was silent on the dirty bomb accusation. The Supreme Court on January 4, 2006, overruled the circuit's ruling and allowed federal prosecutors to take over the case. Padilla made his first court appearance the next day. On January 12, 2006, he pleaded not guilty to criminal charges of being part

of a secret network that supported Muslim terrorists. U.S. Magistrate Judge Barry Garber refused to set bail. On April 3, 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court by a 6–3 vote rejected Padilla's appeal of his indefinite detention, saying it would not hear the case because the administration had granted his request to be tried in a civilian court.

On July 5, 2006, U.S. District Judge Marcia G. Cooke issued an order that permitted Padilla to view 32 classified Department of Defense documents related to his trial. On August 2, 2006, Judge Cooke postponed the trial after defense lawyers said that they needed a continuance to plow through summaries of 50,000 intercepted phone calls, including 827 transcripts translated from Arabic.

On August 21, 2006, Judge Cooke ruled that the government had brought overlapping and redundant charges against Padilla and two others and dismissed one charge. On January 30, 2007, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit reinstated the charge.

On October 6, 2006, Padilla's lawyers sought dismissal of all charges because of "outrageous government conduct." They said Padilla had spent 1,307 days in a nine-by-seven-foot cell and claimed that he had been tortured, a charge the prosecution denied.

Jury selection was scheduled for mid-November, with a pool of 3,000.

Prosecutors announced on November 16, 2006, that one of their key witnesses who had led to the capture of Padilla was al Qaeda detainee Abu Zubayda.

On February 28, after several months of disagreement among court-ordered psychiatric assessments, Judge Cook ruled that Padilla was competent to stand trial.

On August 16, 2007, the jury convicted Padilla on one count of conspiracy to murder, kidnap, and maim overseas; one count of conspiracy to provide material support for terrorists; and one count of material support for terrorists. Judge Cooke announced on January 16, 2008, that Padilla should spend at least 30 years to life in prison.

Dylcia Noemi Pagan: Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) member who was arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges. Bond was set at $2 million.

Ghousror Abdallah Pahhoul: one of five Iranian diplomats arrested in Turkey on October 25, 1988, for planning to kidnap Said Abu Hassan Mochhadezade, an anti-Khomeini engineer working in Erzincan who reportedly was a member of the People's Mujahideen. They were to be tried by a state security court in Istanbul State. The press reported that two of them were members of the Savama Iranian secret police; the other three were members of the embassy's bodyguard team.

Wladimir Palmeira: former president, age 24, of the Metropolitan Student Union in Rio, arrested in 1968 and sentenced in August 1969 to three years in prison for leading student demonstrations against the government. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group turned up later in Cuba.

Ricardo Palmera: alias Simon Trinidad. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) commander, age 54, who was arrested on January 2, 2004, by Colombian and Ecuadoran authorities while he was being treated in Quito for leishmaniasis, a parasitic, flesh-eating disease spread by sand flies in Colombian jungles, according to Colombian police. However, Ecuadoran authorities said he was arrested on a Quito street. Palmera, or Trinidad, had been a negotiator in FARC–government talks. He was helicoptered to the border and handed over to Colombian authorities, who had offered an $820,000 reward for his capture.

He was the son of a prominent Colombian lawyer, had done graduate work at Harvard, and had

been the manager of Banco del Comercio in northeastern Colombia. But in 1987, he had left his wife and two sons behind to join the FARC, taking several hundred thousand dollars of the bank's money with him. Palmera became the nominal head of the Caribbean Bloc, which kidnapped and murdered Consuelo Araujo in September 2001—she was the matriarch of a prominent Cesar Province family and a popular former minister of culture. His sister is married to her brother. Palmera was a leader of FARC political ideologists, who were losing leadership to the military wing. On December 17, 2004, Colombian president Alvaro Uribe signed extradition orders after obtaining Supreme Court approval to send him to New York to face cocaine trafficking charges. President Uribe said he would revoke the decision if the FARC released 63 hostages, including the three Americans captured on February 14, 2003, and a German, before December 30, 2004. Palmera did not make the deadline, and on December 31, 2004, the former banker was sent to the United States to face drug and kidnapping charges.

On November 7, 2006, Palmera told a court that he had never seen the three U.S. hostages he was accused of helping to hold. He said the FARC was noble and peaceful. He faced federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist group, conspiracy, and hostage taking. On November 21, 2006, U.S. District Judge Thomas F. Hogan declared a mistrial after the jury said a third time that they were deadlocked after five weeks of testimony but only a day of deliberations. The prosecution said it would retry the case. Palmera also faced federal drug charges. On July 9, 2007, Palmera was convicted in a U.S. federal court of helping to hold the hostages. The U.S. district court jurors found him guilty of conspiracy to commit hostage taking but were split over convicting him on supporting terrorism. The federal judge asked them to keep deliberating on that charge and three counts of hostage taking. Palmera faced 30 years in the hostage case plus a trial on drug charges. However, on July 10, 2007, a mistrial was declared after the jury deadlocked on the hostage-taking charges and the terrorism support charge after five days of deliberations. On January 28, 2008, he was sentenced to 60 years in prison. The judge called him a terrorist. On May 6, 2008, U.S. prosecutors asked the judge to dismiss cocaine charges.

Uzair Paracha: Pakistani, age 23, detained on March 31, 2003, by federal authorities as a material witness in the offices of a New York clothing import firm owned by his father, Saifullah Paracha. He had ties to the shipping industry and senior al Qaeda leaders. Investigators said the family business might have been used to smuggle al Qaeda terrorists or weapons into the United States. His father owns a Pakistani textile company that shipped large containers of clothes and other goods into Newark. He was arrested by Karachi police while trying to board an airplane in Karachi in July; he was held incommunicado. Uzair Paracha was fingered by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a senior jailed al Qaeda member. Uzair Paracha was also linked to Ohio truck driver Iyman Faris, who pleaded guilty on May 1 to providing material support to a terrorist organization.

On August 8, federal authorities in Manhattan filed terrorism charges against him, including conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, which entails a 15-year sentence. The indictment said that for a $200,000 business investment, the younger Paracha had agreed to pose as an unnamed al Qaeda associate (later revealed to be Majid Khan) while in the United States to secure immigration documents for him. During a March interview with the FBI and New York Police Department, Paracha admitted to possession of a Maryland driver's license, an ATM card, a key to a post office box, and documents linked to the al Qaeda member. Prosecutors had earlier said that he could also be charged with helping to obtain weapons of mass destruction and conspiracy. His attorney, Anthony Ricco of New York, denied the allegations.

On November 7, 2005, U.S. District Judge Sidney H. Stein ruled that Uzair Paracha could present statements made by captive al Qaeda operatives Majid Khan and Ammar Baluchi in his

defense; he had met the duo abroad. The judge ruled that he could not use information from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or from Paracha's father, Saifullah Paracha, who was held in Guantánamo Bay prison. The trial began on November 8. On November 23, a federal jury in New York convicted Paracha on five counts of conspiracy and providing material and financial support to al Qaeda. He faced 75 years in prison. Sentencing was scheduled for March 3, 2006. Paracha had posed for Khan, a former Baltimore resident, in getting immigration documents to sneak into the United States. Khan planned a series of bombings at gas stations.

Saifullah Paracha: father of Uzair Paracha. Saifullah was held at Guantánamo Bay prison. He owns a New York clothing import firm. Investigators said the family business might have been used to smuggle al Qaeda terrorists or weapons into the United States. He owns a Pakistani textile company that shipped large containers of clothes and other goods into Newark.

Hazaifa Parhat: variant of Hozaifa Parhat.

Hozaifa Parhat: variants Huzaifa, Hazaifa. Chinese national held for six years on terrorism charges at the U.S. military prison in Guantánamo Bay as of February 2008. The Muslim of Uighur descent was accused of attending a terrorist training camp in Afghanistan during the 9/11 attacks. The apparent affiliate of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement was captured in Afghanistan. On June 20, 2008, a federal court of appeals in Washington ruled that he was improperly labeled an "enemy combatant" by the Pentagon, the first time a Guantánamo Bay detainee was given an opportunity to seek his release via a civilian court hearing. The court ordered military officials to either "release or transfer Parhat, or to expeditiously hold a new {military} tribunal." He was represented by attorney Susan Baker Manning.

Huzaifa Parhat: variant of Hozaifa Parhat.

Roger Allen Pastorcich: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines 224, a DC9 flying from Mobile to Chicago on November 2, 1968. He wanted to go to Saigon but was overpowered by the crew on the ground in Birmingham, Alabama. The juvenile was placed on probation on July 18, 1969, after being in juvenile detention. He was placed under psychiatric care and eventually was released on December 23, 1970.

Oldrich Pastorek: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

J. Patino Hormaza: one of four hijackers of an Avianca DC3 flying from Yopal to Sogamoso en Boyaca, Colombia, on May 21, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Charles Lloyd Patterson Sr.: on April 9, 1992, while on a five-day family visit furlough from an Arkansas prison, he hijacked a charter plane and flew it to a different town to rob a former business associate. He was serving 40 years for criminal solicitation to commit murder, threatening terrorism, theft, and burglary. Patterson had threatened two lawyers who represented his wife during their divorce. He had been in prison since 1988 for paying $25,000 to kill one of the lawyers. He was arrested at a motel in Odessa, Texas, on June 19, 1992, after hijacking another plane on June 9. He was charged with two counts of air piracy and escape.

Gregory Vernon Patterson: arrested in July 2005 in Los Angeles in an investigation of a series of 10 gas station holdups. Investigators found contacts to a possible terrorist plot and connections to the radical Islamic group Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam), which has a presence in the state prison where one of the suspects in the gas station holdups had been recently held. A search of the home of a robbery suspect yielded jihadist literature, documents referring to 9/11,

bulletproof vests, and a list of addresses of Southland area synagogues, the Israeli Consulate, National Guard centers, the ticket counter for El Al Israel Airlines at LA International Airport, and other sites. He and Levar Haney Washington were charged with nine counts of robbery and one count of attempted robbery.

Patterson, age 21, worked at a duty-free shop in the Los Angeles Airport's international terminal for several months until early 2005. He was represented by attorney Winston McKessom. Patterson attended California State University at Northridge and met Washington while studying Islam.

Kevin Lamar James was serving time for attempted robbery and possession of a weapon in prison. In 1997, he founded Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh. He recruited several inmates, including Washington, who was paroled and sent to Los Angeles with orders to recruit more followers with clean records and then acquire firearms and explosives. Washington began the robberies in late May with Patterson and Hammad Riaz Samana, both former college students who had attended the same suburban mosque. Meanwhile, Patterson searched the Internet for mentions of the offices of El Al at LAX and the Yom Kippur events in Los Angeles that fall.

On September 12, Patterson and Washington pleaded not guilty in Santa Ana to federal terrorism charges.

Patterson was expected to plead guilty on December 17, 2007.

Christopher Paul: Ohio man, age 43, indicted on April 12, 2007, by a federal grand jury in Columbus, Ohio, on charges that he provided explosives training to al Qaeda members in Germany and had plotted to bomb European resorts and U.S. government offices overseas. The grand jury said he had studied terrorist tactics in the early 1990s in Afghanistan and then recruited others in Germany and trained Americans to "fight violent jihad outside the United States." The 14-page indictment did not charge him with specific violent acts but noted that he had researched remote-controlled boats and flight simulator computer programs. In 1990 or 1991, he stayed in a Peshawar, Pakistan, guest house and arranged to train in an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, learning about assault rifles, grenades, and rocket-propelled grenades. He later received advanced training in map reading, climbing, rappelling, military history, and explosive devices. He was then tasked with obtaining document forging equipment, including a currency verifier and a flat-bed scanner. As of January 2000, he was planning to bomb European resorts used by Americans, U.S. government buildings, and military bases. In 2004–2005, he had obtained a night-vision scope, a balaclava hood, a laser range finder, and a fax containing names and phone numbers of key al Qaeda leaders.

He once roomed with Iyman Faris, the Ohio truck driver who pleaded guilty in 2003 to supporting a plan to destroy the Brooklyn Bridge and attack Washington, D.C. Prosecutors asked that he be held without bond.

Paul's birth name was Paul Kenyatta Laws. He twice changed his name.

On June 3, 2008, he pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction in terrorist attacks as part of a plea deal that called for a 20-year prison term.

Jonathan Christopher Mark Paul: one of 11 people indicted by the U.S. Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Adam Pearlman: alias of Adam Yahiye Gadahn.

Larry Pearson: student, age 18, at Louis Brandeis High School who was arrested for the September 20, 1971, bombing of the entrance of Zaire's UN mission in New York City for the Black Revolutionary Assault Team. While trying to flee in a taxi, Pearson was found with 50 rounds of

ammunition and an incriminating note. He was charged in criminal court with arson, possession of a bomb and a loaded weapon, and criminal mischief.

Manuel Pena: secretary general of the Union of Slum Dwellers who had been arrested on the southern highway at the entrance of the San Francisco neighborhood on July 3, 1980. His release from prison was demanded by the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the Marxist Popular League of February 28 who led 115 illiterate peasants in the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador on July 11, 1980.

Michael Anthony Peparo: one of two would-be hijackers of National Airlines Flight 11 bound for Miami, Florida, on February 3, 1969. His girlfriend wanted to go to Cuba. They surrendered in Miami. On May 7, 1969, they were sentenced to indeterminate terms in juvenile detention. They were paroled on December 7, 1970.

Perez: alias used by Agustin Esquivel-Medrano.

David Perez: arrested on August 4, 1977, by New York police for illegal possession of a shotgun, a revolver, and 100 rounds of ammunition. His roommate, Vincent Alba, was also questioned. The arrest came a day after the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) bombing of a building that houses Defense Department security personnel and the Mobil Building in New York City.

Marino Perez Rojas: exiled Dominican student who was joined by his Chilean exile wife, Mireyz Lopez, and their three children on November 8, 1982, when he occupied the Peruvian Embassy in the Dominican Republic and took a hostage. He wanted either for the government to find him work or for Peru to grant him political asylum. They surrendered peacefully, and Perez was arrested. He had been exiled from the Dominican Republic during the government of Joaquin Balaguer, who was president from 1966 to 1978.

Dr. William Perl: psychologist and founder of the Washington, D.C., branch of the Jewish Defense League. He was arrested on June 29, 1976, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy in connection with two shots being fired at a Hyattsville, Maryland, apartment rented by two second secretaries of the Soviet Embassy. He had contracted with an individual who turned out to be an FBI agent to fire at the apartment. On November 24, 1976, Perl, who had negotiated with Adolf Eichmann in the late 1930s for the release of thousands of German Jews, was convicted of conspiracy to shoot out the widows and of obtaining a .22 caliber rifle without a license. He was found innocent of using a stolen rifle.

Adil Pervez: one of 5 to 19 names involved in a one-week hunt for would-be terrorists following a report that turned out to be a hoax; the search was called off by the FBI on January 6, 2003.

Frane Pesut: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 that dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived, and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn. The U.S. court of appeals restored two air piracy counts that had been dismissed by a U.S. district court on a motion by the hijackers, who were accused of kidnapping, air piracy, and second-degree murder. Pesut was convicted on May 5, 1977, of air piracy and conspiracy and was sentenced to 30 years on July 21.

Walter J. Petlikowsky: Polish-born accomplice of Martin Joseph McNally, hijacker of American Airlines Flight 119, a B727 flying the New York–St. Louis–Tulsa route on June 23, 1972. Petlikowsky was arrested on June 30, 1972. He was sentenced to 10 years on May 18, 1973, for aiding and assisting someone sought for air piracy.

Stanley Grant Phanor: alias Brother Sunni. Member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the Miami FBI office. He claimed to be a practicing Roman Catholic and was held on a firearms charge. U.S. District Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants on December 13, 2007, and a second mistrial on April 16, 2008.

Michael Philippe: flight attendant, age 25, arrested by federal authorities on March 28, 2002. On January 20, 2002, a bomb threat scrawled in soap on a restroom mirror diverted to Keflavik, Iceland, a Virgin Atlantic Airways B747 flight from London to Orlando with 322 passengers and 18 crew members. The crew found anti-American messages and asked passengers for handwriting samples. Police found no explosives on board. Philippe was arrested for falsely reporting that he had found the note "Bin Laden is the best Americans must die there is a bomb on board Al Quaida" written on an air sickness bag in the plane's restroom. No bomb was found. Philippe faced 20 years for interference with and intimidating a flight crew. On May 16, a federal grand jury indicted him; he could face life in prison on the new charges of threatening to use a weapon of mass destruction against U.S. citizens, communicating false information and so endangering the safety of a flight, intimidating flight crew members, and lying to an FBI agent. The charges carried maximum respective sentences of life in prison, 20 years, 20 years, and 5 years.

Jack Arland Phillips: chemical engineer Phillips, age 57, of Fairmont, West Virginia, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. Phillips pleaded guilty. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

Richard J. Picariello: member of the Sam Melville–Jonathan Jackson Unit who was indicted on July 15, 1976, for setting off a bomb on an Eastern Air Lines Electra II Lockheed prop jet at Boston's Logan International Airport on July 2, 1976. The blast destroyed the $500,000 plane, and one person was injured. A courthouse built in 1805 sustained $100,000 damage in another Boston blast. A National Guard truck was destroyed in a third bombing in Boston. He was also a member of the Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces. He was additionally wanted in the attempted kidnapping of Polaroid Corporation president William J. McCune on August 12, 1976, outside a company plant in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Brian Pickett: Tampa bank security guard, age 38, charged with bank robbery and conspiracy after he and two other members of the racist neo-Nazi National Alliance were arrested on May 8, 1998, on charges of having fully assembled 14 pipe bombs that they planned to plant across Orlando, Florida, as diversions for two bank robberies.

Francesco Pieperno: on June 2, 1982, Judge Paul Martineau of the Superior Court of Quebec released the Italian physicist because of a total "lack of evidence" that he was in collusion with the Italian Red Brigades.

William Pierce: leader of the racist neo-Nazi National Alliance. The Hillsboro, West Virginia,

resident wrote *The Turner Diaries,* which inspired Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City bombing.

Vincente Rafael Pierre: resident of Charlotte County, Virginia, age 44, who was arrested on September 20, 2001, on allegations that he had had his wife, Traci Upshur, buy guns for him two years earlier. As a convicted felon, he was forbidden to own weapons. He was arrested at the Muslims of America compound in the rural Red House area of northern Charlotte County, Virginia, and had a box cutter in his pocket. Upshur also faced charges. Pierre was linked to a violent black Muslim group called Al-Fuqra (Arabic for "impoverished"). The group was connected to numerous murders and bombings, targeting Hindus and Jews as well as Muslims with whom they disagreed. In the early 1990s, Pierre and colleagues were indicted in Colorado after a search of a storage locker found firearms, explosives, and plans for an attack. Pierre was sentenced to four years' probation on a fraud conviction.

Pinana: alias of Freddy Ramos.

Christine Pinter: alias Fatima. Named as an accomplice on June 3, 1997, in a nine-count indictment of her husband, Mohammed Rashid, in a Washington, D.C., court on charges of conspiracy to murder, assault, and aircraft sabotage in connection with the August 11, 1982, bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight from Tokyo to the United States that killed a Japanese teen and wounded 15 other people. She remains at large.

Onofre Pinto: former Brazilian Air Force sergeant charged in the October 12, 1968, machine-gun attack on U.S. Army Capt. Charles R. Chandler in Brazil by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard. He and 14 other prisoners were freed in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick. He was flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group turned up later in Cuba.

Dean Pleasant: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 31, he pleaded guilty to three felony counts although he was not part of the plea bargain. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Barbara H. Pliskow: would-be hijacker of American Airlines Flight 124, a B727 flying from Detroit to New York City on September 24, 1971. The White Panther carried a diaper bag with dynamite onto the plane, but because of a tip, everyone was deplaned prior to takeoff. She was apprehended in the terminal after threatening to shoot the arresting officer with her pistol and to blow up the explosives. She had intended to demand the release of two imprisoned Black Panthers and join them on a flight to Algeria. She was released on bond on October 18, 1973. She was given two years' probation for assaulting a federal officer on July 23, 1974. Some reports indicated that she was accompanied by a male White Panther.

Porfirio: alias of German Arevalo Hernandez.

Luis Posada Carriles: arrested on October 14, 1976, by Venezuelan authorities. He was the employer of Hernan Ricardo Losano, a Venezuelan detained on October 8, 1976, in Barbados and returned to Trinidad the same night. On October 18, 1976, Losano claimed to have placed the bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. Posada was a Cuban who had headed the Venezuelan secret police, DISIP. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted him on qualified murder charges, which carried a maximum penalty of 30 years.

On September 26, 1980, the Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved Losano of charges of homicide and high treason in the bombing. However, he was not released, pending Supreme Court ratification of the verdict. On August 8, 1982, he escaped from the San Carlos Prison in central Caracas and fled to the Chilean Embassy, where he requested political asylum. He returned to his cell on August 11, 1982, when Chile turned down the asylum request. He escaped from jail on August 19, 1985. On August 4, 1987, a three-judge Venezuelan panel acquitted him of the Cubana attack.

On August 9, 1998, the *Miami Herald* reported that he had planned to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro on a August 20–26, 1998, visit to the Dominican Republic.

On April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced him to eight years for endangering public safety and falsifying documents. Panama freed him on August 26, 2004.

On April 12, 2005, he applied for political asylum in the United States. He was in hiding somewhere in the United States. On May 17, the United States arrested him in Miami after he conducted public interviews with local reporters. On May 19, 2005, the United States charged him with entering the United States illegally. He faced a June 13 hearing before an immigration judge in El Paso. On May 21, 2005, Venezuela made a provisional arrest request—just short of extradition—while thousands throughout the country demonstrated for his return. The United States denied the request on May 27, 2005. A judge ruled on June 20, 2005, that the trial would remain in El Paso and not be moved to Florida. In the fall of 2005, a federal judge ruled that he could not be deported to Cuba or Venezuela. On March 22, 2006, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement said that he would not be released, but efforts to deport him to a willing country would continue. On January 11, 2007, Posada was indicted on one count of naturalization fraud and six counts of making false statements in a naturalization proceeding in 2005 and 2006. On April 6, 2007, U.S. District Judge Kathleen Cardone in El Paso ordered Posada freed on bail pending charges that he had lied in his U.S. citizenship statement. The prosecutor requested that he stay in jail while it determined whether it could appeal. Posada was represented by attorney Felipe D.J. Milan, who requested that he merely post a $250,000 cash or corporate surety bond. Posada's wife and adult children were ordered to post a $100,000 appearance and compliance signature bond when he was released. Posada was also ordered to live with his wife in Miami under a 24-hour home confinement and to agree to electronic monitoring. An appeals court rejected the government's appeal on April 17, and Posada was freed on April 19, 2007, after posting $250,000 bond. Judge Cardone threw out the immigration fraud charges against Posada on May 8, 2007, saying that the government's Spanish-English interpretation of his April 2006 interview "is so inaccurate as to render it unreliable as evidence of defendant's actual statement."

Nathan Chandler Powell: on June 4, 2003, Powell, age 40, admitted that he had killed and dismembered Afghan filmmaker Jawed Wassel in New York, on October 3, 2001, in anger over the 9/11 attacks. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter. On August 18, 2003, he was sentenced to 25 years.

Katherine Ann Power: one of the last remaining Vietnam War–era radical fugitives, who surrendered to police on September 15, 1993, at age 44. She had suffered clinical depression since childhood and decided to give herself up to relieve some of the pressure. She had spent most of her time in the Corvallis, Oregon, area as a mother and restaurateur using the alias Alice Louise Metzinger. She pleaded guilty in a Suffolk County Superior Court to charges of manslaughter, armed robbery, and robbery stemming from a September 23, 1970, holdup of the State Street Bank and Trust Company in the Brighton section of Boston. Police Officer Walter Schroeder was shot to death in the robbery. She drove the getaway car.

She appeared before Federal Magistrate Lawrence P. Cohen on charges of unlawful flight and theft of government property in the September 20, 1970, break-in at the National Guard armory in Newburyport, Massachusetts. In a plea bargain, the government dropped the flight charge in return for a guilty plea to the theft charge. On September 24, 1993, she pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court to federal charges of raiding the government armory and stealing a truck, radios, 400 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition, blasting caps, and detonators. The government recommended that she serve only 5 of a normal 10-year maximum sentence. On October 6, 1993, the Suffolk County Superior Court sentenced her to 8 to 12 years for driving the getaway car and gave her 20 years' probation on the condition that she not profit from the sale of her story. Any parole violation could result in a life sentence. On November 24, 1993, U.S. District Judge Nathaniel Gorton accepted the plea bargain and let her term of 5 years run concurrently with the 8- to 12-year term. The judge also fined her $10,000. On May 18, 1995, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled that Power and her family could not profit from her story.

She had been on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List for more than 14 years.

The Prince: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Q

Yasin Al-Qadi: alias Shaykh Yassin Kadi. From Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, head of the Muwafaq Foundation, an al Qaeda front funded by wealthy Saudi businessmen. His U.S. assets were ordered frozen on October 12, 2001. His defunct Muwafaq (Blessed Relief) Foundation was listed as "an al Qaeda front that receives funding from wealthy Saudi businessmen" and was used for "transferring millions of dollars to bin Laden." He was named in August 19, 2003, as a major investor in BMI, Inc., an Islamic investment company in New Jersey that passed the money to terrorist groups, according to a federal affidavit.

Ahmad Sayyid Qadir: *Al-Musawwar* reported on March 29, 1996, that the Canadian government had asked the Pakistanis to release the Canadian of Egyptian descent, who was believed involved in the November 19, 1995, truck bombing at the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan that killed 19 and wounded more than 80.

Abdullah Hamid al Muslih al Qahtani: Saudi held at Guantánamo as of January 2004.

Jabran Said bin al-Qahtani: Saudi held at Guantánamo Bay who was charged on May 30, 2008, by the Pentagon with having attended al Qaeda training camps and studying bomb making. He faced a life sentence.

Mohammed al-Qahtani: on February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals, including al-Qahtani, detained at Guantánamo and believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Al-Qahtani was often described as the 20th hijacker who was to have been on United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed into the Pennsylvania countryside. He was denied entry into the United States by immigration agents at Orlando Airport on August 4, 2001. He allegedly provided cash to the 9/11 hijackers. His civilian attorney was Gitanjali Gutierrez of the New York Center for Constitutional Rights. On May 13, 2008, Susan Crawford, the legal officer supervising the trials, dismissed the capital charges against him.

Abdul Qawee: also known as Samuel L. Young, one of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of bond because the judge had received testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured. On September 6, 1977, Qawee was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping that arose from the episode in which he participated and was acquitted of the attacks in which he was not present. He received a sentence of 24 to 72 years for the Islamic Center attack. On October 1979, the D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions of the 12 defendants, saying that the government's

evidence was overwhelming. On February 19, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of eight Hanafis for conspiracy, armed kidnapping, and other charges.

Abdul Qayyum: one of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. He was freed on $10,000 bail.

Ibrahim Ahmed Mahmoud al Qosi: Khartoum-born Sudanese who was one of two bin Laden bodyguards detained at the Guantánamo Bay military prison and charged on February 24, 2004, by the United States with conspiracy to commit war crimes, terrorism, attacking civilians, murder, and destruction of property. They became the first detainees to stand trial before the special military tribunals established after 9/11. Military prosecutors would not seek the death penalty.

Qosi was a key al Qaeda accountant. He wore an explosive belt to thwart assassination attempts against bin Laden. He joined al Qaeda at its 1989 founding. In the early 1990s, he was an al Qaeda courier in Sudan. He completed military training at an al Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan and served as an al Qaeda accountant in Pakistan, eventually becoming a top financial officer. He managed and distributed money via Muslim charities and helped run Taba Investment Company. He signed checks for bin Laden and exchanged money on the black market. He moved explosives and ammunition around Sudan for the terrorist group. In 1994, after a failed assassination attempt, he was chosen to be a bodyguard. He often was bin Laden's driver. He served in an al Qaeda mortar crew from 1998 to 2001. He also ran the kitchen at bin Laden's Star of Jihad compound in Jalalabad. He was one of 40 al Qaeda members captured by Pakistani forces in December 2001 near Tora Bora. He was represented by attorney Air Force Lt. Col. Sharon Shaffer.

On August 27, 2004, he appeared before a military commission and was formally charged with conspiring to commit terrorism, which carries a life sentence. He did not enter a plea.

On February 9, 2008, a new congressionally approved military commission charged Qosi, age 47, with being an al Qaeda conspirator. He was accused of helping bin Laden's family flee Kandahar to Kabul, then to Jalalabad, and then to Tora Bora around the 9/11 attacks. The Pentagon said it would seek life in prison. On March 6, 2008, the Pentagon added charges of war crimes, material support for terrorism, and conspiring with bin Laden. His arraignment was scheduled for April 10, 2008.

Ahmed Hassan Quaily: Iraqi, age 33, arrested in October 2004 by the FBI in a sting operation in which he tried to buy machine guns and hand grenades from undercover agents. He threatened to "go jihad" against the United States. On May 31, 2005, he pleaded guilty to federal weapons charges in Nashville, Tennessee.

Cid de Queiroz Benjamin: student accused in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. His release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of Action for National Liberation (ALN) and the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum.

William J. Quinn: U.S. national suspected of being a member of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) Balcome Street Four, which was involved in 58 bombings, shootings, and kidnappings in 1974 and 1975. He was arrested on September 30, 1981, in San Francisco. He was imprisoned for a year in Ireland for IRA activities. On October 20, 1986, he was extradited to the

United Kingdom on charges of killing Stephen Tibble, a London constable, in 1975. On February 16, 1988, he was sentenced by Judge Christopher Rose in London to life in prison after a jury declared him guilty. Quinn refused to say anything during the trial.

Martin Peter Quigley: Irish citizen living since April 1989 in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters arrested on July 12, 1989, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy to injure and destroy the property of a foreign government. The group was alleged to be developing devices to set remote-controlled bombs to attack British helicopters in Northern Ireland. On August 10, 1989, the trio was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply to the IRA surface-to-air missiles. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. On August 22, 1989, he pleaded not guilty. He was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges. On August 20, 1990, a federal judge sentenced the native of Dundalk, Ireland, to eight years in prison. On December 24, 1991, the First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston upheld his conviction on charges of conspiracy to violate the federal Arms Export Control Act, holding that the First Amendment does not protect someone who possesses documents or other materials if they are intended for use in a crime.

Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Quso: variant Fahad al-Quso; aliases Fahd Mohammed Ahmed al-Awlaqi, Abu Huthaifah, Abu Huthaifah al-Yemeni, Abu Huthaifah Al-Adani, Abu al-Bara. Indicted with Jamal al-Badawi by the United States in 2003 following Badawi's confession to the FBI in January 2001 that he had been recruited by al Qaeda to lead a terrorist attack. He was born in Aden, Yemen, on November 12, 1974, and has Saudi citizenship. He is five feet six inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is wanted in connection with the October 12, 2000, bombing of the USS *Cole.* He was being held by Yemeni authorities for the USS *Cole* attack when he escaped from prison in April 2003. He was indicted on May 15, 2003, by a federal grand jury on 50 counts, including murder and conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals and U.S. military personnel; conspiracy to use and using a weapon of mass destruction; damaging and destroying government property and defense facilities; and providing material support to a terrorist organization. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his arrest and/or conviction. He was convicted in a Yemeni court for involvement in the USS *Cole* attack. He was released from prison in May 2007.

R

Bosko Radonjic: one of three members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anti-communist Serbian émigré group, arrested in New York City by the FBI on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. Radonjic was found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He had pleaded guilty and was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

Caliph Basha Ibn Abdur-Raheem: on February 20, 2004, Judge Leonie Brinkema threw out the case against Abdur-Raheem, who had been named in the June 25, 2003, federal indictment along with the 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" accused of training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, including Abdur-Raheem (no relation to Hammad Abdur-Raheem), who was represented by Christopher Amolsch. The four defendants claimed that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. At Abdur-Raheem's bench trial, Judge Brinkema said that prosecutors failed to present any evidence that he was involved in a conspiracy to train for jihadist combat abroad. She noted that he had fallen asleep at one of the meetings of the alleged co-conspirators. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Hammad Abdur-Raheem: Gulf War veteran who was one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. He was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based on his U.S. military experience.

On January 27, 2004, four defendants waived their right to a jury trial, including Abdur-Raheem, who was represented by William B. Cummings. They claimed that a northern Virginia jury could not be impartial in considering terrorism charges against Muslim men. In a bench trial on March 4, 2004, Judge Leonie Brinkema found three, including Abdur-Raheem, guilty of conspiring to aid Lashkar and on weapons charges. He did not attend the training camp but was accused of training his friends in the United States. Defense attorneys were considering an appeal. On June 15, 2004, Judge Brinkema imposed a 97-month sentence on Abdur-Raheem. On July 29, 2005, she reduced the sentence to 52 months. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Abdul Rahim: also known as Philip Alvin Young, one of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of bond because the judge had received

testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured. Rahim had attended Federal City College and received a journalism degree from Goddard College. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping that arose from the episode in which he participated and was acquitted of the attacks for which he was not present. He received a sentence of 28 to 84 years. On October 1979, the D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions of the 12 defendants, saying that the government's evidence was overwhelming. On February 19, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of eight Hanafis for conspiracy, armed kidnapping, and other charges.

Muhammed Rahim: Afghan al Qaeda associate of Osama bin Laden who was turned over to the U.S. military at Guantánamo Bay on March 14, 2008. The "high value detainee" was captured in Pakistan in the summer of 2007. He had helped bin Laden to escape from Tora Bora, Afghanistan, in 2001. He had served bin Laden as a courier, personal facilitator, and translator. He sought chemicals for an attack against U.S. forces in Afghanistan and tried to recruit people who could get onto U.S. bases.

Abdul Rahman: also known as Clyde Cleman Young, one of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of bond because the judge had received testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping that arose from the episode in which he participated and was acquitted of the attacks in which he was not present. He received a sentence of 28 to 84 years. On October 1979, the D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions of the 12 defendants in the Hanafis' takeover of several D.C. locations on March 9, 1977, including the Islamic Center, saying that the government's evidence was overwhelming. On February 19, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of eight Hanafis for conspiracy, armed kidnapping, and other charges.

Sheikh Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman: the "blind sheikh" leader of an al Qaeda–linked Islamist faction in the United States that bombed the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26, 1993.

On July 1, 1993, attorney general Janet Reno authorized federal agents to detain him in connection with the arrests of eight foreign Islamists on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. (See Amir Zaid Abdelghani.) Authorities revoked his immigration parole status that permitted him to remain at large while appealing his deportation. He surrendered to police on July 2 after a 20-hour standoff between police and his followers. His release was demanded in numerous terrorist threats and by the hijacker on August 15, 1993, of a Dutch KLM B747-400 in Tunisia.

On April 28, 1994, Egypt sentenced him in absentia to seven years' hard labor for inciting a riot and attempting to kill two policemen in 1989. He was acquitted on the charges in 1989, but President Mubarak cancelled the verdict in January 1994 and ordered a retrial.

On August 25, 1994, a federal grand jury in Manhattan issued a 20-count indictment against Rahman and 14 others on terrorist conspiracy charges, linking him and his followers to the 1990 murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane and to "murder in aid of racketeering."

On January 23, 1995, U.S. president Bill Clinton ordered an immediate freeze on his U.S. assets because his actions constituted a terrorist threat to the Middle East peace process.

He was convicted on October 1, 1995, for a plot to blow up landmarks in New York City, including the UN building. He called on his followers to conduct terrorist activities upon his death. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to life without parole plus 65 years. He was held at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, starting in September 2003 because of diabetes and other problems. In early December 2006, he was rushed to a Missouri hospital for a blood transfusion.

On November 12, 1981, he had been indicted for saying "it is God's will" when told about the assassination plot that led to the murder of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat on October 6, 1981. Rahman was a theology professor from Cairo's Al Zahar University and had taught at Asyut. He was acquitted of the Sadat charges on March 6, 1982. The Egyptian Gama'at intended to obtain his release in the November 17, 1997, attack in Luxor at the Hatshepsut Temple that killed 58 foreign tourists and 4 Egyptians and wounded 26 other tourists. His release was demanded on November 13, 1995, by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing 5 American military trainers and wounding 60 others.

He was named as an unindicted co-conspirator on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.

On August 16, 1999, a three-judge panel of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his seditious conspiracy conviction.

His release was demanded on March 20, 2000, by the Abu Sayyaf rebels who took 70-plus hostages, including many children, from two Philippine schools.

Lotfi Raissi: on September 21, 2001, London police arrested the Algerian pilot, age 27, who was believed to be the flight instructor for the four 9/11 pilot-hijackers. He was held without bond. On October 10, 2001, he was indicted in Arizona for providing false information on a Federal Aviation Administration form to obtain a commercial pilot's license. The United States was seeking extradition. Raissi was believed to have links to a suspected Algerian wing of al Qaeda. On November 27, a federal grand jury in Phoenix added conspiracy charges against him. The indictment said he had conspired with his Phoenix apartment mate, Redouane Dahmani, an Algerian, to falsify an asylum claim that would permit Dahmani to stay in the United States. Dahmani was in custody in Phoenix on charges of forgery and perjury, held in lieu of a $1 million bond, and was suspected of having contacts with a senior Algerian terrorist in London. He had listed his address as a Phoenix apartment on N. 23rd Avenue, the address Raissi had given in June when he was stopped for speeding in Yarnell, Arizona. Dahmani's phone number was found on a paper in the London home of Abu Doha, age 36, alias The Doctor, alias Amar Makhulif, believed to be a senior Algerian terrorist in London with links to European al Qaeda terrorist cells. Raissi was arrested at Heathrow Airport on charges of orchestrating a foiled plot to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on December 31, 1999. London prosecutors said that they had seized a video of Raissi in an aircraft with 9/11 hijack pilot Hani Hanjour. Raissi trained on 30 aircraft at four flight schools. He was represented by Hugo Keith and Richard Egan. Magistrate Timothy Workman denied a bail hearing for the second time on December 14. The next court date was set for January 11, 2002. Investigators backed off from initial claims that he was in contact with three of the hijackers.

Raissi bought a fake ID in the name of Fabrice Vincent Algiers to get a job as a short-order cook. In 1993, he was arrested for stealing a briefcase at Heathrow Airport; he pleaded guilty, was not jailed, and then returned to Algeria. In 1996, Italian police arrested him in Rome when he was carrying faked French ID papers; he was expelled with his French girlfriend. In 1998, he trained

on the same flight simulator with Hani Hanjour five times. In January 1999, he received a U.S. commercial pilot's license for flying B737s. On November 18, 2000, he married Sonia Dermolis, a French Catholic and aspiring dancer. He was ticketed for speeding from Las Vegas to Phoenix on June 18, 2001. On June 23, 2001, he and Hanjour enrolled at Sawyer Aviation on the same day. Raissi trained at the simulator for seven days; Hanjour continued his training through July 29. On September 21, Raissi, his wife, and his brother Mohammed were arrested.

On February 12, 2002, ignoring U.S. protests, Judge Timothy Workman at Belmarsh Magistrate's Court in southeastern London released him on $15,000 bail. Police kept his passport. On April 24, 2002, Judge Workman dismissed the extradition case and freed him. On September 16, 2003, Raissi sued the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice for $10 million.

On March 1, 2002, Italian police who arrested six al Qaeda sympathizers found a letter with his address.

On February 14, 2008, a British appeals court said that he had been "completely exonerated" and could seek compensation from the U.K. government for wrongful arrest and detention.

Arif Rajan: on July 8, 2002, the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service announced that in June, they had raided 75 jewelry stores and kiosks, most of them called Intrigue Jewelers, in shopping malls in eight states as part of an investigation into al Qaeda money laundering. A dozen men, mostly Pakistanis, were taken into custody on immigration charges. Authorities also seized documents, computer records, and other evidence against the Orlando, Florida–based company Gold Concept, Inc., owned by naturalized U.S. citizen Arif Rajan of Ocoee, Florida. The press had reported that in the weeks after 9/11, authorities had raided an Intrigue Jewelers in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The operators had come under suspicion after developing World Trade Center photographs; one fled the United States, and another was charged with immigration violations.

Saleh al-Rajhi: former member of the McLean, Virginia–based People's Committee for Libyan Students and one of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. He reportedly gathered information in June 1987 "concerning the identities, home addresses and phone numbers of government officials" working in U.S. intelligence agencies and sent the data to Mohamed Madjoub, a top intelligence officer in Libya. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema ordered him held without bond, given that he was an illegal alien and would probably flee. He had entered the United States in 1976 and was a graduate student at George Washington University. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya. He allegedly had prepared a document including the names and addresses of "over 1,000 federal employees" in military and intelligence agencies.

Tariq Ramadan: on August 24, 2004, the U.S. Department of State revoked the work visa of the Swiss citizen and Muslim scholar who was scheduled to teach as Luce Professor of Religion, Conflict and Peacebuilding at Notre Dame's Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies in the fall semester. Ramada is a professor the College of Geneva and the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. A Homeland Security spokesperson cited the Patriot Act statute applying to aliens who have used "a position of prominent within any country to endorse or espouse terrorist activity."

Ramirez Ramirez: alias on a passport used in December 2006 by James Ramirez, a Seattle man who pleaded guilty to conspiracy to assist the Taliban.

Abdul Rasheed: Syrian, age 27, held in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Saud Abdulaziz Saud Al-Rasheed: variant al-Rashid. On August 20, 2002, the FBI issued a worldwide alert for the arrest of Al-Rasheed, age 21, who was believed to have ties with the 9/11 hijackers and who was considered "armed and dangerous." The information on him came from material recovered overseas, including an image of a Saudi passport issued to him in May 2000 in Riyadh, which was found on a CD-ROM that included of some of the hijackers. He surrendered to Saudi Interior Ministry officials in Riyadh on August 22 and was being questioned. His family doubted that he had connections to the attackers, claiming that he had spent a year working in Afghanistan on humanitarian projects, returning to Saudi Arabia four months before the attacks. Al-Rasheed was on vacation in Egypt when he saw his photo on CNN. He had trained in Afghanistan.

Abd Rashid: alias of Earl Gant.

Haroon Rashid: one of six Denver-area residents, age 32, indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail but ordered the jailing of the Pakistani citizen pending trial. On March 31, FBI agent Michael Castro told a U.S. magistrate at a bail hearing that Rashid had been trained at a terrorist camp in Pakistan shortly after 9/11 and wanted to take part in a jihad against the United States. A pawn shop owner said that Rashid had shopped for a rifle with a scope equipped for night firing. Rashid had been convicted of murder in Pakistan but was freed on appeal. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. Rashid was represented by attorney Anthony Joseph. U.S. Magistrate Michael Watanabe ordered Rashid held without bail on the immigration charge. Irfan Kamran and Sajjad Nasser were due to appear for an April 4 bail hearing. Prosecutors opposed their release on the same grounds and considered them flight risks. Prosecutors had appealed their initial release, and the duo was jailed pending the hearing. The other three were Abdul Qayyum, Rashid's wife Saima Saima, and Chris Marie Warren, who were free on $10,000 bail.

On April 8, U.S. District Judge Lewis T. Babcock ruled that "the government [had] failed to establish" that Kamran and Naseer posed any danger and ordered them released. Kamran had already posted his $30,000 bail. Naseer was released on $100,000 bail but was detained by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement on a separate charge. Federal prosecutors said that they still believed the duo was dangerous and that they might appeal the release. The FBI had reported that Naseer had gone to a camp in Pakistan in the summer of 2001. The camp was run by the Army of Mohammed, which the U.S. lists as a terrorist organization. Naseer said he left after four or five days because he did not like the strenuous physical training. The FBI said Naseer "also attended rallies in support of al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden," which amounts "to providing material support for a foreign terrorist organization."

Mohammed Rashid: was arrested in 1973 for smuggling hashish in Greece and served three years of a six-year term. He was arrested by Greece on May 30, 1988, while entering the country on a forged Syrian passport under the name of Mohammed Hamdan. On June 13, 1988, the United States requested extradition in connection with charges stemming from the August 11, 1982, explosion on board Pan American World Airways Flight 830 from Honolulu to Tokyo that killed a Japanese teen and wounded 15 other passengers.

He was also suspected of planting a bomb on a Trans World Airlines flight from Rome to Athens in April 1986 that killed four Americans. Greece denied the extradition request for that incident on June 6, 1988.

On July 14, 1988, the Palestinian was sentenced by the First Magistrates Court in Athens to seven months in Koridhallos Prison on the passport charge. He was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal group, or a group run by Mohammed Abdel Ali Labib, alias Colonel Hawari. On August 3, 1988, the Supreme Court Council in Athens rejected his appeal of his seven-month sentence. On October 10, 1988, the Appeals Court announced that the council had ruled in favor of extradition to the United States. On October 28, 1988, during the extradition hearing, the Direct Revolutionary Action for the Liberation of Palestine told Reuters, "We warn the Greek government against continuing to hold our struggling brother Mohammed Rashid and extraditing him to the American authorities. All Greek governmental, civilian, and diplomatic institutions in Greece as well as outside will be the target of attacks." On November 16, 1988, the Supreme Court requested more evidence from the United States regarding his identity. On March 28, 1989, the Court of Appeals in Piraeus sentenced him to eight months for possession of arms inside the prison where he was being detained. On September 13, 1990, deputy prime minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos announced that he would not be extradited but would be tried in Greece. On September 18, 1990, the Athens prosecutor brought criminal charges of premeditated manslaughter, provocation, and illegal capture of an aircraft against Rashid. The trial began on October 7, 1991, with charges of premeditated manslaughter, seizing an airplane, and planting a bomb on an airplane.

On January 7, 1992, a three-member Greek criminal court sentenced him to 18 years in prison for premeditated manslaughter and damaging an airplane. The court ordered that he be deprived of his civil rights for 5 years and be deported after completion of his sentence. The 43 months he had already served were to be subtracted from his sentence. Two of the three judges found him guilty of voluntary homicide, but the third declared him innocent because of lack of proof of identity. He was found innocent of charges of an act of violence against an aircraft and of actually placing the bomb. On November 21, 1992, his trial in Greece was adjourned. On March 3, 1993, a five-member court began hearings in Koridhallos, western Athens's top security prison, on his bid to overturn his 18-year sentence. His appeal had been postponed several times because of a lawyers' strike. On June 18, 1993, a Greek appeals court cut his sentence to 15 years. On December 9, 1994, the Supreme Court rejected his application to overturn the verdict by the Athens appeals court that had sentenced him in June 1994 to 15 years for premeditated manslaughter and causing damage to an airplane.

On December 4, 1996, a Greek court released him from Athens's Korydallos Prison. He was then deported to Tunisia. Greece had rejected a U.S. extradition request. The United States pointed out that Rashid was the ringleader of a prison riot and that his cell had been found full of contraband and weapons. Rashid was arrested apparently in Egypt, on June 2, 1997, and flown to the United States. On June 3, 1997, he was arraigned in a U.S. court in Washington, D.C., on a nine-count indictment for conspiracy to murder, assault, and aircraft sabotage. He pleaded not guilty and claimed he was being subjected to double jeopardy because the Greek court had convicted him in 1992. U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson ordered him held for a hearing. The indictment also named as an accomplice Rashid's wife, Christine Pinter, alias Fatima, who remained at large. U.S. officials had earlier accused him of planting a bomb, which did not explode, on a Pan American World Airways plane in Brazil in 1982 and of setting off a bomb on a Trans World Airlines airliner approaching Athens in 1986 that killed four Americans. He said it was a case of mistaken identity, claiming to be Rashid Salah Mohammed

Alzaghary of Palestine. He was believed to be a member of the Iraq-based May 15 terrorist group. The prosecution said it would seek life in prison. In December 2002, he secretly pleaded guilty to conspiracy and murder charges.

On March 24, 2006, he was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth to seven years for setting off a bomb on Pan American World Airways Flight 830. He also was detained for two years in Egypt. He was due to be released in 2013 and deported.

Shafiq Rasul: one of five U.K. citizens who had been held by the United States at Guantánamo Bay on suspicion of terrorism and support to the Taliban. They were deported to the United Kingdom on March 9, 2004. He was one of four immediately arrested on suspicion of involvement in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. He was released after questioning the next day.

Ahmed Rauf: alias Horace Butler. Washington carpenter accused of aiding Daoud Salahuddin, who assassinated Ali Akbar Tabatabai, the former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States, on July 22, 1980. Rauf was arraigned on December 16, 1980, in the District of Columbia Superior Court on charges of conspiracy within the District to commit a crime outside the District. He was held on $50,000 bond. On July 16, 1981, Rauf was indicted for helping to obtain the truck and dispose of the murder weapon. On December 3, 1981, a D.C. Superior Court jury found him guilty. On February 18, 1982, Judge Fred B. Ugast sentenced him to serve 8 to 80 years in prison with a minimum of 6 years for being an accessory after the fact to the murder and to serve at least 2 years for grand larceny of the vehicle. He was a member of the Islamic Guerrillas in America, a small organization with ties to black American Muslims.

Ibrahim Rawaf: one of two men indicted in the United States on July 26, 1984, on charges of planning to assassinate Mohammad Fassi, a Saudi sheik living in London. Rawaf offered Martindale, the chief of American International Trade Group, Inc., $50,000 to assassinate Fassi. As of August 1984, Rawaf was a fugitive in Lebanon from a U.S. arrest warrant.

Abdul Razzaq: also known as Nelson McQueen Jr. Held on $50,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 40 to 120 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying that the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Ron Rearick: on July 3, 1984, he received a plaque as the first passenger purchasing a ticket on American Airlines' inaugural flight from Harrisburg. After the ceremony, he claimed that he had served three years in prison for extorting $1 million from United Airlines when he hijacked a plane and threatened to destroy it.

Eric Reed: Philadelphian who on July 8, 1986, attempted to force his way into the cockpit of a United Airlines DC10 flying to Los Angeles from Honolulu. He was restrained by crew members and passengers and was arrested upon arrival.

Janyce Reed: alias Mrs. Bob Sands. One of two hijackers of a Tortugas Airways Cessna 206, a general aviation plane chartered to fly five persons from Key West to Dry Tortugas on March 19, 1972, and diverted to Havana Harbor. As of 1979, they were fugitives from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida on June 5, 1972.

Mohammed Refai: Syrian, age 40, held in federal custody as of November 2001 in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks.

Roman Regman: on August 31, 1996, police stopped the Romanian seminarian, age 21, as he was boarding a flight at Tampa International Airport when they found explosives and weapons in his luggage. Among his stash were 5 handmade explosive devices, 2 hand grenades, bomb-making materials, a 9-mm pistol, 180 rounds of ammunition, and 6 military-style knives. He was charged with seven counts of carrying explosive devices, six counts of carrying weapons, and one count of carrying a concealed firearm. He was held without bail at the Hillsborough County jail. He had entered the United States four years earlier and was now a legal resident, living with his mother in Brooksville, Florida. He had a roundtrip ticket to Wilkes Barre/Scranton via Pittsburgh. He claimed he was returning to St. Tikhons Seminar in South Canaan near Scranton.

Christina Leigh Reid: resident of Sunnyvale, California, and one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters arrested on July 12, 1989, by the FBI on charges of conspiracy to injure and destroy the property of a foreign government. The group was alleged to be developing devices to set remote-controlled bombs to attack British helicopters in Northern Ireland. On August 10, 1989, the trio was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiring to design, build, and supply to the IRA surface-to-air missiles. The conspiracy apparently had begun in 1978. She was convicted in June 1990 of violations of U.S. arms export control laws and other charges. On August 20, 1990, a federal judge sentenced the courier for the plotters to three years and five months. On December 24, 1991, the First U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston upheld the conviction.

Daniel de Arao Reis Fillio: student leader accused in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. His release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation (ALN) and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfried von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum.

Ahmed Ressam: aliases Tehar Medjadi, Benni Antoine Norris. Algerian who attempted to enter Port Angeles, Washington, as he arrived by ferry from Canada and who was arrested on December 15, 1999, by Washington State Police and customs officials. He was transporting two 22-ounce bottles of nitroglycerin, more than 100 pounds of urea, and homemade timers in his rental car. The detonating device consisted of circuit boards linked to a Casio watch and a 9-volt battery, similar to one used early by bin Laden associates. He carried a fake Canadian passport, 54 kilograms of nitroglycerin, and detonators. He was born in Algeria in 1967 and had been arrested and jailed for 15 months for arms trafficking with terrorists. He and his associates in Canada were members of Algeria's Armed Islamic Group and were believed to be working for Osama bin Laden. In March 1998, he attended an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan.

Ressam attempted to flee after being questioned and asked to step out of his Chrysler 300, the last car off the ferry at Port Angeles. Customs inspector Diana M. Dean asked him to step out of his car. Inspector Carmon Clem removed the trunk floor board and discovered suspicious packages. Customs agents found 118 pounds of a fine white powder used to manufacture explosives, 14 pounds of a sulfate, two jars of nitroglycerine, and four small, black boxes believed to be detonators. Senior inspector Mark Johnson patted down Ressam for weapons and felt something in a jacket pocket. Ressam slipped out of his jacket and started running. He was chased down six blocks away from the ferry customs port. He was carrying a false Canadian passport and driver's license with two different names. Witnesses said they saw a possible accomplice walk off the Coho Ferry as Ressam was being arrested.

On December 22, 1999, Ressam appeared before U.S. Magistrate David Wilson and was charged in a Seattle federal court with knowingly transporting explosives across the Canadian border, having false identification papers, and making false statement to U.S. Customs Service officials. He was represented by court-appointed attorney Tom Hillier, who pleaded not guilty for his client.

Ressam speaks French and Arabic and had planned to stay at the Best Western Loyal hotel in Seattle, close to a variety of holiday events. He had a reservation on an American Airlines flight from Seattle to New York via Chicago and a ticket for a connecting British Airways flight to London. The Seattle hotel had a reservation made on December 14 for "Benni Norris," the name on the faked passport. A van parked near his apartment was registered to a Benni Antoine Norris. The individual who used a Best Western national 800 number left a credit card number and a contact telephone number in Quebec.

He had arrived in Canada on February 20, 1994, requesting refugee status, which was denied because of his links to the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA). He was earlier arrested in Canada and served a brief sentence for stealing computers and car phones. He claimed the Algerian police had arrested him in 1992 on charges of selling guns to the rebels. He said he was held in prison for 15 months and tortured until he signed a false confession. Upon release, he fled to Morocco, Spain, and France, before arriving in Canada. His French passport was for Tehar Medjadi, but he soon admitted that the document and his Catholic birth certificate were faked. In 1995, he failed to show up for a hearing and was detained, but the court let him go free. An arrest warrant was issued on February 8, 1998, in the theft of a computer from a parked car, a charge for which he served two weeks in jail. Around that time, a deportation order was issued, on the basis of three outstanding criminal arrest warrants, two involving thefts from cars and one from a breaking and entering. In May 1998, a nationwide immigration arrest warrant was issued, but Canadian officials were unable to find him. He was held without bail pending his trial, scheduled for February 22, 2000. He could be sentenced to 40 years in prison if convicted of the five counts in the indictment, which did not contain conspiracy charges.

The Canadian *Globe and Mail* claimed that U.S. counterintelligence agents had alerted the Mounties about Ressam in Vancouver. The Mounties had him under surveillance for three weeks at the 2400 Motel in Vancouver.

A spokesperson for the Montreal police said that Ressam lived for a time with Karim Said Atmani, who was extradited by Canada to France on charges that he participated in the 1995 Paris subway bombing that killed 4 and injured 86. Montreal police announced that they had arrested 11 men, mostly Algerians, during the preceding four months for thefts during the previous two years of 5,000 items, such as computers, cell phones, passports, and credit cards. Some were believed to be aiding Islamic radicals.

French officials said Ressam was linked to Fateh Kamel, an Algerian veteran of the Afghan war, who was tied to the 1996 bombers in Paris who left one bystander and several Islamic radicals dead. French officials sent a team to Canada in October 1999 to interview Ressam and Atmani, but neither could be located.

On December 18, 1999, the Customs Service put all 301 ports of entry on high alert. U.S. authorities searched for an accomplice who had been with Ressam at British Columbia's 2400 Motel in Vancouver for three weeks. Ressam had paid cash for the $325/week suit of two rooms, kitchen, and bath. Mounties raided Ressam's apartment house at 1250 Fort Street, in Montreal's East End. Breaking in a window, the police found a .357 Magnum pistol and instructions for making bombs.

Police were searching for three possible accomplices of Ressam, two of whom were men with whom he shared a motel room in Vancouver and another who may have been on the ferry with him.

On December 19, Montreal police found an orange van registered to Benni Norris, the alias on Ressam's passport. A bomb squad searched the 1989 GMC and a house.

Montreal police suggested that Ressam had ties with Mourad Gherabli, 40, an Algerian believed to be part of the ring of thieves who had stolen cell phones and computers and used them to finance Islamic terrorist groups around the world. Gherabli denied the charges by observing "I like girls. I like cocaine. I have a big, big problem with the poker machines. So I steal. But I'm not a terrorist. I don't have enough money to send to anyone." Police believed that the theft money moved from Canada via France, Belgium, Italy, Kosovo, and Pakistan and on to Algeria.

Ressam reportedly had been seen in training camps used in the 1980s by Islamic militants fighting the Russians in Afghanistan; he allegedly also trained in Pakistan. Ressam had told Canadian immigration officials that he had been wrongly accused in Algeria of being an Islamic radical. Ressam reportedly had fought in Muslim military units in Bosnia against Croatian and Serbian militias. French sources said he was suspected of involvement in the 1996 bombing of the Paris subway that killed 4 and injured 91, as well as holdups near Lille.

Police were searching for Ressam associate Abdelmajed Dahoumane, 32, as of December 17. On December 25, the FBI interviewed Horizon Air ticket agents; one of them had sold a ticket to a man meeting his description. He had a French passport and had paid in Canadian currency for a ticket from Bellingham, 90 miles north of Seattle, to Seattle, with a connecting flight to Las Vegas. Canadian police had issued an arrest warrant accusing him of illegally possessing explosives with the intent to cause damage or injury. He had stayed with Ressam in the Vancouver hotel room, which investigators discovered reeked of a rotten egg smell, consistent with the theory that they had been making nitroglycerin.

Ressam used a 9-mm semiautomatic pistol supplied by Samir Ait Mohamed in an August 1999 holdup attempt at a Montreal currency exchange.

On December 28, 1999, Seattle Mayor Paul Schell announced the cancellation of Seattle's millennium party at the Space Needle because of fears of a terrorist attack.

Authorities announced on December 29 that Ressam was carrying not nitroglycerine, but the more deadly RDX (cyclotrimethylene trinitramine), one of the world's most powerful explosives, often used by military services for demolitions. It can be combined with PETN to form Semtex, a plastic explosive.

Ressam's attorneys asked for a change of venue on January 22, 2000, claiming that media coverage had harmed his chances for a fair trial. They requested a move to San Francisco or Los Angeles. Assistant U.S. Attorney Harold Malkin opposed the change.

Ressam was arraigned on January 27, 2000, in federal court in Seattle on four new counts. U.S. District Judge John Coughenour moved the trial date from February 28 to July 10. On March 3, 2000, the judge moved the trial to Los Angeles. His trial began on March 12, 2001, in Los Angeles. He was convicted on April 7, 2001, in the New Year's Day 2000 bomb plot. The jury found him guilty on nine criminal counts, including terrorism and assorted charges involving transporting explosives, smuggling, and using false passports, and Ressam faced up to 130 years in prison. The same day, he was convicted in absentia by a Paris court for belonging to a terrorist group of Islamic militants; he was sentenced to five years. Judge Coughenour delayed sentencing as long as Ressam proved useful as an intelligence source. On May 25, he offered to testify in the July 2001 trial of Mokhtar Haouari in New York. On July 3, 2001, he told a federal jury in U.S. District Court in Manhattan that his group had planned to set off a huge bomb at the Los Angeles International Airport.

On July 27, 2005, U.S. District Judge John C. Coughenour sentenced Ressam, 38, to 22 years in prison for planning to blow up the Los

Angeles airport. The Algerian had cooperated with international investigators regarding Afghan terrorist training camps but stopped talking in 2003. Prosecutors hoped that he would testify against co-conspirators Samir Ait Mohamed and Abu Doha, who were awaiting extradition from Canada and the United Kingdom. On August 26, 2005, prosecutors said they would appeal the sentence, which was shorter than the 35 years they had requested and less than the 65 years to life that was the standard sentencing range. With credit for time served and 3 years for good behavior, he could be released in 14 years and then be deported or sent to France, where he had been convicted in absentia of other terrorism-related crimes. Judge Coughenour had also taken the opportunity to criticize the Bush administration's handling of terrorist suspects. "We did not need to use a secret military tribunal, detain the defendant indefinitely as an enemy combatant or deny the defendant the right to counsel. The message to the world from today's sentencing is that our courts have not abandoned our commitment to the ideals that set our nation apart." On January 16, 2007, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed Ressam's conviction on one of nine charges and threw out the sentence. The court sent the case back to the lower court for a new sentence.

On March 25, 2008, attorney general Michael B. Mukasey made his first argument before the U.S. Supreme Court in asking them to reinstate the 22-year term given to Ressam. The Ninth Circuit had claimed that the statute used for the one count was too open-ended, calling for a 10-year mandatory term for anyone who "carries any explosive during the commission of any felony." On May 19, 2008, the Supreme Court on an 8–1 decision upheld his conviction on a federal explosives charge that increased his sentence.

Inderjit Singh Reyat: Canadian citizen and Sikh bomb maker arrested on February 5, 1988, by police in Coventry, United Kingdom, on a Canadian warrant. Canada requested extradition. He was charged with manslaughter in the deaths of the two baggage handlers and with six weapons charges, including the manufacture and acquisition of explosive substances. On May 10, 1991, he was convicted on two counts of manslaughter and four explosives offenses. On June 10, 1991, Justice Raymond Paris of Canada's British Columbia Supreme Court sentenced the former auto electrician to 10 years in prison. He was a devout Sikh who had aided members of the militant Babbar Khalsa, a Sikh nationalist organization. He was next charged on June 6, 2001, in Canada with involvement in the June 23, 1985, Air India bombing that killed two workers in Japan. He was jailed in Japan.

On February 10, 2003, he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the Air India Flight 182 bombing on June 23, 1985, that killed all 329 people on the B747 when it crashed off the Atlantic coast of Ireland. He was sentenced to five years for helping acquire the materials used to make the bomb. Prosecutors said he did not know who made the bomb and thought the material would be used for bombs in India. The surprise plea came less than two months before he and two other men were to stand trial on murder charges in the case. Prosecutors lowered the charge in a plea bargain.

Bassam Reyati: Jordanian living in Brooklyn detained as an accomplice of Rashad Baz, a Brooklyn resident who on March 1, 1994, fired on a convoy of Hasidic Jewish students on Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive near the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, injuring 14 rabbinical students in a van. Reyati was charged with hindering prosecution and weapons possession. Officials said he had helped Baz dispose of the guns and the car. Reyati owned the Brooklyn taxi service that employed Baz and another accomplice. Bail was set at $20,000. He pleaded not guilty on March 29.

Michael Curtis Reynolds: unemployed man from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, age 47, who was accused by the FBI on February 10, 2006, of

trying to conspire with al Qaeda to bomb major U.S. oil and gas pipelines in order to disrupt the U.S. government, change its foreign policy, turn the public against the war in Iraq, and wreck the U.S. economy. He had been held since December 5, 2005, in a Pennsylvania jail on the unrelated charge of possession of a hand grenade. He fell for an FBI sting operation in Idaho in December in which he met with a person who he thought was with al Qaeda but who was actually Shannen Rossmiler, a Montana judge who monitors extremists' Web sites. Reynolds was to receive $40,000 to finance a plan to bomb sections of the transcontinental natural gas pipeline from the Gulf Coast to New York City via Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The plot included setting alight propane trucks along the Alaska pipeline and bombing oil refineries in New Jersey and Wyoming. He told prosecutors he was trying to trap al Qaeda operatives.

His trial began on July 9, 2007, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on federal charges of offering to help al Qaeda destroy pipelines and refineries in three states. He thought his actions would help end the war in Iraq because U.S. troops would have to be recalled to the United States to help guard infrastructure. Reynolds had earlier brought attention to himself in the courts by trying to blow up his parents' house. On July 13, 2007, he was convicted by a federal jury of providing material support to terrorists and other charges. In 2005, he had posted an on Internet site a request for help to "do something" about the U.S. war in Iraq. On November 6, 2007, he was sentenced to 30 years in federal prison. He had claimed he was trying to root out terrorists via the Internet.

Craig Richter: one of four American Jews who opened fire with M-16 rifles at a bus near Ramallah that was carrying Palestinians to work on March 4, 1984. The four fled in a Subaru but were captured later that day by Israeli security forces. Terror against Terror claimed credit. He confessed and was sentenced to five years.

Christine Rico: one of four members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee who on January 25, 1985, expressed sympathy with the Red Guerrilla Resistance bombers of the U.S. Navy Yard officer's club in April 1981 but who said they were not involved and refused to answer questions from a federal grand jury.

Gordon Rider: see Avraham Hershovitz.

Glen Elmo Riggs: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 796, a B737 flying from Charleston, West Virginia, to Newark, New Jersey, on June 4, 1971. He wanted to go to Israel but permitted the pilot to land at Washington Dulles to refuel. He permitted the passengers and two flight attendants to deplane and asked for a larger plane. While getting a drink of water, he left his pistol on his seat. The crew overpowered him, and he was taken into custody. He was convicted on November 29, 1971, and sentenced on January 7, 1972, to two concurrent 20-year terms for aircraft piracy and interference with a flight crew member.

Ronald Rimerman: biochemist from Portland, Oregon, who hijacked United Airlines Flight 320 flying from Denver to Omaha on July 20, 1979. He wanted to go to Havana. The plane landed in Omaha, where he was overpowered by FBI agents.

Tyrone Rison: key court witness in the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground hold up of a Brink's truck. On December 17, 1983, he was sentenced to 12 years for the June 1981 Bronx Brink's truck holdup in which $300,000 was taking and a guard killed.

Edgar Rivas: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate; with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives; and with plotting to

assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba.

Iliana Robinson: acquitted in the Federal District Court in Manhattan, New York, on September 3, 1983, for the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

Thomas Harvey Robinson: would-be hijacker of National Airlines Flight 30, a DC8 flying from Houston to Melbourne, Florida, on November 17, 1965. Fired the first shots ever fired by a skyjacker on a U.S. airliner while in flight. A passenger disarmed him. He was indicted by a federal grand jury on counts of piracy, assault, intimidation, threatening a stewardess, and intimidating and interfering with the pilot. He was declared a juvenile delinquent and sentenced to an indeterminate term in a correctional facility on the assault charge. He was paroled on June 8, 1967. The conviction was set aside on September 24, 1969.

Tyrone "Double R" Robinson: on August 22, 1989, he shot to death Huey P. Newton, cofounder of the Black Panther Party, in Oakland, California, as a way to advance in the Black Guerrilla Family, a narcotics distribution gang operating in California's maximum-security prisons.

William C. Rodgers: named as an unindicted co-conspirator on January 20, 2006, when the Justice Department announced the indictment of 11 people for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. Rodgers, age 40, committed suicide in December 2005, shortly after his arrest in Arizona on related arson charges.

Alberto Rodriguez: one of four members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) arrested in late June 1983 in connection with a plot to bomb an Army Reserve center and a Marine training center on July 4, 1983. Authorities found arms and explosives. A U.S. District Court judge in Chicago found the four guilty of conspiracy. On October 4, 1985, three of the defendants were sentenced to 35 years for seditious conspiracy. A fourth received a suspended sentence and five years' probation.

Edward E. Rodriguez: one of two men who chartered a Sawyer Aviation Cessna 310 to fly from Phoenix to Tucson on March 6, 1975. They forced the pilot to fly to Nogales, Mexico. The hijackers turned the plane and pilot over to a group that met the plane. The pilot escaped the next day and notified the authorities of the hijacking. Rodriguez was captured in Las Vegas on March 21, 1975. He was sentenced to six years in prison for kidnapping on July 17, 1975.

Ida Luz Rodriguez: Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) member who was arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges. Bond was set at $2 million. She was one of seven FALN members who renounced violence in accepting President Clinton's offer of clemency in August 1999.

Jose Luis Rodriguez: one of four members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) arrested in late June 1983 in connection with a plot to bomb an Army Reserve center and a Marine training center on July 4, 1983. Authorities found arms and explosives. A U.S. District Court judge in Chicago found the four guilty of conspiracy. On October 4, 1985, three of the defendants were sentenced to 35 years for seditious conspiracy. A fourth received a suspended sentence and five years' probation.

Justo Rodriguez: Miami resident who pleaded guilty in 1981 in the U.S. District Court in Fort Lauderdale to conspiracy in two bombings and three bomb attempts.

Mary Rodriguez: member of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) who was sentenced on August 4, 1980, in Cook County Circuit Court to 30 years for conspiracy and armed robbery. Rodriguez also received three consecutive 6-month terms for contempt of court stemming from outbursts during the trial.

James R. "Rich" Rogers: Clarksburg Fire Department Lt. Rogers, age 56, of Jan Lew, West Virginia, was one of seven members of the Virginia Mountaineer Militia arrested by the FBI on October 11, 1996, and charged with attempting to collect and transport explosives and planning to destroy the FBI's $200 million Criminal Justice Information Services Division, a fingerprint installation in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Rogers provided photos of the center's blueprints that were sold for $50,000 to an undercover agent who the militia members thought was a Middle Eastern terrorist group member. Conviction on the individual counts entailed a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. (See also Terrell P. Coon.)

On August 25, 1997, jurors deliberated for three days before declaring him guilty of taking 34 photos of the blueprints of the FBI facility and storing them in the fire hall basement. He faced 10 years. He was acquitted of a conspiracy charge. He was the first to be convicted under the 1994 antiterrorism law that makes it a crime to knowingly provide resources to someone planning a terrorist attack. Attorney Gary Zimmerman said he would appeal the verdict.

Fermina Rojas: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Jose M. Rojas Tapia: one of five prisoners who on December 30, 2002, broke out of a maximum-security prison after two confederates diverted a helicopter they had rented from Caribbean Helicorp in San Juan, claiming they needed to inspect construction work in Ponce. The renters forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the roof of Las Cucharas prison during morning recreation. The prisoners flew on to a remote area in the central mountains and escaped. The five had been serving sentences in excess of 100 years for murder and other crimes. Corrections Secretary Miguel Periera said it was possible that prison guards had helped the escapees. By January 3, 2003, four of the prisoners and two of the hijackers were back in custody. Police were searching for the fifth prisoner, who might have been killed.

Gabino Rojas: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Sandra Gayle Roland: one of four members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee who on January 25, 1985, expressed sympathy with the Red Guerrilla Resistance bombers of the U.S. Navy Yard officer's club in April 1981 but who said they were not involved and refused to answer questions from a federal grand jury.

Zachary J. Rolnik: pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Boston on June 6, 2002, to making threatening calls to James J. Zogby, president of the Arab American Institute. Rolnik left a voice mail on September 12, 2001, threatening to kill Zogby and his children because of Zogby's role in encouraging political participation. Rolnik, age 40, of Hanover, Massachusetts, faced a year in prison.

Carlos Ali Romero Varela: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash.

Operation White Terror had begun 13 months earlier with meetings with undercover FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC), a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez, alias Commandant Napo, and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization, which carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Gary Ipa Romriell: Los Angeles, California, resident whom the Philippines police believed was a U.S. assassin who had entered the country May 9–13, 1990, having been hired to kill President Aquino between May 15 and 20, 1990.

Carl E. Roper: also known as Abdul Latif.

Frank Roque: aircraft machinist, age 42, charged in the September 15, 2001, hate crime attack on Balbir Singh Sodhi, 49, an Indian Sikh immigrant gas station owner, who was shot to death in Mesa, Arizona, at 2:45 P.M. The gas station was not robbed. A Lebanese American clerk was shot at but not injured at another Mesa gas station 20 minutes later. Shots were fired at the Mesa home of an Afghan family, causing no injuries. Roque was charged with one count of first-degree murder and two counts of attempted murder. Roque's bond was set at $1 million. On October 5, Roque pleaded not guilty to first-degree murder and nine other charges in what prosecutors called hate crimes. They said Sodhi was "apparently killed for no other reason than because he was dark-skinned, bearded and wore a turban." Roque was held without bail until a November court date. Roque was convicted of first-degree murder, drive-by shooting, and endangerment in early October 2003 and was sentenced to death by lethal injection on October 9, 2003.

Luis Rosa: member of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) who was sentenced on August 4, 1980, in Cook County Circuit Court to 30 years for conspiracy and armed robbery. Rosa also received two consecutive six-month terms for contempt of court stemming from outbursts during the trial.

Eve Rosahn: on November 5, 1981, she was charged with rioting at Kennedy International Airport against the touring South African Springboks and supplying two cars for the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck.

Ismael Rosani: one of two brothers denied visas to the United States who then threw Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate in São Paulo, Brazil, on September 15, 1983.

Paulo Jacobo Rosani: one of two brothers denied visas to the United States who then threw Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate in São Paulo, Brazil, on September 15, 1983.

Jacques Rose: brother of Paul Rose, one of the kidnappers of Pierre Laporte on October 10, 1970. The brothers were captured on December 28, 1970, by Canadian authorities. The duo surrendered at a St. Luc farmhouse, 30 miles from the U.S. border. On December 9, 1972, he was acquitted of kidnapping, and on February 22, 1973, he was acquitted of murdering Laporte.

Paul Rose: one of the kidnappers of Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor, who was kidnapped by the Quebec Liberation Front on October 10, 1970. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. Seven kidnappers of Laporte and James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec, who was taken on October 5, 1970, were permitted safe passage. Rose was captured on December 28, 1970. He was later tried in Montreal, charged with Laporte's murder. On March 13, 1971, he was sentenced to life for capital murder. On November 20, 1971, he received a second life term for kidnapping Laporte.

Susan Lisa Rosenberg: fugitive indicted by a Manhattan federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck and for being the getaway car driver in the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard. She was arrested on November 29, 1984, at a Cherry Hill storage depot, where 740 pounds of dynamite, an Uzi submachine gun, an M-14 rifle, a sawed-off shotgun, and Teflon-coated "police killer" bullets were found. She and May 19 Coalition member Timothy Blunk were arrested while sitting in a car after a New Jersey policeman became suspicious of their ill-fitting wigs. On March 17, 1985, she was convicted in federal court on eight charges of unlawful possession of explosives, weapons, and counterfeit identification cards. In May 1985, she was sentenced to 58 years for possession of 600 pounds of explosives and 12 guns.

She was one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. On January 20, 2001, President Clinton pardoned her. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

Alvin Ross Diaz: he was jailed in the September 1976 car bombing in the United States of Chilean Orlando Letelier. His conviction was overturned, and in a new trial, a federal appeals court acquitted him on May 30, 1981.

Cecil Howard Ross: Glendale, Arizona, resident arrested on February 9, 1991, in connection with the February 4, 1991, discovery of bombs attached to a 1-million gallon methanol tank and another tank that would have emitted poisonous fumes if breached. The tank farm is five miles from Norfolk Naval Base, the world's largest naval base. He was held without bond. He was charged with conspiracy to use explosive devices to commit arson, mail fraud, and wire fraud.

William Ross: west Los Angeles real estate broker who on August 12, 1988, was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of aiding and abetting in the sending of a letter bomb to the Manhattan Beach offices of Prowest Computers owner Brenda Couthamel on July 17, 1980. The bomb killed her secretary, Patricia Wilkerson. The previous month, the jury had indicted Robert S. Manning, a Jewish Defense League member and fugitive in Israel whom Ross solicited to send the bomb, and Manning's wife. All three defendants faced possible life sentences.

Freedom Rostami: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On February 22, 1980, he pleaded guilty to lesser crimes in exchange for agreeing to leave the United States at the end of

the semester in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore.

Edwin Claude Rowell: prisoner who was being transported in an Air Charter Piper Comanche from Alexandria, Louisiana, to Angola, Louisiana, in the custody of a deputy sheriff on June 26, 1974. Rowell pulled a pistol and diverted the plane to Hammond, Louisiana. He fled to a wooded area after handcuffing the deputy and the pilot to a tree. He was captured an hour later a mile from the plane. He allegedly had received his weapon from his girlfriend at his trial. He was sentenced by the state on April 14, 1975, to 10 years for aggravated kidnapping. The sentence was to be served in addition to 34 years for previous crimes.

Andre Roy: one of three Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) members arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970. They were planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess. The unemployed taxi driver, age 23, who lived on Morgan Boulevard in the Laurentians, faced a dozen charges.

Randall Todd Royer: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Royer, age 30, of Falls Church, Virginia, and another defendant were alleged to have fired at Indian positions in Kashmir after training at a Lashkar camp in Pakistan.

On July 11, Judge Brinkema ruled that Royer should remain in jail, saying she was not satisfied with his explanation of why he had an AK-47-style rifle and more than 200 rounds of ammunition in his car two weeks after 9/11.

On September 25, 2003, a new indictment was issued against seven defendants, including Royer. Royer was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda and the Taliban.

On January 16, 2004, Royer pleaded guilty to one count of using and discharging a firearm during and in relation to a crime of violence and to carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony. He denied he intended to harm Americans. He said he and his colleagues had intended to fight in Muslim causes abroad. The government dropped charges that he had conspired to provide material support to the Taliban and al Qaeda. On April 9, 2004, Royer was sentenced to two consecutive 10-year sentences. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Irving David Rubin: succeeded Meir Kahane in 1985 as chief of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) when the group splintered into the Los Angeles–based JDL and New York–based Jewish Defense Organization. He was arrested on March 7, 1992, in an alleged murder-for-hire plot. He was held without bail.

On December 11, 2001, Los Angeles police arrested Rubin, then 56, and Earl Leslie Krugel, 59, two JDL leaders, as they were assembling bombs to set off against both the San Clemente offices of Representative Darrell Issa (R-California), a grandson of Lebanese immigrants, and one of the city's largest mosques. The duo was charged with conspiracy to manufacture and detonate bombs at Arab and Muslim buildings. Krugel was picked up at his Reseda home as a police informant was handing him five pounds of gunpowder. Police found two drilled foot-long pipes, end caps, fuses, and a dozen rifles and handguns. The FBI had received a tip in October and had used wiretaps between the informant and the duo. The tapes recorded Krugel as saying that Arabs needed a wakeup call and that the JDL needed to do something to one of their "filthy" mosques. Rubin was grabbed while driving near his home after meeting with Krugel and the informant at Jerry's Famous Deli in Encino. Rubin was represented by attorney Peter Morris. The duo faced 30 years in prison. Potential targets discussed by the JDL included the King Fahd Mosque in Culver City, the offices of the Muslim Public Affairs Council on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, and Issa's offices.

On January 10, 2002, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Rubin and Krugel on charges of plotting to bomb the Muslim Public Affairs Council in Los Angeles, the King Fahd Mosque in Culver City, and a field office of Representative Darrel Issa. The charges carried life sentences. Rubin, 57, was in critical condition after a suicide attempt on November 4, 2002, suffering stab wounds to his neck and severe head injuries.

Rebecca Rubin: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower. She remained at large. On May 19, 2006, Oregon indicted four environmental extremists, including Rubin, for the 1998 ELF firebombing at a Vail ski resort that led to $12 million in damages to a mountain lodge, two restaurants, and other buildings and ski lifts. Rubin and others had been named in an earlier Oregon indictment for conspiracy for similar attacks in Oregon, California, and Wyoming. ELF had attacked Vail because it was expanding into potential habitat of the endangered lynx.

Mark Rudd: Weather Underground member.

Mario Rudela: one of two Croatian nationalists killed on May 23, 1979, when a pipe bomb they were transporting accidentally exploded in their pickup truck in San Pedro, Los Angeles, United States.

Eric Robert Rudolph: on May 5, 1998, the FBI offered a $1 million reward for help in arresting Rudolph, then 31, who was charged in the January 29, 1998, fatal bombing of the New Woman All Women Health Care Center, a Birmingham, Alabama, abortion clinic. For the first time, the FBI linked him to the July 27, 1996, Olympics bombing (although he was not officially a suspect) that had killed 2 and wounded 111, saying that the bombs were similar. The FBI later increased the $100,000 reward to $1 million and placed him on the 10 Most Wanted Fugitives list. Rudolph had last been seen on January 30, 1998, near his home in the mountains of western North Carolina. He abandoned his pickup truck and disappeared. Hundreds of federal and local agents searched the area for what FBI Director Louis Freeh called "an accomplished hiker, a backwoods person, a survivalist."

On October 14, 1998, attorney general Janet Reno and FBI Director Louis Freeh announced that Rudolph was charged with three unsolved bombings—the Olympics attack and the 1997 bombings of a gay bar in Atlanta and an abortion clinic in Sandy Springs. The duo described him as a terrorist inspired not by politics or religion, but by indiscriminate hate.

On November 12, 1998, at 8 P.M., an FBI agent's head was grazed by a bullet fired into an Andrews, North Carolina, warehouse serving as the FBI command post coordinating the search for Rudolph.

On May 31, 2003, police announced his arrest in Murphy, North Carolina. He gave the alias of Jerry Wilson.

On August 13, 2003, nurse Emily Lyons won a $115 million lawsuit against him for the injuries she had suffered in the 1998 abortion clinic bombing. On September 24, 2003, Judge Helen Shores Lee refused to overturn the judgment. On August 17, 2004, the Alabama Supreme Court upheld the ruling.

On December 11, 2003, prosecutors said they would seek the death penalty.

On April 8, 2005, the Justice Department announced that Rudolph, 38, would plead guilty later in the week to four terrorist bombings, including the July 1996 bombing at the Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. He would be sentenced to four consecutive life sentences without the possibility of parole but would avoid the death penalty. Rudolph pleaded guilty on April 12, 2005,

saying he was trying to force the government to stop legal abortions. The bombings killed 2 people and injured more than 150 people from 1996 to 1998 in Atlanta and Birmingham. The agents found one fully assembled 25-pound bomb near homes and businesses and 250-plus pounds of secreted dynamite and bomb components. He pleaded guilty to the following attacks:

- July 27, 1996, bombing of the Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta that killed Alice Hawthorne and injured 111.
- January 16, 1997, setting off of two bombs at an office building housing an abortion clinic in Sandy Springs, an Atlanta suburb, that injured six.
- February 21, 1997, nail bombing of the Otherside Lounge, a gay nightclub in Atlanta, that injured five.
- January 29, 1998, bombing at a Birmingham abortion clinic that killed off-duty policeman Robert Sanderson and injured nurse Emily Lyons.

Rudolph, represented by attorney William Bowen, was sentenced to two life sentences on July 18, 2005, and was ordered to pay $1 million in restitution to the victims. Some of the money, plus $200 in court fees, would come from the $1,600 in cash found in his trailer after he disappeared into the forest in 1998. Rudolph told the court that "what they did was participate in the murder and dismemberment of upward of 50 children a week. I believe that deadly force is indeed justified in an attempt to stop it." On August 22, 2005, Rudolph was ordered to serve life without parole—four consecutive life sentences plus 120 years—and ordered to pay $2.3 million in restitution for the three Atlanta bombings. He apologized for killing Alice Hawthorne and hurting the civilians among the 111 injured in the Olympics bombing. His apology did not mention the other 11 injured in the attack at the gay nightclub and the Atlanta abortion clinic. He was to be held at the maximum-security federal prison in Florence, Colorado.

Gary G. Rusk: one of three juveniles who used sharpened toothbrushes to hijack a Transair-Midwest Airlines Piper Navajo flying between Dauphin and Winnipeg, Canada, on April 13, 1971. The trio wanted to go to Yorkton, Saskatchewan, but the pilot used cloud cover to foil the youths and landed in Winnipeg, where the trio was taken into custody.

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Rafiq Abdus Sabir: Boca Raton, Florida, physician, age 50, who was arrested on May 28, 2005, by the FBI, which held him at Palm Beach County Jail. Authorities also arrested Tarik Ibn Osman Shah, 42, a New York martial arts expert and jazz musician. The two U.S. citizens had conspired to treat and train al Qaeda terrorists, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. Sabir had agreed to treat jihadis in Saudi Arabia. Shah had agreed to train them in hand-to-hand combat. Prosecutors mentioned a sting operation from 2003 to 2005 in which the duo took an oath pledging loyalty to al Qaeda. They also pledged allegiance to al Qaeda at a May 20 meeting in the Bronx. They faced 15 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

In the sting operation, Shah and an FBI informant went to a Long Island warehouse—which was videotaped by the FBI—to determine whether it could be used to train jihadis in using swords and machetes. He also wanted to open a machine shop to fabricate weapons. In January 2004, the informant told Shah he was going to take him to Plattsburgh, New York, to introduce him to a Middle Eastern recruiter (who was an FBI agent). Shah also wanted to start a Muslim-only martial arts school and wanted training in chemicals, explosives, firearms, AK-47s, and hand grenades. Shah also mentioned martyrdom.

The duo shared an address on Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard in Harlem. In 1993, Shah opened the Expansion of Knowledge Center in Harlem. He listed the address as his home in the late 1980s and early 1990s. They were expelled from a Bronx mosque where Sabir had served as an assistant imam. Sabir had taken Shah and another person to the mosque to teach urban warfare.

Arraignment took place on May 31. Sabir appeared in Fort Pierce, Florida, where he was held without bail. He had not hired an attorney. Shah appeared in Manhattan; a preliminary hearing was set for June. They were both charged with one count of conspiring to provide material support to a terrorist organization.

The duo pleaded not guilty at their June 28 arraignment in New York.

On August 4, federal authorities charged U.S. citizen Mahmud Faruq Brent, 30, alias Mahmud Al Mutazzim, a Baltimore County resident, with conspiracy to support a terrorist organization. The FBI recorded a conversation in which he mentioned attending a Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist training camp in Pakistan. He had once worked as a paramedic in Silver Spring, Maryland, and as a Washington, D.C., cabdriver. He was arrested in Newark on August 4 and was charged the same day in Manhattan federal court. He had spoken with Shah, who told authorities that he had trained Brent in martial arts and that Brent was a jihadi. Brent was also linked to Seifullah Chapman, a member of the Virginia jihad network who had been sentenced to 65 years in prison for conspiring to support Lashkar-e-Taiba and taking part in paramilitary training. Brent had filed a letter from Chapman written in support of an application for an expedited passport. Brent was licensed as a taxi and ambulance driver, employed by LifeStar Response Corporation. He was represented by attorneys Donald Yannella and Hassen

Ibn Abdellah. On April 2, 2007, during a hearing in a Manhattan federal court, Brent pleaded guilty to conspiring to aid Lashkar-e-Taiba by attending one of its Pakistan training camps. He had been scheduled to go on trial on April 24. Sentencing was set for July 10, 2007. He faced a maximum 15-year sentence because of the plea bargain; he would have faced 20 years if tried.

On February 17, 2006, the trio pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to aid terrorist groups in the Middle East between 2001 and 2005.

On November 7, 2007, Tarik Shah was sentenced to 15 years in prison by a federal judge who said it was irrelevant that no one from al Qaeda was involved in the case.

Marwan al-Sadafi: variant Safadi; aliases Marwan Adib Adam Kadi, alias Ibrahim Mahmood Awethe. Lebanese, age 40, arrested on November 7, 1996, by Paraguayan authorities on suspicion of involvement with Hizballah. He was extradited to New York the next day. He was placed in a Chicago jail on November 9 on charges of passport fraud. He was later extradited to Canada, where he had escaped while serving a nine-year prison sentence for drug trafficking.

He was linked to an alleged plan to bomb the U.S. Embassy on the anniversary of the November 1995 bombing of a U.S. military facility in Saudi Arabia. He apparently had conducted surveillance of the area. Argentine officials apparently told the Paraguayans about his Hizballah connections. Sadafi was arrested along with another Arab man—who was later released—at a hotel (or apartment house) in Ciudad del Este, on the Argentine–Brazil–Paraguay border. He was picked up during a raid against smugglers during which police discovered double-barreled shotguns, revolvers, pistols, and Canadian passports.

U.S. officials later said that Sadafi's nationality was unclear. He had obtained a valid U.S. passport in Chicago by using a fake driver's license and birth certificate for Ibrahim Mahmood Awethe.

Ehsanul Islam Sadequee: Bangladeshi American, age 19, based in Atlanta who in March 2005 joined Syed Haris Ahmed in a meeting in Toronto with Canadian extremists to explore attacks on military bases and oil refineries. In April 2005, the duo drove Ahmed's pickup to Washington, D.C., where they videotaped the U.S. Capitol, World Bank headquarters, a Metro station, a hazardous materials vehicle, and fuel storage tanks. The videos went to al Qaeda Internet leader Younis Tsouli and Abid Hussain Khan, who faced terrorism charges in the United Kingdom. Bangladesh returned Sadequee to U.S. authorities, and he was arrested on April 21, 2006, on charges of conspiracy and providing material support to a terrorist group. Sadequee and Ahmed faced 60 years in prison.

Marvin Sadler: also known as Abdul Shaheed.

Sheik Omar Saeed: alias Ahmad Omar Saeed Sheik. Named on February 6, 2002, by Pakistani police as a key suspect in the kidnapping and murder on January 23, 2002, of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Danny Pearl. Saeed, age 27, was freed from an Indian prison in 1999 during the hijacking of an Indian Airlines flight to Afghanistan. Several Saeed family members were detained. Saeed was born in London and has U.K. citizenship. He attended the London School of Economics and Politics. He went to Bosnia on a charity mission in 1993. He then received military training in Khost, Afghanistan, and has ties to the banned Islamic radical groups Harkat ul-Mujaheddin and Jaish-i-Muhammad. In 1994, he kidnapped four Western tourists in Indian Kashmir and then was captured after being wounded in a shootout.

Saeed spoke with his aunt over a cell phone on February 5, 2002, at which time she told him she was in police custody and asked him to turn himself in. She and one of her three sons were later released. The next day, police said e-mails recovered on the hard drive seized with the trio were linked to Saeed. The e-mails were traced to an Internet service provider in a Karachi apartment

complex. The laptop computer belonged to Farhad Naseem, who admitted receiving the e-mails from Saeed, who remained at large.

Saeed surrendered to Lahore police just before dawn on February 12 (although later reports said February 5). He said that Pearl was alive and admitted to involvement in the kidnapping. He insisted he did not know the victim's whereabouts. On February 14, a judge ordered him held for two more weeks on kidnapping charges. There were no plans to extradite him to the United States.

Saeed told his interrogators that although he was involved in planning the kidnapping, another group had provided the safe house. He also backed off from saying that Pearl was alive and soon told a Karachi court that he was dead, shot while trying to escape around January 31. He had called his accomplices to tell them to release Pearl on February 5, saying, "Shift the patient to the doctor," but was told, "Dad has expired." Saeed said his partner was Hyder, known to Pearl as Imtiaz Siddique and whom police identified as Mansur Hasnain, who was involved in the Indian air hijacking. Police raided the Hasnain residence in Punjab's Toba Tek Singh town and detained some of his relatives.

A federal grand jury in U.S. District Court in Trenton, New Jersey, indicted Saeed on March 14, 2002, with conspiracy to commit hostage taking that resulted in Pearl's death and hostage taking that resulted in his death; both are capital crimes. The indictment said he used the alias Chaudrey Bashir to send e-mails to Pearl offering to set up a meeting with a prominent radical cleric; the meeting was a ruse, and Pearl was kidnapped. Prosecutors also unsealed a secret indictment filed in November 2001 in a Washington, D.C., federal court that said he had participated in the 1994 kidnapping of U.S. tourist Bela J. Nuss in India for 11 days.

On March 22, 2002, Pakistan charged him with murder, kidnapping for ransom, and terrorism in the Pearl case. On July 15, 2002, he was convicted and sentenced to hang.

On February 24, 2005, a Karachi court began hearing the appeals of four terrorists, including Saeed, convicted of the kidnap/murder of *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl.

Zayd Hassan Abd al-Latif Masud al-Safarini: Kuwaiti-born Jordanian, age 39, arrested on September 28, 2001, after his release from a Pakistani prison where he had served 14 years for membership in the Abu Nidal organization and for the September 5, 1986, hijacking of Pan American World Airways Flight 73 on the ground in Karachi in which 22 passengers were killed; he shot U.S. passenger Rajesh N. Kumar in the head. He was rendered to justice in September 2001. On October 1, 2001, the United States charged him with murder. He was arraigned in U.S. District Court on charges contained in a 126-count indictment issued in 1991. On July 31, 2002, he appeared in federal court in Washington, D.C., for serving as the ringleader of the hijackers. Charges included murder, conspiracy, and air piracy. Prosecutors said he gave the orders to the other gunmen to shoot at the passengers and throw grenades at them. Prosecutors sought the death penalty. On November 12, 2003, he pleaded guilty to the 95 counts of murder, air piracy, and terrorism to avoid a death penalty. On December 16, 2003, U.S. District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan sentenced him to life in prison. On May 13, 2004, Safarini was given three consecutive life sentences plus 25 years as part of a plea agreement approved by the judge, who said he would recommend that Safarini never be paroled and be sent to a super-maximum-security prison in Florence, Colorado.

Saima Saima: wife of Haroon Rashid, two of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. She was freed on $10,000 bail.

Merlyn L. St. George: aliases Heinrick von George, W. St. George. Would-be hijacker of Mohawk Flight 452 bound for New York City on January 26, 1972. He demanded $200,000, four parachutes, and a flight to Poughkeepsie, New York. He permitted the passengers to deplane in Purchase, New York, where the money was paid. He held a flight attendant hostage for seven hours. He was killed by an FBI agent as he and the stewardess entered a car.

Kim St. Louis: arrested with Ayman Bondok on March 10, 2000, in Montreal for possessing illegal explosives. He was charged with threatening Israel in an effort to win the release of Lebanese prisoners. Police believed the two were acting on their own, rather than in concert with any terrorist groups. On March 30, Bondok was charged with extortion and possessing explosives. St. Louis, age 31, was charged with the latter offense but was released on bail. Police believed Bondok had made a threatening call to the Israeli Consulate. They also suggested that Bondok had provided the tip about the explosives in the apartment of Tarek Adealy Khafagy, who was arrested on March 4.

Michael Saisa: alias of Youssef Hmimssa.

Abdul Salaam: also known as Clarence White. Held on $75,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. He had prior convictions for grand larceny, burglary, and possession of a deadly weapon. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 40 to 120 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Muhammad al-Hamid Khalil Salah: U.S. citizen and used car dealer from Chicago who made several trips to Israel to deliver money from Abu Marzook to Hamas leaders. Israeli police arrested him in January 1993 as he entered Israel. He confessed to funding gunrunning and was sentenced to five years in prison. He returned to the United States in November 1997 after serving most of his sentence. On June 9, 1998, federal authorities in Chicago seized $1.4 million in cash and property that was believed part of a Hamas money-laundering operation that had begun in 1989. The money was moved from Europe and the Middle East to a U.S. network of Hamas supporters who aided the group in Israel and Palestine. Through the use of civil asset forfeiture for the first time in a terrorism case, some $1.2 million in cash was seized from Mohammad Salah and his wife, Azita, in Bridgeview, a Chicago suburb. The government also moved to claim their home and a van owned by the Quranic Literacy Institute. The FBI affidavit said that Salah had given money to Hamas, who used it to buy weapons used in attacks that killed Israeli soldiers.

On August 20, 2004, the Justice Department unsealed the indictment of Marzook; former Howard University professor Abelhaleem Hasan Abdelraziq Ashqar of Fairfax County, Virginia; and Salah, age 51, of suburban Chicago, who was arrested on August 19. They were charged in a 15-year racketeering conspiracy to funnel money to Hamas, which was deemed a "criminal enterprise." The indictment said that beginning in 1988, the trio had conspired with 20 others to use bank accounts in Mississippi, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, and other states to launder millions to Hamas. The money was used to pay for false passports, kidnappings, murders, and other crimes in Israel. U.S. officials planned to seize $2.7 million. Salah pleaded not guilty in Chicago.

On September 22, 2006, federal prosecutors in Chicago dropped a charge against Salah of providing material support to Hamas. The prosecutors left in place charges of racketeering conspiracy and lying about being a Hamas member.

On January 8, 2007, prosecutors presented their closing arguments in the racketeering cases

against Ashqar and Salah, two alleged Hamas militants charged with providing funds and recruits to spread "death, destruction, fear, and terror." On February 1, 2007, a federal jury in Chicago acquitted Ashqar and Salah of racketeering charges. They would have faced life sentences if convicted. However, Salah was guilty of criminal contempt and obstruction for giving false answers in a civil lawsuit. Salah was represented by Michael Deutsch. On November 21, 2007, U.S. District Judge Amy St. Eve sentenced him to 22 months for lying under oath in a legal document.

Daoud Salahuddin: alias of David Belfield. Assassin of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States, on July 22, 1980. Salahuddin had worked as a security guard at the Iranian Embassy and later in the Iranian Interests Section of the Algerian Embassy. After the assassination, he fled to New York City, was driven to Montreal, and then fled to Geneva and on to Iran. He was charged with a federal civil rights violation and a state charge of murder. He had been previously detained on November 4, 1979—the day Iranian students took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran—after taking over the Statue of Liberty in an anti-Shah rally. He later appeared in a January 2002 movie, *Kandahar,* under the name Hassan Tantai.

Sirous Salahvarzi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On February 22, 1980, he pleaded guilty to lesser crimes in exchange for agreeing to leave the United States at the end of the semester in civil engineering at the Community College of Baltimore.

Fahid Muhammad 'Alim Salam: variant of Fahid Mohammed Ali Msalam.

Amin Salamah: leader of four al Saiqa terrorists arrested by Amsterdam police detectives on September 5, 1975, while planning to take over the daily 0836 D-train from Moscow at Amersfoort station the next day. They intended to kidnap immigrating Russian Jews and demand a plane to fly them and their hostages out of the country. Three days later, they were sentenced to 18 months. Salamah said that the group had been trained in 1972 in a village outside Moscow. Their preliminary six-month course had covered the use of arms and explosives, as well as propaganda and interrogation survival techniques.

Irma Salazar: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Rodolfo Saldana: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh: aliases Wahid, Wahid Saleh. Identified on July 7, 1993, by federal prosecutors as a 10th suspect in the plot broken up by the FBI on June 24, 1993, of individuals charged with planning to bomb the UN headquarters building in Manhattan; 26 Federal Plaza, which includes the local FBI headquarters and other agencies; the 47th Street diamond district, which is run principally by Orthodox Jews; and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels connecting Manhattan and New Jersey; they were also charged with planning to assassinate Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-NY);

Assemblyman Dov Hiking, an Orthodox Jewish legislator from Brooklyn; UN secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali; and Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak. On July 22, 1993, the Egyptian-born detainee was arrested at the Wildwood, New Jersey, beachfront Sea Wolf Inn, along with his longtime friend Ashraf Mohammed, who was charged with harboring a fugitive. They were ordered held without bail.

Prosecutors said he had brokered a shipment of rocket-propelled grenade launchers from Jordan to Egypt, was involved in counterfeiting and international transportation of stolen cars, and had been convicted for heroin trafficking.

In August 1995, he pleaded guilty to a bomb conspiracy count. He had tried to turn state's evidence, and the government dropped a charge of attempted bombing. On December 19, 1995, he was sentenced to the 29 months he had already served in jail and was placed on 3 years' probation.

Mohammad Saleh: one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. The Palestinian was accused of providing the 255 gallons of diesel oil needed for the bomb and found in the safe house from his Gulf gas station in Yonkers and of directing his employees to destroy records of the transaction. He was held without bail.

On October 1, 1995, he was found guilty of seditious conspiracy, bombing conspiracy, and attempted bombing. On January 17, 1996, U.S. District Judge Michael B. Mukasey sentenced him to 35 years. (See also Amir Zaid Abdulghani.)

Hesham Salem: Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Mohammed A. Salameh: alias Kamal Ibraham. Jordanian-born Palestinian living in Jersey City who on March 4, 1993, was charged by the FBI with aiding and abetting the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in which 7 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded. The handyman was arrested after investigators determined that he had rented the bomb-carrying Ford Econoline E-350 van on February 23. Police searching his apartment found bomb-making equipment and explosives residue. He had given the apartment's address on the van rental slip found at the Ryder truck rental agency. Several hours after the bombing, he returned to the agency with a companion in a red GM sedan and reported that the Econoline had been stolen from a nearby grocery store parking lot. He also went to a Jersey City police station to report the theft. The rental documents had traces of chemical nitrates, which are often found in explosives. When he returned to the agency with the police documents confirming that the van had been stolen, he asked for return of the $400 security deposit. The FBI arrested him as he walked to a nearby bus stop.

He was born in Biddya, in the Nabulus subdistrict, on September 1, 1967. His father was a Jordanian of Palestinian origin. He had no criminal record in Jordan. He was the eldest of his mother's 11 children. He had a degree from the Islamic studies faculty of the University of Jordan and wanted to obtain an MBA in the United States. He had entered the United States on February 17, 1988, on a six-month tourist visa and had apparently been in the United States illegally since its expiration.

On May 26, he was named in an eight-count indictment for planning and carrying out the WTC attack. He pleaded not guilty on May 28, 1993. The trial began in September 1993. On March 4, 1994, after five days of deliberation, the jury found him guilty on all counts of conspiracy, explosives charges, and assault. On May 24, 1994, U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced him to 240 years in prison, a life term calculated by adding the life expectancy of each of the people killed in the blast, plus 30 years for two other counts.

He went on a hunger strike on August 22, 1993, that lasted for at least five days.

Janinal Antel Sali Jr.: alias Abu Sulaiman. Abu Sayyaf commander who on July 23, 2002, was one of five Abu Sayyaf members indicted in Washington, D.C., for the killing of U.S. hostages taken in an attack on May 27, 2001, in the Philippines. The federal grand jury charged them with conspiracy resulting in death, with hostage taking, and with three counts of hostage-taking resulting in death. All of the defendants were at large. The United States said it would seek extradition whenever they were apprehended. He was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006. On January 16, 2007, he died in a gun battle with Philippine Army special forces during a raid on Jolo Island.

Krikor (KoKo) Saliba: Lebanese Armenian immigrant wanted for questioning in the January 28, 1982, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide assassination in Los Angeles of Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan.

Mamdouh Mahmoud Salim: alias Abu Hajir al-Iraqi. Born to Iraqi parents in Sudan, he studied electrical engineering in Baghdad and was an Iraqi army communications officer from 1981 to 1983. After deserting, he moved to Pakistan. In 1986, he met Osama bin Laden in Peshawar, trained in an al Qaeda weapons camp, and became the group's purchaser of communications gear and weapons, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials. He was arrested at age 40 on September 16, 1998, by German authorities. The al Qaeda member was described as a major financial operative who also procured weapons. A sealed warrant seeking his arrest had been filed in Manhattan. He carried a Sudanese passport and claimed to have been born in Khartoum. Some believed he was of Iraqi descent. He was arrested while visiting a friend near Freising in Bavaria. His plane ticket would have taken him to Turkey. He told investigators that he was planning to purchase 20 used cars in Germany but was not carrying a large amount of money.

Federal prosecutors in New York unsealed the criminal complaint against Salim on September 25. The complaint charged Salim with conspiracy to commit murder and use weapons of mass destruction. It said that Salim had helped bin Laden to found al Qaeda and that he sat on the group's *majlis al shura,* the advisory council that approves military attacks, and on the fatwa committee, which issued Islamic edicts promoting attacks on Americans. It noted that Salim had worked for al Qaeda in Sudan, Afghanistan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Pakistan. He obtained communications equipment and "electronic items necessary for the detonation of explosives." The complaint indicated that bin Laden, in conjunction with the governments of Iran and Sudan, sent individuals around the world in the early 1990s to obtain nuclear weapons. The prosecutors charged that Salim had met with Iranian officials in Tehran and Khartoum to arrange for al Qaeda members to receive explosives training in Lebanon from Hizballah. The complaint mentioned attempts in 1993 to purchase enriched uranium to fabricate a nuclear bomb. On September 29, federal prosecutors in Manhattan expanded the charges against him, saying that between 1992 and 1998 he had taken part in a conspiracy to attack U.S. military sites abroad and had conspired to transport explosives. They said that they would seek his extradition from Germany. On October 6, the Delhi, India, *Pioneer* reported that Indian intelligence was investigating Salim. He was indicted on 238 counts on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York.

On November 30, a Munich court approved Salim's extradition to the United States to face charges in the U.S. District Court in New York of murder conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction in an international plot to kill U.S. citizens. Germany's highest court approved the extradition on December 11, 1998. By December 19, Bavarian regional justice authorities and the Foreign Ministry had agreed to hand him over to the United States. He was turned over to U.S. officials the next day, flying from Munich Airport

to the United States on a U.S. government plane. He was held without bail after appearing in a New York City court and was charged with murder, conspiracy, and use of weapons of mass destruction in an international plot to kill U.S. citizens. His court-appointed lawyer, Paul J. McAllister, said that the charges were vague.

On November 2, 2000, he and Khalfan Khamis Mohamed stabbed Louis Pepe, a guard, in the eye with a comb filed down to a point at the Metropolitan Correctional Facility in New York. The guard lost his eye, and the implement penetrated the guard's brain. On December 20, 2000, Salim was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on charges including conspiracy to escape, possession of dangerous weapons in a prison, hostage taking, conspiracy to murder, and attempted murder for the attack on the guard.

German authorities said he was connected to Aldy Attar, an Egyptian surgeon in Neu-Ulm.

On April 3, 2002, he pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to murder and attempted murder in the stabbing of the guard. On May 3, 2004, he was sentenced to 32 years in prison for the stabbing of Pepe, who was permanently brain-damaged, partially paralyzed, and blinded.

Faisal Michael al Salmi: on October 12, 2001, federal officials in Phoenix unsealed an indictment against al Salmi, 34, a Tempe, Arizona, resident accused of giving false statements to the FBI about 9/11 Pentagon hijacker Hani Hanjour. He had denied knowing Hanjour, but the FBI said they had talked several times, including once "when they spoke of a mutual interest in aviation." On February 14, 2002, he was convicted of lying to the FBI. On March 14, he was sentenced to six months. He had come to the United States from Saudi Arabia on a student visa in 1997. He was detained on September 21, 2001. Salmi and Hanjour were registered at the same time to use a public flight simulator at a Phoenix flight school.

Yazeed Al-Salmi: Saudi, age 23, picked up at a San Diego mosque in late September 2001 and held as a material witness in New York for two weeks. The Grossmont Community College student was released on October 9. He briefly lived with Abdussattar Shaikh, who had rented an apartment to two 9/11 hijackers, Nawaf Alhamzi and Khalid Almihdhar. He shared a car insurance policy with Alhamzi to save money.

Fred Saloman: on September 15, 1975, he commandeered a vehicle, took a hostage, and armed with a knife and pistol, attempted to secure a plane and pilot. Unsuccessful, he took another hostage and drove to the San Jose municipal airport, where he and his hostages climbed over a fence and boarded a parked out-of-service Continental Airlines B727. He took as hostages two engineers on the plane. Two of the hostages escaped, another was shot and seriously wounded. After agreeing to surrender, Saloman, using his final hostage as a shield, appeared at he top of the boarding stairway and pointed his pistol at a policeman on the ground. He was fatally shot by a police marksman.

Hammad Riaz Samana: Pakistani, age 21, who lived in southern Los Angeles who was arrested on August 15, 2005, in Los Angeles in connection with an investigation of a series of 10 gas station holdups. They found contacts to a possible terrorist plot and connections to the radical Islamic group Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam) which has a presence in the state prison where one of the suspects had been recently held. A search of the home of a suspect yielded jihadist literature, documents referring to 9/11, bulletproof vests, and a list of addresses of Southland area synagogues, the Israeli Consulate, National Guard centers, the ticket counter for El Al Israel Airlines at LA International Airport, and other sites.

Semana was later found to be unfit to stand trial and was remanded to psychiatric care at a federal prison facility. The former college student had attended a suburban mosque with another suspect. Samana researched the Israeli Consulate

and military recruiting offices. On September 6, Samana pleaded not guilty to terrorism charges.

Maitham and Qassim Abdulla Jaber Samar: on March 20, 2003, Samar, age 39, and his brother Qassim Abdulla Jaber Samar were swept up in the Operation Green Quest terrorist-financing task force when federal agents arrested nine people and executed nine search warrants. The two Iraqi brothers were arrested in Denver for operating an unlicensed money-transferring business that had sent more than $7 million to Iraq in two and one-half years. Maitham did business as Alrafden Transactions.

Thong Samien: member of the California-based anticommunist Cambodian Freedom Fighters, which on November 24, 2000, claimed credit for a midnight shootout at a police station and government buildings in Phnom Penh in which seven died and a dozen were wounded. On June 22, 2001, a Cambodian court convicted the Long Beach, California, travel agent of handling logistics for the attack.

William Sampson: Canadian sentenced to death on July 28, 2002, by a Saudi court in the murder of U.K. citizen Christopher Rodway, who died in a November 17, 2000, bomb blast in Riyadh that also slightly injured his wife. Sampson attacked his jailers when his father visited on March 4, 2003. After ordering his father to leave his prison hospital room, he threw objects at everyone in the area, including the Canadian ambassador. Sampson had earlier injured himself in a suicide attempt. The Saudis freed and deported him on August 8, 2003.

Mtajori Sandiata: alias of Samual Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Sands: aliases of John H. Jennings and Janyce Reed.

Walter Sanville: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 27, Sanville, age 37, changed his plea to guilty to charges of conspiring to illegally make and possess unregistered destructive devices and to two counts of unlawful possession of machine-gun parts. He was sentenced to 37 to 46 months. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Nabil Sarama: Palestinian who was arrested circa November 2001 near an Orlando pay phone that had been used to make bomb threats. His suitcase contained fake IDs and box cutters. He was charged with making false statements to obtain a residency card.

Nizar Sassi: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but said they had not used their combat training. He was sentenced to four years in prison; three were suspended, and one year was time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The French citizens were captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then were handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005.

Hampig Sassounian: Armenian immigrant who lived in Pasadena. A jury deliberated from November 28, 1983, to early 1984 before finding him guilty of first-degree murder for the January 28, 1982, assassination in Los Angeles of Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan. The Superior Court sentenced him to life without possibility of parole on June 16, 1984.

Harout Sassounian: brother of Harry Sassounian. Harout's trial for the 1980 firebombing

of the Los Angeles residence of Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan ended in a mistrial in May 1982 because of publicity about Armenian assassinations. The next month, he was convicted of the firebombing. On February 3, 1995, the California Supreme Court upheld his life sentence for assassinating Consul General Arikan in Los Angeles on January 28, 1992.

Harry M. Sassounian: Armenian immigrant to the United States who was arrested in Los Angeles on January 28, 1982, for shooting to death Turkish consul general Kemal Arikan a few hours earlier. The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed credit. He pleaded innocent to murder charges on February 1, 1982.

Ahmed Abd-al Sattar: paralegal, age 42, who worked for Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman's legal team and who was indicted with three others, including attorney Lynne Stewart, on April 9, 2002, by attorney general John Ashcroft for helping to pass unlawful messages between an Egyptian terrorist organization and blind sheik Abd-al-Rahman, who was serving a life sentence for plotting to blow up the World Trade Center and United Nations buildings in 1993. The foursome were also charged with providing "material support and resources" to the Egyptian Islamic Group. Sattar was in frequent contact with fellow defendant Yasser Sirri. Translator Mohammed Yousry and Sattar were also accused of relaying a 2000 fatwa in which the blind sheik called on Muslims everywhere "to fight the Jews and kill them wherever they are."

On November 19, 2003, a federal grand jury indicted attorney Lynne Stewart and Arabic translator Mohammed Yousry for their roles in a conspiracy led by imprisoned Egyptian cleric Omar Abd-al-Rahman to kill and kidnap people overseas. The duo was accused of helping Abd-al-Rahman issue fatwas and other messages to Sattar, a State Island postal worker, who then circulated the messages around the world. Sattar was indicted for conspiring with Rahman and others to kill and kidnap people abroad; he posted on the Internet the "Fatwah Mandating the Killing of Israelis Everywhere." Stewart and Yousry were freed on bond; Sattar remained in custody.

On July 22, 2003, U.S. District Judge John G. Koeltl dismissed similar charges against Stewart and Yousry. The new charges provided more details and cited a different legal statute.

On October 13, 2004, testimony was postponed until October 18 amid reports that Sattar had suffered a mild heart attack and was hospitalized.

On February 10, 2005, Sattar was convicted of conspiracy for "plotting to kill and kidnap persons in a foreign country" by publishing papers calling for the murder of Jews.

Habis Abdallah al-Sa'ub: variant Habis Abdulla al Saoub; aliases Habis Abdulla al-Saub, Abu Tariq, Abu Tarek, Samarkand, Habisabdulla al-Saub. Former anti-Soviet mujaheddin who fought in Afghanistan and then resided in Peshawar, Pakistan, until 1993, when he immigrated to the United States. He is a permanent U.S. resident alien and a radical fundamentalist Sunni. He departed the United States on October 17, 2001, intending to enter Afghanistan to fight alongside al Qaeda and the Taliban against coalition forces. He was accompanied by four U.S. citizens apprehended on October 4, 2002. They were all indicted on charges of conspiracy to levy war against the United States, provide material support and resources to foreign terrorist organizations, and contribute services to al Qaeda and the Taliban. He was last seen on May 23, 2002, when he departed mainland China. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is six feet three inches tall and weights 210 pounds. He was born on November 19, 1965, in Jordan.

William Saupe: hijacker with history of mental illness who demanded that Trans World Airlines Flight 700 bound for London on January 11, 1977, be flown to Uganda. He was subdued by other passengers and jailed in London.

Zivotije Savic: Freedom for the Serbia Fatherland (SOPO) terrorist found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He had pleaded guilty. On June 20, 1979, his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293.

Suzanne Nicole "India" Savoie: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Abdulrab Muhammad Muhammad Ali al-Sayfi: Yemeni believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Jill Scarborough: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads white supremacist group arrested on July 15, 1993, for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in south central Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group planned to sneak into the church as transients and then fire machineguns at the congregation, as well as place pipe bombs under pews. They also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and was possibly linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. The resident of Orange County faced charges of weapons violations, including possession of several machine guns and silencers. She faced a 20-year sentence. She was not detained but was ordered to appear in court on August 12, 1993.

Michael Scarpitti: alias Tre Arrow. Suspected Earth Liberation Front member whose extradition to the United States was ordered on July 7, 2005, by a Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, court to face charges in the 2001 firebombing of logging and cement trucks in Oregon.

Todd Michael Schwartz: also known as Tuvia Michale Schwartz. In January 1975, he set fire to a car belonging to John Artukovich, whose brother, Andrea, was a Croatian Nazi leader sentenced to death in absentia in Yugoslavia for the murder of 800,000 people. The arsonist said he was unable to get to the brother. He jumped a $10,000 bail in Los Angeles and arrived in Israel as a tourist in February 1976. He became an Israeli citizen in April 1976 and joined the Israeli armed forces. On June 16, 1976, members of the Israeli Knesset attempted to prevent his extradition to the United States.

Francisco Secundino Cordova: on October 27, 1997, U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico and arrested four Cuban exiles apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Margarita Island off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. The duo was summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. They all were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act and with illegal weapons possession and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted seven Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995 the seven and others had begun plotting to kill Castro. They had obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising,

night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama had obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He then accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hill-point stakeout that overlooked the airport. He recorded its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. The U.S. District Court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, 59; Angel Hernandez Rojo, 62; Francisco Secundino Cordova, 51; Jose Rodriguez Sosa, 59; and Jose Antonio Llama, 67. Charges against another defendant had been dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Pete Seda: alias of Prouz Sedaghaty.

Prouz Sedaghaty: alias Pete Seda. On February 17, 2005, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted the Ashland, Oregon–based al Haramain Islamic Foundation and two officers (Soliman Buthe and Sedaghaty) for participating in a scheme to misstate the destination of $150,000 from an Egyptian donor. The money was to go to Muslim fighters in Chechnya. The group's Internal Revenue Service form said it went toward purchasing a building for a Springfield, Missouri, mosque. The Oregon branch and its larger organization, which was shut down by Saudi Arabia, had been listed by the United States as terrorist groups. Seda was represented by attorney Lawrence Matasar. Some of the money-laundering events occurred in 2000; there is a five-year statute of limitations on some of the offenses. In February 2004, the U.S. government ordered banks to freeze the organization's accounts.

Malek Mohammed Seif: on October 25, 2001, Phoenix police arrested, Seif, 36, a Djibouti (or French) citizen who trained at two Arizona flight schools in the 1990s but failed instrument tests for his commuter pilot's license. He remained in Arizona trying to change his immigration status. He left the country for a new home in France before 9/11 but was asked to return to the United States voluntarily for questioning. He alleged that investigators said they would not arrest him. But an indictment was filed under seal the day before he returned, and he was detained by the FBI when he arrived in Arizona and was arrested shortly thereafter. He began a hunger strike in the Maricopa County jail on October 28 and by December 7 had lost 35 pounds. He dropped the hunger strike on December 10. He told the FBI that he had met 9/11 hijacker Hani Hanjour at a Tucson dinner party and had seen him at a local mosque. Seif faced 41 counts of using a false ID to obtain a Social Security number that he had used to apply for jobs, bank accounts, credit cards, and a driver's license. California prosecutors planned to file additional charges for lying on an asylum application. He was represented by attorney Thomas Hoidal. Seif was to undergo a psychiatric exam to determine whether he was competent to stand trial in January 2002.

Adel Senossi: Denver man arrested in conjunction with the July 20, 1988, arrest by the FBI of two Libyan intelligence officers on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya. He was charged with using the People's Committee for Libyan Students to acquire information about North.

Bob Serra: some reports named him as George E. Lopez. Hijacker of National Airlines Flight 28 bound for Miami on July 1, 1970, and diverted to Havana. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Mohamed A. Shabata: former student at Weber State College who was arrested in Chicago on July 17, 1981, a few hours after the bullet-riddled body of Nibail A. Mansour, a Libyan student, was found stuffed in the trunk of his car, parked in front of the Ogden, Utah, apartment of Shabata. Shabata was carrying a large amount of cash and tickets to Tripoli, Libya, via London. He was convicted of second-degree murder on November 25, 1981, and was sentenced to five years to life on December 2, 1981.

James El Shafay: American citizen, age 19, living on Staten Island and one of two people who on August 27, 2004, were arrested by New York City police and the FBI for planning to blow up the New York subway, the Herald Square subway station (which runs underneath a Midtown shopping area a block from Madison Square Garden, scene of the Republican National Convention), three police stations on State Island, a prison, the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, and two other subway stops at 42nd Street and at Lexington Avenue. They had no explosives and apparently were not affiliated with any terrorist group. However, they had expressed anti-U.S. sentiments; one had made anti-Semitic comments. They had been under surveillance for a year. They were arraigned in a federal court on August 28 and charged with plotting to destroy the Herald Square subway station with explosives.

Qaisar Shaffi: one of 13 people, age 25, arrested on August 3, 2004, in the United Kingdom in connection with discovery of an al Qaeda cell. On August 18, 2004, he was one of eight British citizens charged with being al Qaeda operatives and plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. The eight were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit a public nuisance by using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Shaffi was charged with having part of a terrorist guidebook containing information on preparing chemicals and explosives.

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom of three Britons, including Shaffi, for planning to blow up financial buildings in Washington, D.C., New York, and New Jersey. On June 15, 2007, a British judge convicted Shaffi of conspiracy to murder and sentenced him to 15 years. (See also Dhire Barot.)

Syed Maaz Shah: former Pakistani engineering student, age 20, at the University of Texas at Dallas who on May 24, 2007, was convicted by a federal court in Houston of illegally firing an assault rifle during two camping trips in 2006. The charges were connected to paramilitary training that prepared Muslim men to fight American troops overseas. Federal law prohibits non-immigrants with student visas from possessing firearms or ammunition.

Syed Mustajab Shah: one of three people arrested by Hong Kong authorities while attempting to buy four Stinger missiles from undercover FBI agents during a September 20, 2002, meeting in a Hong Kong hotel. Shah, age 54, from Peshawar, Pakistan, was extradited to the United States. On March 8, 2003, the trio pleaded guilty in a San Diego court. (See also Muhammed Abid Afridi.)

Tarik Ibn Osman Shah: New York martial arts expert and jazz musician, age 42, who was arrested on May 28, 2005. Authorities also arrested Rafiq Abdus Sabir, 50, a Boca Raton, Florida, physician. The two U.S. citizens had conspired to treat and train al Qaeda terrorists, according to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. Sabir had agreed to treat jihadis in Saudi Arabia. Shah had agreed to train them in hand-to-hand combat. Prosecutors mentioned a sting operation from 2003 to 2005 in which the duo took an oath pledging loyalty to al Qaeda. They also pledged allegiance to al Qaeda at a

May 20 meeting in the Bronx. They faced 15 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

In the sting operation, Shah and an FBI informant went to a Long Island warehouse—which was videotaped by the FBI—to determine whether it could be used to train jihadis in using swords and machetes. He also wanted to open a machine shop to fabricate weapons. In January 2004, the informant told Shah he was going to take him to Plattsburgh, New York, to introduce him to a Middle Eastern recruiter (who was an FBI agent). She also wanted to start a Muslim-only martial arts school and wanted training in chemicals, explosives, firearms, AK-47s, and hand grenades. Shah also mentioned martyrdom.

The duo shared an address on Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard in Harlem. In 1993, Shah opened the Expansion of Knowledge Center in Harlem. He listed the address as his home in the late 1980s and early 1990s. They were expelled from a Bronx mosque where Sabir had served as an assistant imam. Sabir had taken Shah and another person to the mosque to teach urban warfare.

Arraignment took place on May 31. Sabir appeared in Fort Pierce, Florida, where he was being held without bail. He had not hired an attorney. Shah appeared in Manhattan; a preliminary hearing was set for June. Shah's attorney is Anthony Ricco. They were both charged with one count of conspiring to provide material support to a terrorist organization.

The duo pleaded not guilty at their June 28 arraignment in New York.

On August 4, federal authorities charged U.S. citizen Mahmud Faruq Brent, 30, alias Mahmud Al Mutazzim, a Baltimore County resident, with conspiracy to support a terrorist organization. The FBI recorded a conversation in which he mentioned attending a Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist training camp in Pakistan. He had once worked as a paramedic in Silver Spring, Maryland, and as a Washington, D.C., cabdriver. He was arrested in Newark on August 4 and was charged the same day in Manhattan federal court. He had spoken with Shah, who told authorities that he had trained Brent in martial arts and that Brent was a jihadi. Brent was also linked to Seifullah Chapman, a member of the Virginia jihad network who had been sentenced to 65 years in prison for conspiring to support Lashkar-e-Taiba and for taking part in paramilitary training. Brent had filed a letter from Chapman written in support of an application for an expedited passport. Brent was licensed as a taxi and ambulance driver, employed by LifeStar Response Corporation. He was represented by attorneys Donald Yannella and Hassen Ibn Abdellah. On April 2, 2007, during a hearing in a Manhattan federal court, Brent pleaded guilty to conspiring to aid Lashkar-e-Taiba by attending one of its Pakistan training camps. He had been scheduled to go on trial on April 24. Sentencing was set for July 10, 2007. He faced a maximum 15-year sentence because of the plea bargain; he would have faced 20 years if tried.

On February 17, 2006, the trio pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to aid terrorist groups in the Middle East between 2001 and 2005.

On November 7, 2007, Tarik Shah was sentenced to 15 years in prison by a federal judge who said it was irrelevant that no one from al Qaeda was involved in the case.

Abdul Shaheed: also known as Marvin Sadler. Held on $50,000 bond as one of seven Hanafi Muslims who on March 9, 1977, took over B'nai B'rith national headquarters in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. On September 6, 1977, he was convicted of eight counts of kidnapping and sentenced to 36 to 108 years. The D.C. Court of Appeals upheld the conviction in 1979, saying the government's evidence was overwhelming. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the conviction in 1980.

Yasser Shahin: Egyptian arrested in Evansville, Indiana, and later released. He was initially held as a possible grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Rasul Ali Shakar: alias Russell Chappelle. Detroit bus driver who attempted to hijack Republic

Airlines Flight 275 bound for Chicago. He demanded to talk to Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson. A crew member subdued him, and he was arrested by federal agents.

Mutulu Shakur: indicted by a Manhattan federal grand jury on November 18, 1982, for plotting a dozen crimes, including armored car holdups, attempted robberies, threats to murder federal informants, the 1979 prison escape of Joanne Chesimard, and the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. He was believed to be the mastermind of the Brink's heist.

Dr. Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah: aliases Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah. Founder and secretary general of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a terrorist front with headquarters in Damascus. The Western-educated Gazan was a professor of political science and economics. He was elected secretary general of the organization in 1995, two days after the assassination in Malta of Fathi Shaqaqi, the group's leader. He had been employed by the now-defunct World and Islam Studies Enterprise, based in Tampa, Florida. He is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the PIJ through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering. He was listed as a "specially designated terrorist" under U.S. law on November 27, 1995, and was indicted on 53 charges in the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003. He was also named in the February 20, 2003, indictment of his friend, Sami Amin al-Arian, in Tampa, Florida, for conspiracy to commit murder via suicide attacks in Israel and the Palestinian territories, operating a criminal racketeering enterprise since 1984 that supports the PIJ terrorist organization, conspiracy to kill and maim people abroad, conspiracy to provide material support to the group, extortion, visa fraud, perjury, money laundering, and other charges. The United States added him to its Most Wanted Terrorists List on February 28, 2006. On February 12, 2007, the U.S. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for the arrest of Shallah, then 49. The FBI said he had planned and conducted numerous bombings, murders, extortions, and acts of racketeering. The Palestinian carries an Egyptian passport. He was born on January 1, 1958. He is six feet one inch tall and weighs 225 pounds.

Ghassan Abdulah al-Sharbi: Saudi held at Guantánamo Bay who was charged on May 30, 2008, by the Pentagon with having attended al Qaeda training camps and studied bomb making. He faced a life sentence.

Derrick Shareef: arrested on December 6, 2006, in Rockford, Illinois, 90 miles west of Chicago, after meeting with an undercover federal agent in a store parking lot and trading stereo speakers for four hand grenades, a 9-mm pistol, and ammunition. The weapons were inoperative. Shareef, age 22, was charged on December 8 with planning to set off the grenades in trash bins in Rockford's CherryVale Mall as part of a "violent jihad" against U.S. targets; the specific charges were attempting to damage or destroy a building by fire or explosion and attempting to use a weapon of mass destruction. He had made a martyrdom videotape in which he observed that "the time for jihad is now" and that he was "ready to give [his] life." Authorities said he appeared to be acting alone. The FBI had been tipped off about him in September, when Shareef talked about his interest in violent jihad. He initially thought about attacking government buildings, looking at a city hall and courthouses—he was interested in "smoking a judge"—and also considered synagogues.

The Islamic convert on November 28, 2007, pleaded guilty and faced 30 years to life when sentencing was to take place on March 14, 2007.

The informant was a former gang member with a felony criminal record who was supporting three wives and nine children. The informant

also helped the FBI in the case of Hassan Abujihaad, a former Navy sailor charged with tipping terrorists to the location of Navy ships and ways to attack them. Abujihaad and Shareef also had examined for possible attack a military base in San Diego and a recruiting station in Phoenix. Shareef had met Abujihaad in 2003 at a mosque in Phoenix and lived with him for seven months in 2003–2004. Abujihaad's trial was scheduled for February 2008.

Michael Shanley: Manhattan resident who on January 21, 1988, while waving a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) flag, screamed "Murderers!" and rushed at the Duchess of York, the former Sarah Ferguson, in front of her midtown Manhattan hotel. He was held without bail at the federal Metropolitan Correctional Center and charged with assault and attempt to assault with a deadly weapon "a foreign official, official guest, and internationally protected person" and assault of State Department security officers. Conviction would carry a 20-year prison sentence and $500,000 fine. His lawyer said Shanley was an unemployed waiter who attended the College for Human Services but was not registered for the current semester.

Rasmi al Shannaq: Jordanian, age 27, arrested by the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the State Department on June 25, 2002, in Baltimore for overstaying his visa. He had lived with American Airlines Flight 77 9/11 Pentagon hijackers Nawaf Alhazmi and Hani Hanjour for two months in the summer of 2001 at a northern Virginia apartment. On July 9, 2002, authorities detained 31 people, including Shannaq, who had entered the United States using phony visas that they had purchased for $10,000 each from a Jordanian employee of the U.S. Embassy in Qatar in 2000 and 2001.

Harry Shapiro: Jewish resident of Jacksonville, Florida, who worked as a gas station cashier. He was charged on February 25 with placing a destructive device and making a bomb threat. On February 13, 1997, a bomb threat was phoned in before the address of former Israeli prime minister Shimon Peres to an audience at the Jacksonville, Florida, Jewish Center. On February 22, three children tried to open a pipe bomb they found in a hallway behind the temple's sanctuary. An adult grabbed the device and turned it over to police. Shapiro, a former kosher butcher, was taken to the hospital because he was having "some physical or emotional difficulty," according to police.

Bashir Ali Nasser Al-Sharari: born in Yemen in 1970, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Abu Bakr Zaid Sharriff: alias Al Fletcher Hunter. Named on July 6, 1981, as an unindicted coconspirator in the July 22, 1980, assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press attaché of the Shah's Iranian Embassy in the United States.

Mujahid Shaykh: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Allan Creighton Sheffield: hijacked National Airlines Flight 44 bound for Miami on January 31, 1969, and diverted it to Havana. On October 8, 1976, Sweden returned him to the United States to be charged with air piracy.

Michael Shehadeh: on September 22, 2003, the Bush administration invoked the Patriot Act in the 16-year effort to deport him and Khader Hamide, two Palestinians who allegedly distributed magazines and raised funds in California for Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Earlier court rulings had deemed the deportation unconstitutional because the duo was not involved in terrorist activity. In the earlier cases, they were part of the LA Eight charged with violations of the McCarran-Walter Act against membership in communist organizations. On January 30, 2007, Immigration Judge Bruce J. Einhorn dismissed a

20-year effort by the U.S. government to deport the two Palestinians after the FBI and Department of Homeland Security failed to turn over any potentially exculpatory information per orders in 1986, 1993, 1994, and 2005. They were represented by David Cole of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Marc Van Der Hout of the National Lawyers Guild, and Ahilan Arulanantham of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Marwan Al-Shehhi: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 23, of the United Arab Emirates, who on September 11, 2001, took over United Airlines Flight 175, a B767 flying from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport with 65 people, including 7 flight attendants and 2 pilots. The plane was diverted across New Jersey and pulled sharply right, and it just missed crashing into two other airliners as it descended toward Manhattan. They crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center South Tower at 9:05 A.M. Al-Shehhi resided in a Hamburg apartment with Muhammad Atta and was enrolled in the local Technical University.

Fahad Shehri: arrested on March 18, 1997, by Canadian immigration officials. The Saudi had arrived in Canada in December 1996 and claimed refugee status. He said he was wanted for questioning in Saudi Arabia for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. He claimed he feared for his life. The United States and Riyadh said he was not a suspect. The Canadian government charged him with being a terrorist on March 26, 1997. Some reports indicated that he had bought weapons for Central Asian Muslim fighters. He was held in the Ottawa Detention Center.

Osman el-Sheikh: one of three Sudanese roommates of Fares Khalafalla, who was one of eight foreign Islamists arrested on June 24, 1993, by the FBI for bombing and assassination plans in New York. El-Sheikh was arrested and held on a $75,000 bond because the Immigration and Naturalization Service said that "the circumstances of their arrests indicate they may pose a threat to society." His tourist visa had expired. He initially was not charged in the plot. (See also Amir Zaid Abdelghani.)

Victoria Sheppard: Maryland resident sentenced to 10 to 17 years in prison on May 25, 1978, on charges of attempted murder. The Ananda Margi was ordered to pay $13,333 to Jyoti Sarup Vaid, personal secretary to the Indian Embassy charge d'affaires, whom she had stabbed on February 7, 1978, in the Philippines.

Scott Shero: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 27, Shero, age 30, changed his not guilty plea to guilty on one count each of conspiring to illegally make and possess unregistered destructive devices. Shero was sentenced to 24 to 30 months in jail. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Milad Shibani: one of four accomplices of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. The Arlington, Virginia, resident was the chair of the McLean, Virginia–based People's Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between $25,000 and $50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 22, he faced charges of violating his Arlington Carlyle House cooperatives' adults-only policy for living with his spouse and children and faced eviction. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed

down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

Omar Shishani: arrested on July 17, 2002, by U.S. Customs agents when they discovered that the Jordanian-born man, age 47, was carrying $12 million in false cashiers' checks as he arrived at Detroit Metropolitan Airport from Indonesia. He appeared on a watch list of people trained in Afghanistan by al Qaeda; his name had turned up in captured documents in Afghanistan. Shishani was carrying a U.S. passport and claimed to be a naturalized citizen. Investigators searching his bags found nine cashier's checks—two for $5 million each, two for $500,000 each, and five for $200,000 each. Six checks were posted for June, one for September 2002. The faked checks were supposedly issued by the Pomona, California, branch of West America bank (which does not have a Pomona branch). The checks had the words "cashier's check" on them; the bank uses the term "official check."

On July 23, a federal grand jury indicted Shishani on charges of possession of counterfeit security and smuggling merchandise into the United States. On July 24, U.S. District Court Magistrate Judge Donald A. Scheer ordered Shishani held without bond after prosecutors said he had acknowledged that Baharuddin Masse, who was listed on six of the checks, could be part of al Qaeda and that he had made "pro al Qaeda statements" and had named his daughter "al Qaeda." Shishani was carrying a photocopy of Masse's passport.

Shishani had previously lived in San Francisco and Napa, California. He claimed to be a salesman who had earned no commissions that year. He said his wife was a resident alien from Japan who worked for Northwest Airlines. His family is from Chechnya. One source said he had served with the Jordanian army. He had claimed to come from a powerful Jordanian family with close relations to the king and the military. He claimed that he had served in the Jordanian intelligence service from 1974 to 1976 and that his brother was commander of the Jordanian Special Forces. He had lived in the United States since 1979 and became a U.S. citizen in 1989, according to his lawyer. His attorney said he was merely a broker, carrying the checks for a client. He had no apparent source of income.

Members of the U.S. Joint Terrorism Task Force in Detroit searched Shishani's Dearborn, Michigan, apartment the next day. Authorities found several financial documents, including a December 2000 net-worth statement indicating $38.5 million in assets. His lawyer said he did not even own his home; authorities said the document could be fakes to be used in a scam.

A U.S. Secret Service agent was later suspended for writing an anti-Islam epithet on a Muslim prayer calendar in Shishani's home.

Mohamad Ibrahim Shnewer: U.S. citizen born in Jordan, age 22, living in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, and working as a taxi driver in Philadelphia. Shnewer was one of six men arrested on May 27, 2007, by the FBI for planning an attack on Fort Dix to kill 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. The FBI described the cell as a leaderless homegrown group without apparent ties to al Qaeda, although other reports claimed Shnewer was the de facto leader. He was the brother-in-law of the Duka brothers, also arrested. He was represented by attorney Rocco Cipparone. The six were ordered held without bail on May 11; only Shnewer requested bail. He was charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence. (See also Agron Abdullahu.)

Mohamed Shorbagi: imam, age 42, of a northern Georgia mosque who pleaded guilty in federal court in Rome, Georgia, on October 13, 2006, to providing material support to Hamas. Prosecutors said that between 1997 and 2001, Shorbagi provided financial support to Hamas via the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development and conspired with others to provide material support to the group. Shorbagi agreed to a maxi-

mum of 15 years in prison. On February 27, 2007, he was sentenced to 7-plus years in prison. After 9/11 he had reached out to Christian and Jewish groups.

Adnan G. El Shukrijumah: variant Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah; aliases Abu Arif, Ja'far al-Tayar, Jaffar al-Tayyar, Jafar Tayar, Jaafar al-Tayyar. Saudi born on August 4, 1975, in Medina, Saudi Arabia, and wanted in connection with possible terrorist threats against the United States. He carries a Guyanese passport but is also believed to carry Saudi, Canadian, and Trinidadian passports. He is circa five feet four inches tall and weighs 132 pounds. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his capture. On March 25, 2003, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia issued a material witness warrant for his arrest. He was believed possibly involved with al Qaeda terrorist activities.

A law enforcement spokesperson said in March 2003 that he could be an organizer similar to Mohammad Atta, the 9/11 orchestrator. El Shukrijumah's name came up often in interrogations of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the operations chief of al Qaeda. He was believed to have a connection to Jose Padilla, who was arrested in May 2002 on suspicion of planning to set off a radiological bomb in the United States. The alias was also linked to the Oklahoma flight school where Zacarias Moussaoui studied aviation. The suspect could be traveling on passports from Guyana, Trinidad, Canada, or Saudi Arabia. He last entered the United States before 9/11 and left later in 2001. Some authorities believed he was in Morocco or had reentered the United States illegally.

The family had moved to Miramar, north of Miami, Florida, in 1995. His father is a prominent Muslim leader in that suburb and leads a prayer center, Masjid al Hijrah, next door to his home, which was searched by FBI agents. One week after the worldwide terror alert, El Shukrijumah's father was asked to leave his position at the mosque. El Shukrijumah's father had earlier been one of Clement Rodney Hampton-el's character witnesses. Hampton-el was sentenced in 1996 to 35 years in connection with the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. He was a member of El Shukrijumah's father's mosque in New York.

One of the suspect's addresses was a house in Pembroke Pines, Florida, where Padilla attended a mosque. The FBI said he had taken the battle name Ja'far al-Tayar (Ja'far the Pilot), had used the alias Abu Arif, and had conferred with Ramzi Binalshibh, a 9/11 coordinator; field commander Abu Zubayda; and Khalid Sheik Mohammed, al Qaeda operations chief. He attended an al Qaeda explosives training camp in 2000, according to investigators.

The FBI rescinded a February alert issued against Mohammed Sher Mohammed Khan, an alias of El Shukrijumah.

On March 25, 2003, the FBI's Baltimore office said it wanted to question a Pakistani couple, Aafia Siddiqui, age 31, and her husband, Mohammed Khan, age 33, about possible terrorist activities and their ties to El Shukrijumah. She resided in the Boston area and had visited Gaithersburg, Maryland, in late December or January. She has a doctorate in neurological science and has studied at MIT and Brandeis University, as well as in Houston, Texas. She listed her home as in Karachi. At MIT, she wrote a paper on how to set up a Muslim student organization. The wife and husband are officers of the Institute of Islamic Research and Teaching, Inc., of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

El Shukrijumah had also been suspected in a plot by Imran Mandhai, who had been sentenced to 11 years after pleading guilty to conspiracy on charges of planning a "jihad cell" of 30 men that would target electrical substations, an armory, Jewish institutions, and Mount Rushmore. An FBI informant bugged Mandhai, who was heard naming El Shukrijumah as an accomplice. In spring 2001, El Shukrijumah refused to be an FBI informant. He left the country in May 2001.

On September 5, 2003, the FBI put out a worldwide alert for Shukrijumah, Abderraouf

Jdey, Zubayr Al-Rimi, and Karim El Mejjati, believed to be engaged in planning for terrorist attacks, according to information provided by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, al Qaeda's operations chief. On May 25, 2004, the FBI put out another alert for him, saying that al Qaeda was believed to be planning a major attack for the summer.

Frank M. Sibley Jr.: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 877 bound for San Francisco on August 18, 1972. Armed with a rifle, he demanded $2 million, 15 pounds of gold, and a flight to Vancouver. The money and gold were paid, but he was shot and captured by the FBI in Seattle. He was convicted of aircraft piracy on October 18, 1972, and on February 28, 1973, was sentenced to 30 years.

Aafia Siddiqui: suspected senior al Qaeda operative wanted for questioning by the FBI regarding terrorism. She claims to have been born in Pakistan on March 2, 1972, and is considered armed and dangerous. Siddiqui is married to Mohammed Khan, 33 as of 2009. She studied at Brandeis. The Pakistani American also earned a doctorate in neuroscience at MIT and worked in the United States before disappearing in Pakistan in 2003. She is five feet four inches tall and weighs 110 pounds. The FBI issued a request on May 25, 2004, for the public's help in finding her, citing reports that al Qaeda had operatives in the United States planning to conduct a major attack during the summer.

Sheldon Siegel: convicted of conspiracy in the Jewish Defense League (JDL) bombing on April 22, 1971, of the New York City offices of AMTORG, the Soviet Trading Corporation. On September 26, 1972, he pleaded guilty in a New York federal court to involvement in two anti-Soviet bombings. A faulty timing device had prevented a JDL bomb from exploding at the Soviet Union's estate in Glen Cove, New York, on June 12, 1971.

A., D., and M. Silva Mahecha: three of four hijackers of an Avianca DC3 flying from Yopal to Sogamoso en Boyaca, Colombia, on May 21, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Frank Silva Roque: convicted of shooting to death an Indian immigrant, Balbir Singh Sodhi, on September 15, 2001. The victim was a Mesa, Arizona, gas station owner. On August 14, 2006, the Arizona Supreme Court unanimously overturned the death sentence of Silva. The court instead gave him life in prison without parole, citing his low IQ and expert testimony that he was either insane or suffering mental disorders when he pulled the trigger.

Joao Leonardo da Silva Rocha: São Paulo lawyer whose release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group turned up later in Cuba.

Zvonko Simac: one of two Croatian nationalists killed on May 23, 1979, when a pipe bomb they were transporting accidentally exploded in their pickup truck in San Pedro, Los Angeles, United States.

Francis Simard: captured on December 28, 1970, by Canadian authorities with Jacques and Paul Rose, the latter being one of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) kidnappers of Pierre Laporte on October 10, 1970. They surrendered at a St. Luc farmhouse, 30 miles from the U.S. border. Simard admitted that Laporte had cut himself on a broken window while trying to escape, and "we decided to strangle him with the [religious] chain he had been wearing since his kidnapping." On May 20, 1971, he was convicted of noncapital murder and received a mandatory life sentence.

Annand Singh: one of two Sikh extremists who remained at large after five of their colleagues

were arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 12–15, 1985, visit to the United States. Four of them were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian. They were also planning to blow up a nuclear plant in India and destroy other infrastructure. On February 26, 1986, a judicial inquiry in New Delhi concluded that Singh was involved in planting a suitcase bomb that exploded on June 23, 1985, on Air India Flight 182, a B747 en route from Toronto to Bombay with intermediate stops in Montreal, London, and New Delhi, killing 329 people. He and his brother Lal Singh had booked tickets on the flight and checked luggage but did not board. The report also implicated the brothers in an explosion at the Tokyo airport. On June 20, 1985, they booked tickets on the Canadian Pacific Airlines Flight 003 to Tokyo. They were scheduled to transfer to air India Flight 301, the flight for which the suitcase bomb had been intended. The bomb exploded after the suitcase was unloaded at Tokyo's Narita International Airport, killing two baggage handlers and injuring four other airport employees. The Singh brothers had attended a mercenary training camp in Birmingham, Alabama, in early 1985.

Lal Singh: one of two Sikh extremists who remained at large after five Indian Sikh extremists were arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 12–15, 1985, visit to the United States. Four of them were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian. They were also planning to blow up a nuclear plant in India and destroy other infrastructure. On February 26, 1986, a judicial inquiry in New Delhi concluded that Singh was involved in planting a suitcase bomb that exploded on June 23, 1985, on Air India Flight 182, a B747 en route from Toronto to Bombay with intermediate stops in Montreal, London, and New Delhi, killing 329 people. He and his brother Annand Singh had booked tickets on the flight and checked luggage but did not board. The report also implicated the brothers in an explosion at the Tokyo airport. On June 20, 1985, they booked tickets on the Canadian Pacific Airlines Flight 003 to Tokyo. They were scheduled to transfer to air India Flight 301, the flight for which the suitcase bomb had been intended. The bomb exploded after the suitcase was unloaded at Tokyo's Narita International Airport, killing two baggage handlers and injuring four other airport employees. The Singh brothers had attended a mercenary training camp in Birmingham, Alabama, in early 1985.

Sukhvinder Singh: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 12–15, 1985, visit to the United States. Four of them were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian. They were also planning to blow up a nuclear plant in India and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges.

Virender Singh: one of five Indian Sikh extremists arrested by the FBI in May 1985 for plotting to assassinate Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi during his June 12–15, 1985, visit to the United States. Four of them were also planning to assassinate Bhajan Lal, an Indian. They were also planning to blow up a nuclear plant in India and destroy other infrastructure. On May 16, 1985, the five Sikhs pleaded not guilty in a New Orleans court to the assassination charges.

Singleton: alias of George Brown.

Shahawar Matin Siraj: Pakistani immigrant and Queens resident, age 21, who was one of two people arrested on August 27, 2004, by New York City police and the FBI for planning to blow up the New York subway, the Herald Square subway station (which runs underneath a Midtown shopping area a block from Madison Square Garden, scene of the Republican National Convention),

three police stations on State Island, a prison, the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, and two other subway stops at 42nd Street and at Lexington Avenue. They had no explosives and apparently were not affiliated with any terrorist group. However, they had expressed anti-U.S. sentiments; one had made anti-Semitic comments. They had been under surveillance for a year. They were arraigned in a federal court on August 28 and charged with plotting to destroy the Herald Square subway station with explosives.

On April 24, 2006, the New York trial began of Siraj, who allegedly had plotted the bombing to teach America "a good lesson" regarding the war in Iraq and the Abu Ghraib prison scandal. He and co-conspirator James Elshafay drew diagrams of the subway station before they were arrested in 2004. Siraj was represented by attorney Martin Stolar, who said his client had been entrapped by an NYPD informant. The attorney said Siraj had told Elshafay and the informer that before he could go forward, "I have to check with my mother." Siraj was convicted on May 24 after the jury had deliberated for two days. On January 8, 2007, Siraj was sentenced to 30 years. Two days later, Immigrations and Customs Enforcement detained his parents and sister at the family home in Jackson Heights, Queens. The family had lived in the United States since 1999 and had been seeking asylum since 2003.

Nikola Sivovic: one of two members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anticommunist Serbian émigré group, arrested by Chicago police on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges.

Mohamedou Ould Slahi: Mauritanian citizen arrested by the Bureau of Mauritanian Security on January 26, 2000, after leaving Senegal, in conjunction with the Algerian terrorist bomb plot against the United States. He reportedly is a brother-in-law of a lieutenant of Osama bin Laden, Khaled Shanquiti (alias The Mauritanian), who was involved in the bombing of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Slahi had been living in Canada, which he left after the Canadian investigation of him started. He was often seen at the Assunna Mosque in Montreal. Slahi had been detained for a few hours at the Dakar, Senegal, airport after arriving from Paris. After being questioned, he was permitted to travel to Nouakchott, Mauritania. Senegal appeared unwilling to hold him without specific charges. His name was on an Interpol international watch list. Slahi had constant communications with a construction company in Khartoum, Sudan, that was owned by bin Laden and used as a front for al Qaeda. Slahi had recently lived in Germany but had arrived in Canada the previous fall. He worked closely with Mokhtar Haouari, an Algerian charged with being involved in the logistics of the plot. The United States was preparing an extradition request. Authorities were not sure whether he was the mastermind or a messenger in the plot. Mauritania freed Slahi on February 20, 2000. FBI agents had been permitted to submit questions during his incarceration and interrogation. He did not admit a role in the bomb plot.

On September 29, 2000, Mauritanian police arrested the former student of electrical engineering at Gerhard-Mercator University in Duisburg, Germany. He had lived in Germany from the mid-1990s to September 1999, during which time he visited bin Laden camps in Afghanistan twice. In 1999, Ould Slahi moved to Canada, where he visited a Montreal mosque frequented by Islamic radicals plotting the millennium attacks in the United States. They included Ahmed Ressam. Ould Slahi might have activated the Canadian cell.

He is related through marriage to bin Laden associate Mahfouz Ould Walid, also known as Abu Hafs, whose assets were ordered frozen by President Bush. Investigators believed Ould Slahi

could have been directly involved in the 9/11 suicide hijacking plot.

He was rearrested in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in November 2001 on suspicion of involvement with al Qaeda. The *Washington Post* said that he was held for eight months in Jordan and claimed that as of December 2007, he was free in Mauritania.

John W. Slatter: alleged Project 7 militia member, age 53, who pleaded guilty with two others on May 8, 2004, to federal firearms charges and plotting to kill Montana public officials. The trio from the Kalispell, Montana, area had amassed machine guns, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, explosives, night-vision equipment, and body armor.

Charles E. Smith: entered a parked empty American Airlines B707 at Buffalo's airport on July 5, 1972, and demanded to be flown out of the United States. He had just stabbed his wife and a friend before arriving at the airport and held his daughter at knifepoint for three hours before surrendering. He was convicted of custodial interference, a state kidnapping statute, on June 6, 1973, and was sentenced to five years probation on July 18, 1973.

Ernest E. Smith: on March 30, 1974, armed with a shotgun and holding two hostages, he forced his way on board a parked National Airlines B727 at Sarasota, Florida. An airline maintenance man wrestled the shotgun away from him. The hijacker fled but was arrested by police four hours later. On September 16, 1974, he was sentenced on state charges of kidnapping to 15 years; he was also convicted of two counts of aggravated assault and sentenced to two concurrent terms of 5 years.

George W. Smith: also known as Abdul Adam.

Kelvin E. Smith: employee, age 42, of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania. On February 27, 1996, a federal court in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, issued a four-count indictment against him for lying to the FBI about the paramilitary training he had given to 10 terrorists during four weekends between January 8 and February 7, 1993. The terrorists were involved with those who plotted the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. He also hid his purchase of semiautomatic handguns and rifles and ammunition for the terrorists. Five of the individuals mentioned were convicted in 1995 of the June 1993 plot to assassinate Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak and to bomb the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels, the George Washington Bridge, and the UN building. He said he thought they were training to be mercenaries to help Bosnian Muslims. He pleaded guilty on September 29, 1998, to lying to the FBI and hiding evidence by dumping the rifles into the Delaware River. The guns were never found. Sentencing was set for January 18, 1999.

Kenneth L. Smith: would-be hijacker of Alaskan Flight AS-1861 bound for Annette Island, Alaska, on April 17, 1972. He demanded to be flown to Cairo, Egypt. He was captured and committed to a mental institution on May 4, 1972. He was released on July 10, 1973.

Dr. Richard Smith: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Samuel Smith: alias Mtajori Sandiata. Weather Underground member killed by police officer in a car chase and shootout three days after the October 20, 1981, Brink's truck holdup.

William R. Smith: alias of Tracy Brown.

Anthony Smyth: Smyth, age 43, was sentenced on September 27, 2000, in Fort Lauderdale to three years for buying and shipping weapons in a Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunrunning operation. The weapons in the 1999 plot were to be disguised as toys, VCRs, and computers going from Florida to Northern Ireland via the U.S. mail.

Jimmy Smyth: Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomber who was one of 38 inmates who escaped from the Maze Prison outside Belfast. He was serving a 20-year sentence for the attempted murder of an off-duty Northern Ireland prison guard in 1983. In 1992, he was arrested in San Francisco and fought U.K. demands for his extradition. On August 18, 1996, he was extradited from San Francisco to Belfast to serve the rest of his 15-year term in Maghaberry Jail near Lisburn.

Abu Solaiman: on May 29, 2002, the United States announced a $5 million reward for his capture. He was believed involved in the May 27, 2001, Abu Sayyaf kidnapping of three Americans in the Philippines.

Franklin M. Solesby: hijacker of a chartered Royal American Flyers Cessna 210 bound for Houston on May 13, 1976. His .22 caliber pistol jammed. A pilot overpowered him, and he was taken into custody. Prosecution was declined on June 7, 1976.

Kathleen Soliah: alias Sara Jane Olson. Member of the Symbionese Liberation Army involved in the September 18, 1975, kidnapping of Patricia Hearst. On June 15, 1999, she was arrested near her home in St. Paul, Minnesota. She had married a physician, and she had three children, was involved in local Democratic politics, and acted in community theater. She was charged with planting pipe bombs under two Los Angeles Police Department cars in 1975. On October 31, 2001, she pleaded guilty but told reporters that she was innocent and could not get a fair trial after the 9/11 attacks. On January 18, 2002, she was sentenced to 20 years. After a number of appeals, on April 14, 2007, a California appeals court ruled that Soliah had to serve 14 years for trying to bomb police cars.

Her friends encouraged her to write a cookbook called *Serving Time: America's Most Wanted Recipes.*

On March 17, 2008, Soliah, age 61, was paroled, a move denounced by the Los Angeles Police Protective League. She was arrested again on March 22 when corrections officials said that in 2004 they had miscalculated her eligibility for release by a year. Soliah was stopped at Los Angeles International Airport and rearrested the next day. She was not eligible for release until March 17, 2009. She was represented by attorney Shawn Chapman Holley.

Stephen Soliah: Symbionese Liberation Army member captured in 1975.

Abdel Halim Mohammad Atim Soliman: one of two Egyptians identified by the FBI as having ties to Hamas and the Islamic group that helped plan the February 26, 1993, World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. His fingerprints were found on manuals and magazines confiscated from WTC convict Ajaj when he was arrested at JFK Airport on September 2, 1992. They had been arrested in Denmark in April 1994 on suspicion of complicity in various arsons, attempted bombings, and plotting to disrupt a UN conference in Copenhagen but were released without charge.

Artur Solomonyan: Armenian living in New York and Los Angeles who was arrested in Manhattan on March 14, 2005, after finalizing plans to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States

from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking. He faced 30 years in prison.

D. Romulo de Souza: hijacker of a Brazilian Varig B707 flying from Santiago, Chile, to London, United Kingdom, via Buenos Aires on March 12, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Nejelko Sovulj: one of four Croatian members of Otpor (Serbian for "resistance") arrested on March 29, 1980, in New York for plotting to bomb a Yugoslavian Independence Day celebration when more than 100 foreign diplomats would be on hand. Police found 14 sticks of dynamite, a machine gun, 2 military rifles, and several hand grenades in a hideout. On May 12, 1981, he was sentenced to 20 to 35 years for the plot, for planning to bomb a Bronx travel agency, and for planning to assassinate a political opponent.

Troy Spain: construction worker, age 29, who on November 2, 1996, was named in U.S. District Court in Georgia as being one of three members of the 112th Volunteer Battalion of the Militia at Large of the Republic of Georgia near Macon, Georgia. They were planning to make dozens of pipe bombs over the weekend in preparation for a "war" against the UN and the New World Order. After deliberating for 23 hours, a federal jury announced on November 6, 1996, that it had found him guilty on two of the five counts of conspiracy to use a destructive weapon in a violent crime and possession of illegal explosives. He was acquitted of a second conspiracy count. Observers believed he would receive the maximum 17- to 22-year sentence.

Stanley H. Speck: would-be hijacker of Pacific Southwest Flight 942 bound for San Diego on April 9, 1972. He demanded $500,000, four parachutes, and a flight to Miami. He was overpowered by FBI agents. He was charged with hijacking but was committed to a state mental institution on December 19, 1972. He was discharged on June 14, 1973.

David Spencer: one of two Canadians convicted in the kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket mogul Abilio Diniz, who was freed in 1989 after police captured 10 suspects with links to the Chilean and Argentinian Revolutionary Left Movements (MIR). They were suspected of having ties with the Popular Revolutionary Forces. On November 20, 1998, Brazilian authorities placed him and Christine Lamont on a Canadian airliner. They were to be eligible to apply for parole on December 28, 1998.

Christiaan Dewet Spies: South African living in New York who was arrested in Manhattan on March 14, 2005, after finalizing plans to smuggle grenade launchers, shoulder-fired missiles, and other Russian military weapons into the United States for sale to an FBI informant posing as an al Qaeda arms buyer. Investigators tapped and intercepted more than 15,000 calls and visited South Africa, Armenia, and the Georgian republic during the case. The informant, an explosives expert, warned the FBI that he had been approached by a man who claimed to have access to weapons from the former Soviet Union. The ring included people from Armenia and South Africa who provided digital photos of the weapons for sale. Seventeen of the people were arrested in New York, Los Angeles, or Florida while preparing to import the weapons into the United States from Eastern Europe. The FBI was working with Armenia and Russia to secure the weapons. The men were charged in the U.S. District Court in Manhattan; five were charged with conspiring to transport destructive devices, and 13 others were charged with weapons trafficking. He faced 30 years in prison.

Larry Maxwell Stanford: hijacked a Quebecair plane bound for Montreal on December 14,

1972. He surrendered after 10 hours when his father, a psychiatrist, arrived and persuaded him to give his gun to a stewardess. He was ordered to undergo mental tests but was convicted on April 26, 1973.

Robert Starr: electrician, age 34, who on April 26, 1996, was arrested by Treasury agents as one of two members of the 112th Volunteer Battalion of the Militia at Large of the Republic of Georgia near Macon, Georgia. They were planning to make dozens of pipe bombs over the weekend in preparation for a "war" against the UN and the New World Order. The duo was arraigned before federal magistrates in Columbus and Macon. On November 2, 1996, he was indicted in U.S. District Court on two counts of conspiring to use a destructive device and one count of possession of such a device. He was charged with threatening the life of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) supervisor in Macon. He was also charged with possession of an assault rifle. He faced a life sentence. After deliberating for 23 hours, a federal jury announced on November 6, 1996, that it had found him guilty on two of the five counts of conspiracy to use a destructive weapon in a violent crime and possession of illegal explosives. He was acquitted of a second conspiracy count. He was found not guilty of threatening the ATF supervisor and was acquitted of possessing an assault rifle. Sentencing was expected to take place within two months. Observers believed that he would receive a maximum of 17 to 22 years. Defense lawyers said they would appeal.

Scott Anthony Stedeford: resident of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, who was one of five members of the Aryan Republican Army white separatist group indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on January 30, 1997, on charges of conspiracy to rob banks. They were accused of carrying out seven bank robberies in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin from 1994 to 1995 and of buying weapons and funding recruiting efforts with the proceeds. One of them testified that the group aimed to "commit terrorist acts against the U.S. government."

Ali Khaled Steitiye: Lebanese, age 39, who became a U.S. citizen—possibly fraudulently—in 2000. He was arrested in late October 2001 by Portland, Oregon, police. He had used several Social Security numbers, according to police. He had a handgun tucked into his waistband. Police found a machete, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, fake credit cards, phony citizenship documents, and $20,000 in his apartment and car. September 11 was circled on his calendar. He has ties to Hamas and admitted to receiving firearms training in Lebanese camps several years earlier. He claimed to have lived mostly in the United States for the preceding two decades. He was held without bail, and a court in early December rejected his request for release. On December 12, he was charged with felony weapons violations for lying about his several felony convictions when he tried to purchase an assault rifle in August.

He became the key to the indictments on October 4, 2002, of six people from Portland, Oregon, including a former U.S. Army reservist, for conspiracy to join al Qaeda and the Taliban to wage war against the United States in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. None had arrived in Afghanistan, although two were still at large and believed to be overseas. The five men and one woman were charged with conspiracy to levy war against the United States, conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist group, and conspiracy to contribute services to al Qaeda and the Taliban. The indictment said that in late 2001, five of them had tried to go through China, Bangladesh, or Indonesia to Afghanistan to fight American soldiers but had failed to enter Pakistan because of visa and financial problems.

The case began a fortnight after 9/11, when Mark Mercer, a deputy sheriff in Skamania County, Washington, saw five men in Middle Eastern clothes taking target practice with a shotgun, a Chinese assault rifle, and a semiautomatic

pistol in a private quarry in Washougal, Washington. A few weeks later, he noticed one of them on television being arrested on weapons charges. He called the FBI about Steitiye, a Hamas supporter who had received paramilitary training with pro-Palestinian militants in Lebanon. In October, FBI agents worked to find the four other shooters but determined that they had left days earlier for Afghanistan.

Steitiye was named an unindicted co-conspirator who lied in August 2001 to an Oregon gun dealer about a number of previous arrests and a felony conviction while purchasing an assault rifle. In September 2002, he was sentenced to two and one-half years in prison on gun and fraud charges. Sheikh Mohamed Kariye, the imam of his mosque, the Islamic Center of Portland, had been indicted on charges of committing Social Security fraud during 1983–1995. Kariye had co-founded the Global Relief Foundation, which was under investigation for al Qaeda ties.

Rados Stevlic: one of two members of Freedom for the Serbian Fatherland (SOPO), an anticommunist Serbian émigré group, arrested by Chicago police on November 23, 1978, on charges of planning to bomb a Yugoslav reception. They were also indicted for conspiring to assassinate Yugoslav President Tito during his March 7–9 visit to Washington. In February 1979, federal authorities dropped one of the charges. The SOPO terrorist was found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293, a B727 that had taken off from New York's La Guardia Airport en route to Chicago.

George David Stewart: his release from prison was demanded by Thomas Hannan, hijacker of Frontier Airlines Flight 101, a B737 scheduled to fly from Grand Island to Denver with stops in Lincoln and Omaha on October 20, 1977.

Lynne Stewart: attorney, age 62, indicted with three others on April 9, 2002, by attorney general John Ashcroft for helping to pass unlawful messages between an Egyptian terrorist organization and Sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who was serving a life sentence for plotting to blow up the World Trade Center and United Nations buildings in 1993. The foursome were also charged with providing "material support and resources" to the Egyptian Islamic Group. Stewart pleaded not guilty and was released on $500,000 bond with the stipulation that she not contact Abd-al-Rahman. Stewart, represented by attorney Susan Tipograph, faced a 40-year sentence.

On November 19, 2003, a federal grand jury indicted Stewart and an Arabic translator, Mohammed Yousry, for their roles in a conspiracy led by imprisoned Egyptian cleric Omar Abd-al-Rahman to kill and kidnap people overseas. The duo was accused of helping Abd-al-Rahman issue fatwas and other messages to Ahmed Abdel Sattar, a State Island postal worker, who then circulated the messages around the world. Sattar was indicted for conspiring with Rahman and others to kill and kidnap people abroad; he posted on the Internet the "Fatwah Mandating the Killing of Israelis Everywhere." Stewart and Yousry were freed on bond; Sattar remained in custody.

On July 22, 2003, U.S. District Judge John G. Koeltl dismissed similar charges against Stewart and Yousry. The new charges provided more details and cited a different legal statute.

On October 13, 2004, testimony was postponed until October 18 amid reports that Sattar had suffered a mild heart attack and was hospitalized.

After a seven-month New York trial, jury deliberation began on January 12, 2005.

On February 10, 2005, the jury found Stewart guilty of material support to terrorists. U.S. postal worker Ahmed Abdel Sattar was convicted of conspiracy for "plotting to kill and kidnap persons in a foreign country" by publishing papers calling for the murder of Jews. Mohammed Yousry, an Arabic interpreter, was guilty of providing

material support to terrorism. Stewart faced 26 years. Sentencing was set for July 15. She said she would appeal. On October 16, 2006, Stewart was sentenced to 28 months in prison—not the 30 years requested by the prosecution. On April 24, 2007, the New York State Supreme Court's Appellate Division disbarred Stewart, saying she had failed to abide by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons' restriction on Rahman. She was free pending appeal of her prison sentence.

Mark Stroman: convicted by a Dallas jury on April 2, 2002, of shooting and killing naturalized U.S. citizen Vasudev Patel in October 2001 because he thought the Indian gas station owner looked Middle Eastern, and he wanted vengeance for the 9/11 attacks. Stroman, age 32, confessed to police. He was also charged with killing Waquar Hassan, a Dallas-area convenience store clerk, on September 15, 2001, and was a suspect in the shooting injury of store clerk Rais Uddin.

James and Michael Ray Stubbs: alias Jamil Daud Mujahid, for James. Brothers who were arrested on December 13, 2003, in the Philippines for possible links to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Abu Sayyaf. James is on a U.S. watch list for al Qaeda links. Michael worked as a heating and air conditioning technician for 10 years until 2000 at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) near San Francisco. LLNL is a state-run, high-security nuclear and biological research facility. The Islamic men are of Middle Eastern origin and are married to Filipinas. On December 30, the Philippine government said it would deport the duo to the United States. Immigration Commissioner Andrea Domingo said that James had met with members of Abu Sayyaf and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. The duo had arrived in the Philippines on tourist visas, but their documents indicated they were soliciting funds for the construction of mosques and Muslim schools. James had left his job as a teacher in California to study Arabic in Sudan. He met in May 2003 with charity groups that are believed to be al Qaeda fronts.

Jose Dionisio Suarez y Esquivel: Cuban exile fugitive charged with the September 1976 car bombing of former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier. The FBI on March 27, 1979, said it wanted to question him about the bombings in New York and New Jersey on March 24, 1979, by Omega-7, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group. On April 11, 1990, he was arrested in St. Petersburg, Florida. On April 18, 1990, he pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Washington. He was to appear in May before U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., who was to set a trial date. Suarez had been released in 1978 after serving 11-plus months in a D.C. jail on a contempt charge for refusing to testify before a grand jury on the case despite a grant of immunity. Suarez said he had fled Cuba in October 1960 and lived in the United States for most of the time. He divorced his first wife in 1979 and married his second wife in Puerto Rico in 1981. He lived for three years at his wife's St. Petersburg home, where he was arrested, and had lived in the area for six years. He and his wife, the administrator of a medical office, had a 15-month-old son. The FBI said Suarez had helped buy bomb components. On November 15, 1990, he was sentenced to 12 years per terms of a plea bargain.

Jahi Subanidi: Indonesian, age 69, arrested on September 29, 2006, by the FBI for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State Attorney's Office announced that he and others were charged with conspiracy to export weapons and munitions, four of them to the LTTE. The four with LTTE links were believed to have conspired to launder money to the group in addition to trying to ship the weapons. He was held in federal custody in Guam and was expected to be transferred to Maryland.

Abu Suhayb: alias of Adam Yahiye Gadahn.

Ibrahim Ahmad Suleiman: convicted in January 1997 of two counts of perjury for lying to the grand jury investigating the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center. On November 24, 1998, U.S. District Court Judge Whitman Knapp passed a lighter sentence, amounting to time served of 10 months. Suleiman faced immigration fraud charges in Texas. Suleiman denied traveling with Ahmad Ajaj despite extensive evidence to the contrary. He also denied handling a bombing manual even though his fingerprints were on it.

Satam M.A. Al Suqami: one of the al Qaeda hijackers, age 25, who on September 11, 2001, took over American Airlines Flight 11, a B767 carrying 92 people, including 9 flight attendants and 2 pilots from Boston's Logan International Airport to Los Angeles International Airport. The plane was diverted over New York and crashed into New York City's 110-story World Trade Center North Tower at 8:45 A.M., killing all on board.

Abu Rida al-Suri: alias of Muhammed Bayazid.

Donald Thomas Surratt: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. Surratt, age 30, was accused of instructing the others in combat tactics based on his U.S. military experience. On August 22, Surratt pleaded guilty to conspiracy and illegal transportation of a firearm in interstate commerce. By August 25, he had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and gun charges. On November 7, 2003, he received less than four years. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Susana: alias of Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia.

Shaykh Ahmad Salim Suwaydan: variant Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan; aliases Sheikh Ahmad Salem Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem Swedan, Sheikh Swedan, Sheikh Bahamadi, Ahmed Ally, Bahamad, Sheikh Bahamad, Ahmed the Tall, Admadal-Tawil. Kenyan indicted on December 16, 1998, in the Southern District of New York for his involvement in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania; for conspiring to kill U.S. nationals; for murder of U.S. nationals outside the United States; for conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside of the United States; and for an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. He was believed to have brought the vehicles, including the 1987 Nissan Atlas truck that carried the bomb, as well as oxygen and acetylene tanks used in the Dar es Salaam attack. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He is between five feet eight inches and six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He has claimed to have been born in Mombasa, Kenya, on April 9, 1960, and April 9, 1969.

Stavros Sykopetrides: New York City hotel cashier who was wrestled to the ground by security guards after he lunged at former Turkish prime minister Bulent Ecevit during a protest demonstration on July 26, 1976. The Cypriot was indicted for assault and held on $100,000 bail.

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Eugne Aloys Tafoya: former Green Beret arrested by the FBI in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, on April 23, 1981, and charged with shooting Faisal Abdulaze Zagallai, an exiled Libyan critic of the Qadhafi regime and a sociology student at Colorado State University, on October 15, 1980. The Libyan government had claimed credit for the attack, in which Zagallai lost an eye. On January 5, 1982, Tafoya was sentenced to two years for misdemeanor assault and conspiracy but was acquitted of attempted first-degree murder.

Ahmed Refai Taha: Egyptian al-Gamaat leader who was named as an unindicted co-conspirator on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.

Hasein Taher: variants Yasein Taher, Hasein Ther. One of five U.S. citizens of Yemeni origin arrested on September 13–14, 2002, who resided in Lackawanna, New York, and were identified as an al Qaeda–trained terrorist cell on American soil. In June 2001, they attended the al Qaeda al-Farooq training camp in Afghanistan and learned how to use assault rifles, handguns, and other weapons; they left the camp before the 9/11 attacks. They were charged with providing, attempting to provide, and conspiring to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist group (al Qaeda).

At the September 19 bail hearing, Taher was represented by Rodney Persnius (or Personius), who said that there was no proof his client was at the camp but that he had not stayed long anyway. On September 25, authorities searching Taher's apartment found a document explaining martyrdom.

On May 12, Taher pleaded guilty to supporting terrorism and admitted to learning to fire guns and grenade launchers at the camp. He acted against his attorney's advice. On December 4, Taher was sentenced to eight years. He said, "I'd just like to apologize to the court, my family, the community and most important my country. I know I've let a lot of people down." (See also Sahim Alwan.)

Mohammed Reza Taheri-azar: a December 2005 University of North Carolina graduate from Iran, age 22, who on March 3, 2006, drove an SUV through The Pit, a popular campus watering hole, injuring nine people. He told police he did it "to avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world." In a 911 call, he said he aimed to "punish the government of the United States for their actions around the world." He appeared in Orange County District Court, charged with nine counts of attempted murder and nine counts of assault. Bail was set at $5.5 million. He was assigned a public defender. He said at the hearing that he was "thankful for the opportunity to spread the will of Allah." The psychology and philosophy major had spent most of his life in the United States.

Judson Dean Talley: mental patient who on November 29, 1984, hijacked an Eastern Metro Express flight en route from Augusta to Atlanta, Georgia. He surrendered at Hartsfield International Airport in Atlanta after talking to his girlfriend.

Sulejman Talovic: on February 12, 2007, while yelling, "Allah akbar," the Bosnian Muslim immigrant, age 18, fired a .38 caliber pistol and shotgun at shoppers in Salt Lake City's Trolley Square shopping mall, killing five people and injuring another four before an off-duty policeman from Ogden shot him to death.

Hassan Tantai: movie screen name of Daoud Salahuddin, given name David Belfield.

Nadeem Tarmohammed: one of 13 people, age 25, arrested on August 3, 2004, in the United Kingdom in connection with discovery of an al Qaeda cell. On August 18, 2004, he was one of eight British citizens charged with being al Qaeda operatives and plotting against financial targets in New York, New Jersey, and Washington, D.C. The eight were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to commit a public nuisance by using "radioactive materials, toxic gases, chemicals and/or explosives to cause disruption." Tarmohammed was charged with possessing a "reconnaissance plan" of the Prudential Financial headquarters in Newark with information "likely to be useful to terrorists."

On April 12, 2005, the United States announced it would seek extradition from the United Kingdom of three Britons, including Tarmohammed, for planning to blow up financial buildings in Washington, D.C., New York, and New Jersey. On April 25, 2007, Tarmohammed pleaded guilty in a London court to charges of conspiring with Dhiren Barot to attack U.S. and U.K. targets. On June 15, 2007, a British judge sentenced him to between 15 and 26 years. (See also Dhiren Barot.)

Serdar Tatar: Tatar, age 23, born in Turkey and legally residing in Philadelphia, was one of six people arrested on May 7, 2007, by the FBI in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, for planning an attack on Fort Dix to kill 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. Tatar had worked at a 7-11. He had been recruited by the Duka brothers, also arrested, at the South Jersey Islamic Center. The group had considered other locations but picked Fort Dix because Tatar had delivered pizzas there from his family-owned Super Mario Pizza and had a map of the base. He was charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence. (See also Agron Abdullahu.)

Edward Taylor Jr.: member, age 34, of the True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in north Texas who was one of four would-be terrorists arrested on April 22, 1997, by the Dallas Joint Terrorism Task Force in a raid on a safe house in rural Wise County. They were planning to stage attacks and rob an armored car in Chico of $2 million on May 1. His wife, Catherine Dee Adams, was also held. (See also Catherine Dee Adams.)

Lulseged Tesfa: Ethiopian and one of two would-be hijackers of National Airlines Flight 496 bound for New York City on July 12, 1972. They demanded $600,000 and three parachutes. They surrendered in Lake Jackson, Texas, after the pilots scuttled the plane. Tesfa was sentenced on December 2, 1974, to 60 years for air piracy.

William Edward Tesscher: name on a U.S. passport held by one of two suspected pro-Iraqi terrorists detained on February 17, 1991, by Philippine immigration police as the duo was about to board a Philippine Air Lines flight to Tokyo's Narita Airport. He had a Pakistani passport in his luggage stamped by Baghdad immigration authorities. Pictures found in his luggage showed him posing with weapons at an undisclosed place. They were put under "custodial investigation" in Cebu on suspicion of planning to link up with the Japanese Red Army.

Ahmad Thiab: Iraqi holding a doctorate in political science and the 10th man sought by police in Roanoke, Virginia, after the arrest on March 5, 1997, of 9 men suspected of laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars to Middle Eastern terrorist front organizations during the previous seven years. Thiab faced charges that could lead to life in prison. (See also Abed Jamil Abdeljalil.)

Douglas B. Thomas: threatened to blow up a Metroliner commuter flight out of Portland, Oregon, on May 3, 1986. He surrendered after slashing his wrists.

Mark Thomas: one of five members of the Aryan Republican Army white separatist group indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on January 30, 1997, on charges of conspiracy to rob banks. They were accused of carrying out seven bank robberies in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin from 1994 to 1995 and buying weapons and funding recruiting efforts with the proceeds. One of them testified that the group aimed to "commit terrorist acts against the U.S. government."

Allison Thompson: Thompson, age 18, from Santa Barbara, California, was arrested by Heathrow police on December 29, 1973, with two other individuals for carrying 5 automatic pistols and more than 150 rounds of ammunition. On July 16, 1974, a U.S. federal prosecutor in Los Angeles dropped charges against her of violating the Neutrality and the Firearms and Control Assistance Acts. However, on January 4, 1974, she and her accomplices were charged in the United Kingdom with arms conspiracy in a plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. She was cleared of all charges by a British jury.

James Earnest Thompson: alias of James Ujaama.

Fahad al Thumairy: upon arriving in Los Angeles from Frankfurt on May 6, 2003, the Saudi consular official, age 31, was informed that his visa had been revoked in March. He was barred from returning to the United States for five years was and put on an international flight two days later. He was suspected of having links to a terrorist group. He had been at the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles since 1996, working in the Islamic and cultural affairs section.

Darren Todd Thurston: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a 1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Aldam Tilao: alias Abu Sabaya (Bearer of Captives). Member of the Moro National Liberation Front/Abu Sayyaf kidnappers who attacked Americans in the Philippines on May 27, 2001. He had studied criminology at Zamboanga College in Mindanao, where he was expelled. He spent some time in an al Qaeda training camp in the 1990s. He nicknamed himself DJ, given that he was often on Mindanao radio. The Philippine government offered a $100,000 reward for his capture; the United States offered $5 million after Tilao beheaded an American hostage. He escaped the Philippine military's rescue operation on June 7, 2002. He was believed to have died in an ocean gun battle with Philippine Marines on June 20, 2002, although his body was never found.

Tillerson: alias of Joyce Burgess.

Ali al-Timimi: Islamic spiritual leader, age 40, who on September 23, 2004, was indicted on charges that his preaching inspired the "Virginia jihad network" to train for violent jihad overseas. The Fairfax County resident was a frequent lecturer at the Center for Islamic Information and Education (Dar al-Arqam) in Falls Church, Virginia. Al-Timimi was initially represented by attorney Martin F. McMahon. The grand jury in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, charged that on September 16, 2001, al-Timimi told his followers at a Fairfax meeting that "the time had come" to join the violent jihad in Afghanistan and that U.S. troops were legitimate targets. He was to be charged with conspiracy and attempting to contribute services to the Taliban and on firearms and explosives counts. He was not accused of firing weapons but of inciting others who illegally fired guns and rocket-propelled grenades at the terrorist training camp.

Al-Timimi was five weeks from receiving his doctorate in cancer gene research at George Mason University.

On April 26, 2005, a jury in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, convicted al-Timimi of inciting his followers to train overseas for violent jihad against the United States. He was sentenced to life on July 13, 2005, for soliciting treason. In November 2007, his attorney, Jonathan Urley, noted that Judge Leonie Brinkema had said in the post-trial hearing that she was suspicious of the government's integrity because incarcerated terrorist suspects' interrogations tapes were not made available to the defense in the Moussaoui case. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Zineddine Tirouda: Algerian, age 37, born in the United States. An arrest warrant was issued on November 2, 2001. He was freed on bond but charged with conspiring to illegally obtain U.S. passports and residency. The California Department of Transportation engineer once lived in the same apartment complex as Al-Bayoumi, who had contacts with some of the 9/11 hijackers, but he claimed to have never met him.

Abdel Hakim Tizegha: arrested on December 24, 1999, by Bellevue, Washington, police who charged him with illegally entering the country and eluding federal officers at the Canadian border. Tizegha, age 29, was scheduled to appear before a federal magistrate on January 5, 2000. Press reports linked him to Ahmed Ressam and Abdel Ghani. Some observers believed that he was involved in a splinter group of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) that broke with the GIA over a dispute regarding the targeting of fellow Muslims. On March 16, 2000, he pleaded guilty to illegal reentry and faced up to two years in prison and a $250,000 fine. On June 2, 2000, he reportedly was to be handed over to immigration authorities for probable deportation. He was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Barbara Rothstein to the time he had served since his arrest.

Adel Tobbichi: Algerian arrested on June 21, 2002, in Montreal following a Dutch extradition request on charges of altering passports and other documents and providing them to terrorists planning to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Paris. He was extradited in July 2002. Dutch authorities had earlier arrested two French citizens in the plot. Rotterdam prosecutors said that wiretaps linked Jerome Courtailler and Mohammed Berkous, both 27, to Nizar Trabelsi, the would-be suicide bomber, who was under arrest in Belgium. Tobbichi was acquitted on December 18, 2002, by a Rotterdam court on charges of planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Paris but was turned over to immigration authorities.

Mohammad S. Tofighi: one of eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. The group was charged with dealing in firearms without a license, placing firearms on an interstate commercial airliner without notifying the carrier, and conspiracy. On November 26, 1979, charges were dismissed against Tofighi and his wife, Shahla Amenli.

Patrick Toledo: one of six members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped anti-election leaflets over the city and then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Mohammad Toolabi: variant of Mohammod Reza Bahadoritoolabi.

Noordin Mohammed Top: variants Noordin Muh Top, Noordin Mat Top, Noordin Din Moch Top. Senior leader of the Indonesian Jemaah

Islamiyah (JI). He was born on August 11, 1968, in Johor, Malaysia. He is wanted in connection with many of the suicide attacks in Indonesia, including the October 2005 bombings in Bali that injured several Americans. He is believed to have been involved in the October 12, 2002, bombing in Bali that killed 202 people and injured 209; the August 5, 2003, Jakarta Marriott Hotel bombing; and the bombing of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta on September 9, 2004, that killed several people and injured more than 140. He ordered JI members to surveill a large foreign-owned power plant southeast of Surabaya. He reportedly had been detained by Indonesian officials in mid-2005. In January 2006, he announced the formation of Tanzim Qaedat al-Jihad. He had been designated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the UN Security Council as a terrorist financier. He was added to the U.S. Most Wanted Terrorists list on February 28, 2006.

Alajendrina Torres: one of four members of Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) arrested in late June 1983 in connection with a plot to bomb an Army Reserve center and a Marine training center on July 4, 1983. Authorities found arms and explosives. A U.S. District Court judge in Chicago found the four guilty of conspiracy. On October 4, 1985, three of the defendants were sentenced to 35 years for seditious conspiracy. A fourth received a suspended sentence and 5 years' probation. Torres was offered clemency by President Clinton in August 1999. An FBI surveillance video showed her making a letter bomb in 1983.

Carlos Alberto Torres: charged by federal authorities with the August 3, 1977, Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) bombing of the New York City Mobil Building. The bomb killed Charles Steinberg, a partner in an employment agency in the building, and injured eight others. A federal grand jury in Chicago on September 7, 1977, indicted Torres on conspiracy and a "variety of explosive-related charges." He was arrested by Evanston, Illinois, police on April 4, 1980, and charged with a variety of local weapons, theft, and armed robbery charges. Bond was set at $2 million. On August 26, 1980, a Chicago Circuit Court judge sentenced him and seven other FALN members to eight-year prison terms for possession of sawed-off shotguns and conspiracy to commit armed robbery. His wife, Marie Haydee Beltran Torres, received a life sentence for placing the bomb in the Mobil Building.

Carlos Julio Torres Angel: attorney and deputy from Chia who was a member of a group that attacked the residence of U.S. ambassador to Colombia Arthur McNamara on July 5, 1989, shooting a U.S. Marine in the shoulder. An arrest warrant had earlier been issued against Torres by the municipal court in Chipaque on charges of forgery. Police found emeralds valued at 80 million pesos, 1 million pesos in cash, and propaganda of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia at the scene.

Claudio Torres de Silva: sentenced to 10 years in December 1969 for his part in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick.

Domingo Torres-Diaz: one of two hijackers of Northeast Airlines Flight 43, a B727 flying from Boston to Miami on August 14, 1969, and diverted to Havana. As of 1979, the duo remained fugitives from a Massachusetts federal grand jury indictment handed down on November 14, 1969.

Hugo Torres: one of two hijackers of a CMA DC6 flying from Merida to Mexico City and diverted to Cuba on November 18, 1968.

Griselio Torresola: Puerto Rican nationalist who attempted to shoot into Washington's Blair House on November 1, 1950, in an assassination attempt against President Truman. Torresola and a guard were killed.

Larry Tractman: California businessman accused by the Philippine government of providing equipment to three Filipino opponents of president Ferdinand Marcos who admitted on February 11, 1977, to plotting to kill Marcos and take over the government.

Garrett Brock Trapnell: former mental patient who tried to hijack Trans World Airlines Flight 2, a B707 flying from Los Angeles to New York, on January 29, 1972. He hid an automatic pistol in a false plastic cast on his arm. He changed his demands several times, calling for a flight to Dallas and then Europe, for $306,800, and for the release of Angela Davis and a friend from jail. An FBI agent posing as a crewman shot and captured Trapnell in New York City. Trapnell was ordered to undergo mental tests before arraignment on air piracy charges. During his trial, he claimed that his evil alter ego Gregg Ross was responsible. During the first trial, a juror believed him to be insane, necessitating a retrial. On July 20, 1973, he was sentenced to concurrent terms of 20 years, 10 years, and life for unlawful interference with the crew, possession of a gun, and aerial piracy.

On May 24, 1978, Barbara Ann Oswald tried to hijack a helicopter from St. Louis to a Marion, Illinois, federal penitentiary to help three inmates escape. She was shot to death by the pilot. She had chartered the Fostaire Helicopter Company Bell 206B Jet Ranger with hopes of freeing Trapnell and Martin J. McNally, both convicted hijackers, and James K. Johnson, a bank robber. On December 22, 1978, Trapnell was convicted in Benton, Illinois, for conspiracy in Oswald's attempt.

Luis Travassos: former National Student Union president who was also active in the radical movement of the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group turned up later in Cuba.

Treebeard: Internet name (no doubt taken from J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*) of an individual who took credit for the November 20, 2005, Earth Liberation Front arson that caused $300,000 damage to four unoccupied Hagers Crossing townhouses in Hagerstown, Maryland. The fire destroyed a townhouse and damaged the other three.

Commander Tres: alias of Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes.

Commander Tres: alias of Fernando Gonzalez.

Simon Trinidad: alias of Ricardo Palmera.

Glenn K. Tripp: hijacker of a Northwest Airlines DC727 at Seattle–Tacoma International Airport on July 11, 1980. Claiming to be a professional assassin, he demanded that his boss be killed. He also demanded $600,000, two parachutes, and a single-engine Cessna. He was taken into custody after 10 hours and later put on 20 years' probation. He later surfaced on January 20, 1983, when he tried to hijack to Afghanistan Northwest Orient Airlines 608, a B727-200 carrying 41 people from Seattle to Portland. He claimed he had a bomb in a shoe box. The crew lured him to an empty first-class area, away from the passengers. The FBI shot and killed him.

Angela Tsioumas: one of 18 people charged on July 21, 2000, in an FBI affidavit with smuggling cigarettes out of North Carolina to raise money for Hizballah in Lebanon. On August 11, 2000, Tsioumas pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy to launder money, conspiracy to traffic in contraband cigarettes, and breaking federal immigration and naturalization laws. On April 2, 2003, she was sentenced to four months of house arrest. Her husband, Mohamad Youssef Hammoud, had been sentenced on March 19, 2003, to 155 years. (See also Ali Hussein Darwiche.)

Kevin Tubbs: one of 11 people indicted by the Justice Department on January 20, 2006, for a

1996–2001 series of 17 arson and sabotage attacks by the Earth Liberation Front and the Animal Liberation Front that caused $23 million in damage to lumber companies, a ski resort, meat plants, federal ranger stations, and a high-voltage electric tower.

Bryce M. Tuller: one of four hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 496, a B727 flying from Houston to Atlanta, on October 30, 1972. On November 29, 1984, Bryce escaped from the Bland Correctional Center near Roanoke, Virginia, but was captured two days later. (See Charles A. Tuller entry.)

Jonathan R. Tuller: one of four hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 496, a B727 flying from Houston to Atlanta, on October 30, 1972 (see Charles A. Tuller entry).

Tung Kuei-sen: one of two bicyclists who on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu in his Daly City, California, garage; Liu was a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. On September 26, 1985, at the request of the United States, Brazilian authorities arrested Tung Kuei-sen. He had earlier been in the Philippines and Japan. He was extradited to the United States. He was convicted on April 1988 after confessing. On May 11, 1988, a Redwood City, California, court sentenced the Taiwanese gangster, a member of the United Bamboo Gang, to 27 years to life for the murder. He claimed the assassination had been ordered by senior Taiwanese military officials. He said he was duped by Taiwan into believing it was a patriotic act.

Zakariya Mahmud al-Tuni: U.S. national of Egyptian origin who was arrested on June 25, 1993, by police in Al-Fayyum, south of Cairo, while in possession of 15 firearms, including automatic rifles, pistols, and a large quantity of ammunition. He was charged with inciting debauchery and obscenity for pornographic videotapes that were found in his possession. He had entered Egypt in 1989. Security authorities believed he was associated with blind sheik Omar Abd-al-Rahman, who lived in the United States and had been accused of several terrorist plots.

Abu Nasr al-Tunisi: believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Rejean Turpin: threatened on January 14, 1972, to sabotage an Air Canada flight from Montreal to Barbados if one of the passengers did not repay him some money. His call was traced, and he was arrested and later sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Tim Tuttle: alias of Timothy James McVeigh.

Kamolakham Tuychieva: one of four Uzbeks, age 41, arrested in a van in Parkin, Arkansas, and questioned by the FBI regarding possible connections to terrorism. As of November 2001, he remained in federal custody in connection with the FBI's investigation of the 9/11 attacks. By November 2002, he had been released.

U

James Ujaama: alias James Earnest Thompson. In May 2002, Seattle police were investigating Seattle's Dar-us-Salaam (Taqwa) mosque members James and Mustafa Ujaama, brothers who had grown up in Seattle and converted to Islam. Police believed James had posted radical Islamic teachings on a Web site for al-Masri's London mosque and had escorted two representatives from the mosque to the Bly, Oregon, ranch that was to be used for al Qaeda terrorism training.

On July 22, 2002, authorities in Denver arrested James Ujaama, 36, of Seattle, as a material witness to terrorist activities. Authorities believe the American Muslim activist had trained at an al Qaeda terrorist camp in Afghanistan. He was flown to Virginia. The terrorist activity was not related to September 11. A federal official said he may have supplied terrorists in Afghanistan with computer equipment. He was indicted on August 28, 2002, for attempting to set up an al Qaeda training camp at a farm in Bly, Oregon. He had faxed a proposal to militant Muslim cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri in London, noting the farm's availability as a safe house that could be used for weapons storage. The two-count indictment said he provided "training, facilities, computer services, safe houses, and personnel" to al Qaeda. On April 14, 2003, as part of a deal with prosecutors that could lead to criminal charges against al-Masri, he admitted in federal court in Seattle that he had conspired to aid the Taliban.

The Seattle man later was sentenced to two years after admitting to providing computers, cash, and fighters to the Taliban government before 9/11. He was arrested as a fugitive outside a mosque in Belize on December 18, 2006, after violating his parole and fleeing the United States. One police officer suffered minor injuries in a scuffle. Ujaama faced eight years in prison. He had traveled on a Mexican passport made out to Ramirez Ramirez and had arrived in Belize circa December 8, 2006.

Mustafa Ujaama: in May 2002, Seattle police were investigating Seattle's Dar-us-Salaam (Taqwa) mosque members James and Mustafa Ujaama, brothers who had grown up in Seattle and converted to Islam. James had a long record of Islamist radical activity.

Commander Uno: one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba. Press reports identified him as Carlos Jaime Bateman; or lawyer Everth Bustamante Garcia; or Ernesto Charry Montealegre, educator and founder of the Trotskyite Worker's Self Defense Movement (Mao). The government claimed he was Rosemberg Pabon Pabon.

Ahmed Hassan al-Uqaily: arrested on October 7, 2004, by police in Nashville, Tennessee, on illegal weapons charges during a sting operation set up after he threatened to "go jihad." The Iraqi-born man, age 33, was putting into his car two disassembled machine guns, four disassembled hand grenades, and hundreds of rounds of ammunition he had purchased for $1,000 from an undercover

agent. He had said that he was angry about what was going on in Iraq and intended to "go jihad" and blow up something.

Urbano: alias used by a Tupamaros spokesperson in an interview with Havana's *Tricontinental Bulletin* during the kidnapping of USAID public safety advisor Daniel Mitrione, which began on July 31, 1970.

Jose Manuel Urbina Lara: leader of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. He was a lawyer who had recently obtained Costa Rican citizenship. In 1984, he was the law student who took over the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua, pressuring both governments until he was granted asylum. He was a Nicaraguan by birth and a deserter from the Sandinista People's Army. As part of a deal that freed the hostages, he arrived on March 22, 1993, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where he was taken in National Department of Investigations (DNI) vehicles to DNI Headquarters. The Dominican government had granted him a provisional visa so that he could remain in the country under DNI protection. President Joaquin Balaguer granted him asylum. On March 24, the Nicaraguan government said it would request extradition. On March 26, Costa Rica's Supreme Court of Justice requested his extradition. On April 6, 1993, Costa Rican foreign minister Bernd Niehaus called such extradition a "closed case" for his country because the Dominican government had granted Urbina Lara asylum.

V

Orlando Valdes Cartagena: one of five prisoners who on December 30, 2002, broke out of a maximum-security prison after two confederates diverted a helicopter they had rented from Caribbean Helicorp in San Juan, claiming they needed to inspect construction work in Ponce. The renters forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the roof of Las Cucharas prison during morning recreation. The prisoners flew on to a remote area in the central mountains and escaped. The five had been serving sentences in excess of 100 years for murder and other crimes. Corrections Secretary Miguel Periera said it was possible that prison guards had helped the escapees. By January 3, 2003, four of the prisoners and two of the hijackers were back in custody. Police were searching for the fifth prisoner, who might have been killed.

Carfmen Valentin: one of seven members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a Puerto Rican independence group, who renounced violence in accepting President Clinton's offer of clemency in August 1999.

Pierre Valieres: three Quebec Liberation Front members were arrested by Canadian police on June 21, 1970, for planning to kidnap U.S. consul general Harrison W. Burgess to demand the release of 13 political prisoners, including Valieres. He was out on bail at the time.

Leonel M. Valladares: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) members who hijacked a Lancia BAC111 flying from San Salvador to Managua and Miami on December 12, 1971. The trio took over the plane out of Managua and demanded to go to Cuba. When the plane landed at San Jose, Costa Rica, for refueling, more than 200 civil guards stormed the plane. One hijacker was fatally shot; a passenger and another hijacker were wounded. Several passengers were injured when they jumped from the plane as it burst into flames. The two captured hijackers were returned to Nicaragua, but they escaped custody during the Nicaraguan earthquake of December 23, 1972. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Pierre Vallières: leftist journalist who led the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), which conducted numerous bombings and kidnappings in the 1960s. In 1966, he conducted a hunger strike at the United Nations building in New York City, was arrested and imprisoned for four years because of his FLQ membership, and was then deported to Canada. While in prison he wrote the book *Nègres blancs d'Amèrique*, published in 1998, about the downtrodden French Canadians. In 1971, he renounced violence. In 1980, he abandoned support for Quebec independence, saying that Quebec was doomed to remain within Canada. He died at age 60 at a Montreal, Canada, hospital after a heart attack on December 22, 1998.

Abbott Van Backer: one of eight men charged on July 27, 1983, by federal authorities in Manhattan for conspiring to sell $2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Iran and $15 million of machine guns to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Todd Vanbiber: white supremacist, age 29 in 1998, who was injured in 1997 as he was assembling a pipe bomb. In 1998, he was serving a sentence of six and one-half years in federal prison on a guilty plea to possession of explosives. He had planned to set off 14 pipe bombs in the Orlando, Florida, area as diversions for two planned bank robberies to take place on April 19, 1997, the second anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing, but he changed his mind. He had worked with three other members of the racist neo-Nazi National Alliance.

Victor Vancier: arrested by the FBI on May 8, 1987, for a series of firebombings, a pipe bombing, and a tear gas attack. On August 13, 1987, Assistant U.S. Attorney Gregory O'Connell in Brooklyn said that Vancier, age 30, was responsible for the September 3, 1986, tear gas grenade attack by the Jewish Defense League against a performance by the Soviet Moiseyev Dance Company that injured 26 people and for the October 20, 1986, firebombing of the Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher concert hall in New York City, where the Moscow State Orchestra was to perform. He pleaded guilty to charges of racketeering and bombings aimed at Soviet citizens, including the Lincoln Center attack. He faced 20 years in prison and a $25,000 fine on several terrorist charges.

Victor G. Vancier: arrested on December 18, 1978, by New York City police for planning to bomb the Egyptian Tourist Office in Rockefeller Center. He identified himself as the New Jewish Defense League's executive director.

Pedro Varas Flores: hijacker, age 16, of a LAN Caravelle flying from Santiago, Chile, to Puerto Montt on November 12, 1969. He and his friend Patricio Fernando Degach Vergue, age 15, said they wanted to go to Cuba. After a refueling, the crew disarmed the hijackers.

Thirunavukarusu Varatharasa: Sri Lankan, age 35, arrested on September 29, 2006, by the FBI for trying to buy 10 SA-18 shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, 500 AK-47 assault rifles, and other military equipment for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The Maryland State's Attorneys' Office announced that he and others were charged with conspiracy to export weapons and munitions, four of them to the LTTE. The four with LTTE links were believed to have conspired to launder money to the group in addition to trying to ship the weapons. Varatharasa was held in federal custody in Guam and was expected to be transferred to Maryland.

Mariela Vargas: spokesperson on December 21, 1989, for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF), who said that the group would attack any U.S. objective in Chile in retaliation for the U.S. raid on Panama.

Nelson Vargas Rueda: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrilla commander arrested on March 23, 2000, by police on suspicion of ordering the murder of three U.S. activists kidnapped on February 25, 1999. On April 30, 2002, U.S. attorney general John D. Ashcroft announced murder charges against him. On May 7, 2003, Colombia's president ordered his extradition to the United States. He was turned over to the United States on May 28, 2003.

Vega: would-be hijacker of an Avianca plane flying from Los Angeles to Bogotá on April 29, 1971. He tried to divert the plane to Cuba, but the plane landed in Panama, where he was arrested.

Dr. Paul Vijay: alias of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf.

Adelaido Villafranco Contreras: Puerto Rican who was killed on May 26, 1983, in a raid in Cholula, Mexico, during investigation of a plot to attack the interparliamentary meeting between U.S. and Mexican legislators scheduled to be held in Puebla in June 1983. One of those arrested was wanted for a string of Armed Front for National Liberation (FALN) bombings.

Herbert Villalobos: sentenced on February 1, 2002, to four months for helping Abdul Aziz Alomari and Ahmed Saleh Alghamdi, two of the 9/11 hijackers, illegally obtain Virginia ID cards.

Mark Vlasic: Yugoslavian-born U.S. citizen who was one of six Croatian National Liberation Forces and the Fighters for a Free Croatia who hijacked Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 355, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago, on September 10, 1976. They demanded publication of their communiqués or a bomb would go off in Manhattan; the newspapers agreed, and TWA dropped their leaflets over London, Paris, and Chicago. The plane refueled in Iceland, accompanied by a B707 that dropped propaganda leaflets in Europe. They surrendered in Paris. Formal extradition procedures were waived, and they were immediately returned to the United States. After several jurisdictional battles between U.S. courts, the federal appeals court ruled on January 27, 1977, that the trial would take place in Brooklyn. On May 12, 1977, a New York Supreme Court justice sentenced Vlasic to a minimum of 6 and maximum of 30 years in prison after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of attempted kidnapping.

Geremy C. Von Rineman: one of eight members of the Fourth Reich Skin Heads white supremacist group arrested on July 15, 1993, for planning to spark a race war by blowing up the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in south central Los Angeles and assassinating Rodney King. The group planned to sneak into the church as transients and then fire machine guns at the congregation, as well as place pipe bombs under pews. They also intended to kill influential black leaders across the nation. The group was the militant arm of a 50-member group associated with the White Aryan Resistance and possibly was linked with the Church of the Creator based in Niceville, Florida. The Orange County resident faced charges of weapons violations, including possession of several machine guns and silencers. He faced a 20-year sentence. He was not detained but was ordered to appear in court on August 12, 1993.

W

Alyan Muhammad Ali al-Wa'eli: born in Yemen in 1970, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Ammar Abadah Nasser al-Wa'eli: born in Yemen in 1977, the Yemeni was believed by the FBI on February 11, 2002, to be planning a terrorist attack in the United States or on U.S. interests in Yemen.

Michael Wagner: claimed to have knowledge of al Qaeda and Taliban plans to shoot up trains in San Diego, California, when he was detained on an Iowa highway in July 2004. His SUV contained three bulletproof vests, a night-vision scope for a rifle, a telescope, a 9-mm semiautomatic pistol, a bag of ammunition, flight training manuals, Arabic documents, and night-vision goggles. Wagner, age 44, of San Diego pleaded not guilty in U.S. District Court on July 27 to being a felon in possession of body armor and weapons.

Joseph A. Wagstaff: would-be hijacker of North Central 945, a DC9 picking up passengers in Pellston, Michigan, on its way from Detroit to Sault Sainte Marie on April 23, 1970. He had hijacked a bus from Petoskey, Michigan. The passengers left the plane and, state police overpowered him. He was later committed. He had wanted to go to Detroit.

Osameh al-Wahaidy: Jordanian, age 41, of Fayetteville, employed as a spiritual leader at the Auburn Correctional Facility and as a math instructor at the State University of New York at Oswego. He was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising $2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks and then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than $14 million. The other two faced 5 years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Wahid: alias of Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh.

Finis Walker: one of a dozen members of the Viper Militia in Arizona arrested on July 1, 1996, while planning to attack government buildings in Phoenix, including the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. On December 31, Walker, age 42, pleaded guilty to three felony counts. On March 20, 1997, he was sen-

tenced to 70 months and fined. (See also Gary Bauer.)

Bobby Wayne Wallace: one of two armed hijackers of a Big Brothers, Inc., general aviation charter flight bound for Atlanta, Georgia, on October 4, 1971. The duo wanted to go to the Bahamas. An FBI agent shot out the plane's tires, so Wallace's fellow hijacker, George Giffe Jr., killed his wife, the pilot, and himself. The copilot and Wallace were unharmed. Wallace was later charged with piracy and kidnapping but was acquitted on June 22, 1972.

Paul Louis Waltz: arrested on December 20, 1985, and charged with making bomb threats on December 4, 1985, against 24 Washington, D.C., locations.

Wang Bing-Zhang: U.S. green card holder and New York resident, age 55, who on February 10, 2003, was jailed for life by a Chinese court for "organizing and leading a terrorist group." China said that the democracy activist had ordered an assassination in 1999, had planned to bomb the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok during visits in 2001, had planned to bomb Chinese mainland roads and bridges, and had made preparations to build a terrorist training base in northern Thailand. Rights activists said Chinese security agents kidnapped him in June 2002 from Hanoi, Vietnam, after he had met with Chinese labor activists there. Chinese police said he was arrested on July 3 when he was found in a temple in southern China while they were investigating a kidnapping. The Guangdong Provincial High People's Court upheld the life term on February 27, 2003.

Deena Wanzie: Wanzie, age 46, of Orlando, Florida, was charged with conspiracy and destruction of property after she and two other members of the racist neo-Nazi National Alliance were arrested on May 8, 1998, on charges of possessing 14 fully assembled pipe bombs that they planned to plant across Orlando, Florida, as diversions for two bank robberies.

Jamal Warrayat: Palestinian from Jordan and a naturalized U.S. citizen who on April 16, 1991, was convicted in U.S. District Court in Newark, New Jersey, of making a threat against U.S. president George Bush. He had phoned the Iraqi Embassy and offered to kill Bush. The embassy was unresponsive.

Chris Marie Warren: one of six Denver-area residents indicted in late March 2003 on charges of harboring an illegal immigrant from Pakistan. A federal magistrate released five of them on bail. The FBI said that three of the Denver-area men had been trained in terrorist techniques and posed a danger to the community. He was freed on $10,000 bail.

Mohammed Abdullah Warsame: alias Abu Maryam. Canadian citizen of Somali descent, age 30, who was detained on December 9, 2003, as a material witness in Minneapolis. He said he knew Zacarias Moussaoui, the "20th 9/11 hijacker." Warsame was under investigation for other possible links to al Qaeda. He had attended an al Qaeda training camp in Afghanistan with Moussaoui and lived with him. Warsame was studying computer programming at Minneapolis Community Technical College.

A similar name—Mohamed Warsama—was on a Kenyan business card seized in 1997 from Wadih el-Hage, a Lebanese and naturalized U.S. citizen who worked for several years as bin Laden's private secretary. El-Hage was convicted in 2001 in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings in Kenya and Nairobi of U.S. embassies.

Warsame was scheduled to have a hearing on December 16, 2003, regarding an extradition request from the Southern District of New York. The case was sealed.

On January 21, 2004, Warsame was accused in an unsealed federal indictment in Minnesota of one count of conspiring to provide material

support to al Qaeda from March 2000 until his arrest. He was represented by the public defender's office. On February 9, he was ordered held without bail after prosecutors said he was a flight risk. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of providing support to a terrorist organization. An FBI affidavit said that he had trained in martial arts and with weapons and had taught English to al Qaeda members.

Carl J. Wascom Jr.: plumber's helper from Boyd, Texas, age 34, who was arrested at work on April 22, 1997, by the Dallas Joint Terrorism Task Force, which detained four would-be terrorists planning to stage attacks and rob an armored car in Chico of $2 million on May 1. They were charged with conspiracy to commit a robbery affecting interstate commerce, which carries a maximum 20-year sentence. (See also Catherine Dee Adams.)

Levar Haney Washington: arrested in July 2005 in Los Angeles in an investigation of a series of 10 gas station holdups. Investigators found contacts to a possible terrorist plot and connections to the radical Islamic group Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh (Assembly of Authentic Islam), which has a presence in the state prison where one of the suspects had been recently held. A dropped cell phone by an accomplice at a crime scene led investigators to search the home of a suspect. The search yielded jihadist literature; documents referring to 9/11; bulletproof vests; and a list of addresses of Southland area synagogues, the Israeli Consulate, National Guard centers, the ticket counter for El Al Israel Airlines at the Los Angeles International Airport, and other sites. Washington and Gregory Vernon Patterson were charged with nine counts of robbery and one count of attempted robbery.

Washington had served time for assault and robbery at Folsom State Prison.

On August 31, a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Kevin Lamar James, age 29, the head of a radical Islamic prison gang at California State Prison–Sacramento, and three other men on charges of conspiracy to wage war against the U.S. government, conspiracy to kill service members and foreign officials, and other related crimes. James was serving time for attempted robbery and possession of a weapon in prison. In 1997, he had founded Jamiyyat Ul Islam Is-Saheeh and recruited several inmates, including Washington. After being paroled, Washington was ordered to purchase firearms and explosives in Los Angeles using new followers with no police records. Washington, Patterson, and Hammad Riaz Samana started robbing gas stations together in May 2005. They knew each other through the mosque they attended.

On December 14, 2007, James and Washington pleaded guilty to seditious conspiracy charges—conspiring to levy war against the United States—in a Santa Ana, California, court. Washington pleaded guilty to using a firearm to further the conspiracy. He faced 25 years in prison. Washington was scheduled to be sentenced on April 28, 2008.

Donald Weems: alias Kuwasi Balagoon. On October 6, 1983, a Goshen, New York, court sentenced him to 75 years to life for robbery and murder in connection with the October 20, 1981, Weather Underground holdup of a Brink's truck. Judge David S. Ritter of Orange County Court said he would not be eligible for parole for 75 years. Before sentencing, the defendant read a statement denouncing the United States as imperialist and predicting the inevitability of revolution. In 1984, the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters intended to spring Weems from prison.

Robert F. Weiler Jr.: Prince George's County, Maryland, man, age 25, who was arrested on June 8, 2006, after he had stolen $3,400 from his parents and bragged to friends that he was going to conduct antiabortion attacks. He was charged with making a pipe bomb that partially detonated at 3:45 A.M. inside the closet of a friend's home at 5723 67th Street in Riverdale Heights when po-

lice tried to defuse it. No injuries were reported, and the fire was contained in a bedroom. He had planned to set it off at the Metropolitan Family Planning Institute, an abortion clinic at 5915 Greenbelt Avenue in Greenbelt, and to shoot doctors who perform abortions.

The convicted felon phoned police saying that he wanted to surrender and met them at the Youghiogheny Overlook Welcome Center, a rest stop on Interstate 68 in Garrett County in western Maryland, six miles from the West Virginia border. He was held for unlawful possession of a pipe bomb and other offenses. Police found a gun with an ammunition clip in the glove compartment of his car. Weiler said he had stolen the loaded Smith & Wesson .40 caliber pistol from a friend and was going to use it to shoot abortion doctors. He appeared before the U.S. District Court in Greenbelt. Weiler previously had been convicted of obstructing police and sentenced to 60 days in Utah in 2003; he had refused to pay for gas he pumped and had led a 21-mile police chase. In 2002, he had been charged with a concealed weapons offense and accepted probation before judgment. Weiler lived with his parents on Maygreen Avenue in Forestville.

Weiler appeared on June 12 before U.S. Magistrate Judge Charles B. Day. Assistant Public Defender Michael Citara Manis waived Weiler's right to a detention hearing. A preliminary hearing was set for June 22; Weiler remained in custody, charged with four federal weapons offenses that each carried a 10-year sentence. He told investigators that he had acquired black powder, galvanized pipe, end caps, nails, and a seven-foot fuse. On October 27, Weiler pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Greenbelt to charges of possessing a pipe bomb, being a felon in possession of a firearm, and attempting to destroy or damage an abortion clinic. The plea agreement called for him to be sentenced to 5 years.

Lauren Weiner: Weiner, age 20, of Philadelphia, was one of three Earth Liberation Front members arrested by the FBI on January 13, 2006, in Auburn, 30 miles east of Sacramento, on suspicion of plotting to blow up U.S. Forest Service facilities, cell phone towers, and power-generating facilities throughout northern California. A court appearance was scheduled for January 17.

Jeffrey Weingarten: one of four members of the Jewish Defense League indicted by a New York court on August 19, 1976, on 11 charges, including the attempted bombing of the Iraqi UN mission on January 12, 1976, and the firing of four rifle shots at the Soviet residential complex in New York City on February 27, 1976. On December 16, four of the defendants were sentenced to prison terms of up to six years, and the fifth received a suspended sentence.

Jacob Weisel: on September 26, 1972, he pleaded guilty in a New York federal court to illegal possession of dynamite, some of which had been used when a faulty timing device prevented a Jewish Defense League bomb from exploding at the Soviet Union's estate in Glen Cove, New York, on June 12, 1971.

Charles A. Wenige: would-be hijacker of Piedmont Airlines Flight 928 bound for Baltimore, Maryland, on January 2, 1973. He wanted a flight to Toronto. He was persuaded by a church cardinal and his own psychiatrist to surrender to federal agents. He pleaded guilty to charges of assaulting a federal officer and interstate transportation of a stolen weapon and was sentenced to 20 years on February 16, 1973.

Clarence White: see entry for Abdul Salaam.

Everett L. White: one of three hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 121 bound for Miami, Florida, and diverted to Havana, Cuba, on January 28, 1969. He was apprehended in Cleveland on April 30, 1976. On September 24, 1976, he was given a 10-year suspended sentence for interference with a flight crew member.

Gregory L. White: hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 358 bound for New York City on June 12, 1971. After a gun battle with an FBI agent, White surrendered. He was charged with air piracy and murder but was found incompetent to stand trial and was committed to a mental institution on October 7, 1971.

Laura Whitehorn: one of seven people indicted on May 11, 1988, by a federal grand jury for the November 7, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Capitol and other attacks. The five-count indictment said the group was engaging in "armed propaganda" for the Revolutionary Fighting Group, Armed Resistance Unit, and Red Guerrilla Resistance. On May 25, 1988, they pleaded not guilty. Whitehorn earlier had been convicted of making and possessing false IDs and weapons possession. On September 7, 1990, she pleaded guilty in a Washington, D.C., federal court to participating in the conspiracy that planned and carried out the Capitol bombing and to the bombing itself. Whitehorn was sentenced on December 6, 1990, to 20 years; she was released on parole after serving 14. (See also Dr. Alan Berkman.)

Viktor Widera: hijacker of an Air Canada flight bound for Toronto on November 24, 1972. The gunman demanded the release of a Czech being held by West Germany for hijacking a plane and other prisoners. A police marksman killed him.

Cathlyn Platt Wilkerson: Weather Underground leader who surrendered in Chicago on December 19, 1980, for the Days of Rage demonstration in 1969. She had last been seen in 1970, fleeing naked with Katherine Boudin when a Greenwich Village bomb factory exploded, killing three. On January 6, 1981, she was sentenced to nine months; on January 15, she began a three-year prison term for building bombs in 1970.

Bill Wilkinson: Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan in 1977.

William: alias of Guillermo Elbecio Ruiz Gomez.

Cathlyn Platt Wilkerson: Weather Underground founder who surrendered on July 8, 1980, and pleaded guilty to possession of dynamite.

Michael James Will: unemployed commercial pilot who on December 30, 1982, tried to hijack a United Airlines plane to Washington State. He was talked out of it by the crew. He was charged with endangering the lives of others and making terrorist threats.

Londell Williams: unemployed carpenter arrested and held without bail on May 17, 1988, with his wife, Tammy, of Washington, Missouri, on charges of conspiring to kill Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, threatening an informer, and possessing a stolen AR-15 Colt rigged to be a fully automatic rifle. Secret Service agents had taped a conversation on May 10 in which Williams said the white supremacist Order of the Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord was planning to assassinate Jackson on July 4, 1988. On May 19, Williams, who said he is prejudiced "against anything that isn't white," was indicted by a federal grand jury in St. Louis. He pleaded not guilty on May 23. The trial was set for July 18. On October 31, he was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $100.

Richard Charles Williams: one of seven people indicted in New York on March 12, 1985, for 10 terrorist bombings by the United Freedom Front over the preceding two years in and around New York City. He was arrested in the Cleveland area in November 1984. On March 7, 1986, a federal court jury convicted him of the December 1983 bombing of a Navy recruiting office and the September 1984 bombing of a Union Carbide plant. On November 29, 1989, a jury in Springfield, Massachusetts, cleared him and two other defendants on federal charges of trying to overthrow the government by force but remained deadlocked on whether alleged bombings constituted

racketeering. Two days later, the government said it would not seek a retrial. Williams was already serving a 45-year sentence on New York federal convictions for some of the bombings. The case had begun in May 1986 with an indictment against eight people on charges of seditious conspiracy, racketeering, and racketeering conspiracy. The trial began in January 1989 against only three of the original defendants. Prosecutors said notebooks written in code detailed the strategy of an underground group that bombed courthouses and other facilities and robbed banks from 1976 to 1984. Estimates of the trial costs reached $10 million, mostly for U.S. marshals to maintain security.

Tammy Williams: arrested and held without bail by the FBI on May 17, 1988, with her husband, Londell Williams, of Washington, Missouri, an unemployed carpenter, on charges of conspiring to kill Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, threatening an informer, and possessing a stolen AR-15 Colt rigged to be a fully automatic rifle.

Jerry Wilson: alias of Eric Robert Rudolph.

Johnnie Wise: one of three Texas men, age 72, arrested on July 1, 1998, by the FBI on charges of threatening via e-mail to use biological weapons against federal agents, including the directors of the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, and conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction. The men were arrested at a mobile home in Olmito and were held in the Cameron County Jail. They were ordered held in custody on July 2 by U.S. Magistrate John Black, who refused to release them on bond. It was unclear whether the trio belonged to the separatist Republic of Texas group.

Richard Duwayne Witt: hijacker of Allegheny Airlines Flight 730 bound for Boston on September 19, 1970. He demanded to go to Cairo but settled for Havana. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

George E. Wright: alias Burgess. One of five Black Panther Party sympathizers who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 841 heading for Miami, Florida, on July 31, 1972. In Miami a $1 million ransom was paid, and the hostages were freed, and the plane went on to Algiers the next day. The money was returned to Delta on August 23, 1972.

James Thomas Wright: on May 16, 1980, he took over a Chalk's International Airlines Grumman Mallard amphibian and demanded to go to South Africa. The plane was being readied for its flight from Miami to the Bahamas. He claimed he had been cheated out of $3,000 in welfare payments by Georgia officials. He surrendered after eight hours.

Wu Tun: one of two bicyclists who on October 15, 1984, assassinated prominent Chinese American journalist Henry Liu in his Daly City, California, garage. Liu had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan. Wu was the leader of the Bamboo Gang, one of the largest criminal operations in Taiwan. He escaped to Taiwan but was arrested there on November 30, 1984. On February 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Justice Ministry filed preliminary charges against him. He was found guilty on April 9 and was sentenced to life in prison. On June 4, 1985, the Taiwanese Supreme Court upheld the conviction.

Robert Wyler: convicted killer and drug dealer whose release was sought by the hijackers of a helicopter in New York City on January 25, 1981.

X

Haxi Hassan Xhaferi: Albanian who hijacked Pan American World Airways Flight 119, a B707 flying from Beirut to New York with a stopover in Rome, on June 22, 1970, and diverted it to Cairo. He said he was against U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and was seeking asylum (he was a U.S. resident). He also claimed to be a supporter of the Palestinian cause. Cairo police briefly detained him. On February 15, 1973, he was arrested in Los Angeles, California. He was tried and sentenced on June 8, 1973, to 15 years for interference with a flight crew member.

Y

Charles Yacoub: Montreal resident of Lebanese descent who on April 7, 1989, hijacked a New York–bound Greyhound bus carrying 11 passengers from Montreal and ordered its driver to drive onto the grounds of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa, 100 miles west. He wanted to draw attention to his demands that Syrian troops leave Lebanon and release Lebanese prisoners. He surrendered to the Mounties.

Mohammed el-Yacoubi: American arrested in New York City and later released after testifying as a grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Abdalmuhssin el-Yacoubi: American arrested in Virginia and later released after testifying as a grand jury witness in the 9/11 case.

Viken Yacoubian: Armenian convicted of a 1982 plot to blow up the office of a Turkish diplomat. On September 30, 2002, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit (San Francisco) ruled that he could be deported because a judge lacked the jurisdiction to naturalize him. The decision quashed a federal judge's earlier granting of citizenship after the Immigration and Naturalization Service refused his application.

Brahim Yadel: one of five former inmates of Guantánamo Bay sentenced by a French court on December 19, 2007, for "criminal association with a terrorist enterprise." The prosecution said they had used false IDs and visas to "integrate into terrorist structures" in Afghanistan. They admitted to being in the military camps but said they had not used their combat training. Yadel was sentenced to five years in prison; four were suspended, and one year was time served. His attorney said he would appeal. The French citizens were captured in or near Afghanistan by the United States in 2001 following 9/11. They were held for two years at Guantánamo and then were handed over to Paris in 2004 and 2005.

Gourgen M. Yanikian: assassin of Turkish consul general Mehmet Baydar and deputy consul general Bahadir Demir in Los Angeles at the Santa Barbara Biltmore Hotel on January 27, 1973. Yanikian surrendered to authorities and claimed that members of his Armenian family had been killed in attacks by Turkey in 1915.

Ibraham Salih Muhammad al-Yaqub: variant Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub. Indicted in Virginia for the June 25, 1996, bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He is wanted on multiple conspiracy charges against U.S. nationals and property, including conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, conspiracy to murder U.S. employees, conspiracy and use of weapons of mass destruction against U.S. nationals, conspiracy to destroy U.S. property, conspiracy to attack national defense utilities, bombing resulting in death, murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence, and murder and attempted murder of federal employees. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He claims to have been born

on October 16, 1966, in Tarut, Saudi Arabia. He is five feet four inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

ʻAbd al-Rahman Said Yasin: variant Abdul Rahman Yasin; aliases Aboud Yasin, Abdul Rahman S. Taha, Abdul Rahman S. Taher. Wanted for participating in the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City on February 26, 1993, which resulted in 6 deaths, the wounding of 1,000 others, and significant destruction of property and commerce. He is wanted for damage by means of fire or explosives, damage by means of fire or an explosive to U.S. property, transport in interstate commerce of an explosive, destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities, conspiracy to commit offenses against or defraud the United States, aiding and abetting, assault of a federal officer in the line of duty, and commission of a crime of violence through the use of a deadly weapon or device. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $5 million for his apprehension. He has claimed to have been born in Saudi Arabia on April 10, 1960. He also has claimed to have been born in Bloomington, Indiana. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds.

The Jersey City resident was indicted on August 4, 1993, charged with mixing the chemicals, including the nitroglycerin, for the WTC bomb. Seven days after the bombing, he boarded a flight to Amman, Jordan. He was also suspected of involvement in Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf's Boyinka plot to bomb 11 U.S. airliners flying from the Philippines to the United States.

The Iraqi American was a graduate student in engineering. The FBI interviewed him within six days of the 1993 WTC bombing. He was the roommate of Mohammed Salameh, the Jordanian who parked the bomb-laden van in the underground parking garage. Yasin helped mix the explosives in a storage locker in Jersey City. He left for Jordan and ended up in Iraq, where he worked for the Saddam Hussein government. He refused to return to New York for trial as a coconspirator.

He might have a chemical burn on his right thigh. He takes medication for epilepsy.

Alireza Yeganeh: seaman arrested in conjunction with eight Iranian students arrested in the United States on November 15, 1979, for attempting to smuggle 3 disassembled Winchester rifles, matching scopes, 15 boxes of ammunition, and a street map of Washington, D.C., with certain embassies marked. He was held for conspiracy and dealing in firearms without a license.

Yolanda: alias of Emily Harris.

Yong Ki Kwon: one of 11 members of the "Virginia jihad network" named in a June 25, 2003, federal indictment for training to work with Muslim terrorists overseas. On August 25, Kwon, age 27, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, to transfer of a firearm for use in a crime of violence, and to discharge of a firearm in relation to a crime of violence. He admitted to training with firearms in northern Virginia to prepare for jihad abroad and to training in Pakistan at a Lashkar-i-Taiba camp. He said he had fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. On November 7, 2003, he was sentenced to 11-plus years for his larger role in the conspiracy.

On February 24, 2006, U.S. District Judge Leonie Brinkema reduced Kwon's sentence to 38 months for cooperating in the investigation. Prosecutors had asked for 41 months. With time served and good behavior, Kwon was due to be released shortly after the new sentence was announced. (See also Mohammed Aatique.)

Chaim Ben Yosef: the FBI arrested the New York City–based leader of the Jewish Defense League on May 8, 1987, for a series of firebombings, a pipe bombing, and a tear gas attack.

Wendy Yoshimura: Symbionese Liberation Army member captured by the FBI in San Francisco, California, on September 18, 1975. She was one of Patricia Hearst's kidnappers.

Georges Fouad Nicolas Younan: one of three individuals arrested in Richford, Vermont, on October 23, 1987, after they illegally crossed into the United States from Canada with a terrorist bomb made from two metal canisters filled with smokeless gunpowder. A black hood found with the bomb and bomb-making equipment resembled hoods used in terrorist attacks in the Middle East. They said they were Canadian citizens living in Montreal but were believed to be Lebanese. On May 17, 1988, the U.S. government reported that they were members of the Syrian Social National Party, a Syrian terrorist organization that assassinated Lebanese president-elect Bashir Gemayel in 1982. Younan was found guilty by a jury of several explosives violations and an immigration violation. He could face 35 years in prison.

Clyde Cleman Young: also known as Abdul Rahman. One of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of the bond because the judge had received testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured.

Murray Young: on August 13, 1987, Assistant U.S. Attorney Gregory O'Connell in Brooklyn said that he was responsible for the September 3, 1986, tear gas grenade attack by the Jewish Defense League of a performance by the Soviet Moiseyev Dance Company that injured 26 people and for the October 20, 1986, firebombing of the Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher concert hall in New York City, where the Moscow State Orchestra was to perform. He pleaded guilty to charges of racketeering and bombings aimed at Soviet citizens, including the Lincoln Center attack. He faced 20 years in prison and a $25,000 fine on several terrorist charges.

Philip Alvin Young: also known as Abdul Rahim. One of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of the bond because the judge had received testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured. Young had attended Federal City College and received a journalism degree from Goddard College.

Samuel L. Young: also known as Abdul Qawee. One of three Hanafi Muslims held on $50,000 bond for the March 9, 1977, takeover of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., in a coordinated takeover of three facilities that day. They were brothers. On March 21, they were jailed in lieu of the bond because the judge had received testimony that they would follow the orders of the leader of the triple attack, Khalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, and that two hostages in the Center had been injured.

Fawaz Younis: variants Yunis, Rida Yunus; alias Nazeeh. Leader of the six Brigades of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance hijackers who took over Royal Jordanian Airlines Flight 402, a B727 boarding passengers at Beirut International Airport, on June 11, 1985. The plane hopscotched through Europe and the Middle East. The hijackers escaped after setting off a bomb on the plane in Beirut. On September 13, 1987, the FBI arrested the Lebanese Shi'ite, who was believed to have been the spokesperson identified as Nazih. At the time of his arrest, Younis had been lured onto the *Skunk Kilo* yacht off the Cyprus coast by a friend, in hopes of buying drugs. He was taken to a U.S. Navy vessel that headed west for a rendezvous off Corsica with the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saratoga.* He was then flown to Andrews Air Force Base and held at Quantico Marine Base.

He pleaded not guilty on September 17, 1987, in a 10-minute hearing before U.S. Magistrate Jean F. Dwyer in Washington, D.C., to a five-count

indictment of conspiracy, destruction of an aircraft, and hostage taking, the latter count of which carried a life term. On October 7, 1987, he was arraigned in a federal court on charges of air piracy, placing a destructive device aboard an aircraft, committing violence aboard an aircraft, and aiding and abetting a hijacking. On March 14, 1989, the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., convicted him of air piracy and the taking of hostages. He was found not guilty on three counts of blowing up the aircraft and threatening or harming the passengers. On October 4, 1989, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison. On January 29, 1991, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the conviction. On March 29, 1993, the Jabal Lubnan Public Prosecution Office indicted him for hijacking the Jordanian plane and blowing it up. His attorney requested extradition.

On March 28, 2005, the United States deported him to Lebanon. He served almost 16 years in prison. He was released from federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia, in February 2005 and was deported to Lebanon for being an illegal immigrant.

Salah Saeed Mohammed bin Yousaf: alias of Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarak bin Attash.

Ramzi Ahmed Yousef: variant of Yusuf.

Siraj Yousif: Sudanese UN diplomat who left the United States in July 1995. He was suspected of involvement in the World Trade Center bombing on February 26, 1993, as well as involvement with the group that was arrested on June 24, 1993, for plotting to bomb several New York City landmarks, including the UN building, and for planning to assassinate Egyptian president Husni Mubarak during a visit to the United States.

Mohammed Yousry: translator, age 46, who was indicted with three others, including attorney Lynne Stewart, on April 9, 2002, by attorney general John Ashcroft for helping to pass unlawful messages between an Egyptian terrorist organization and blind sheik Abd-al-Rahman, who was serving a life sentence for plotting to blow up the World Trade Center and United Nations buildings in 1993. The foursome were also charged with providing "material support and resources" to the Egyptian Islamic Group. Yousry and fellow defendant Ahmed Abd-al Sattar were also accused of relaying a 2000 fatwa in which the blind sheik called on Muslims everywhere "to fight the Jews and kill them wherever they are."

On November 19, 2003, a federal grand jury indicted Stewart and Yousry for their roles in a conspiracy led by imprisoned Egyptian cleric Omar Abd-al-Rahman to kill and kidnap people overseas. The duo was accused of helping Abd-al-Rahman issue fatwas and other messages to Ahmed Abdel Sattar, a State Island postal worker, who then circulated the messages around the world. Sattar was indicted for conspiring with Rahman and others to kill and kidnap people abroad; he posted on the Internet the "Fatwah Mandating the Killing of Israelis Everywhere." Stewart and Yousry were freed on bond; Sattar remained in custody.

On July 22, 2003, U.S. District Judge John G. Koeltl dismissed similar charges against Stewart and Yousry. The new charges provided more details and cited a different legal statute.

On February 10, 2005, the jury found Yousry guilty of providing material support to terrorism.

Mohamed Hesham Youssef: while serving a sentence in Egypt on terrorism charges, Youssef was indicted in Florida on September 16, 2004, with Adham Amin Hassoun, for providing financial support and recruitment for al Qaeda and other terrorist groups fighting in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Somalia and for helping Jose Padilla (arrested in the 2002 "dirty bomb" case) to attend Afghan terrorist training camps. The U.S. District Court in Miami charged them each with two counts of providing material support to terrorists. The indictment said that between 1994 and 2001, Hassoun wrote more than two dozen checks totally $53,000 to support terrorists. Many were written to the Holy Land Foundation and Global Relief Foundation charities, which funneled money to terrorists.

David Yu: allegedly drove the getaway car for two bicyclists who on October 15, 1984, assassinated Henry Liu, a prominent Chinese American journalist who had authored several recent articles critical of the ruling Nationalist party in Taiwan, in his Daly City, California, garage. He was arrested in San Gabriel, California, shortly after the murder but was released because of insufficient evidence.

Constantino Yubra: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf: variant Yousef; aliases Abdul Basit, Naji Oweida Haddad, Abdul Basit Mahmood, Abdul Karim, Dr. Richard Smith, Dr. Paul Vijay, Adam Ali Qasim, Amaldo Forlani (he had 21 aliases). Kuwaiti-born planner of the February 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC) who plotted to set off bombs in a dozen U.S.-destined planes. He also planned to crash a hijacked plane into the McLean, Virginia, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. On March 31, 1993, federal prosecutors in Manhattan indicted him. He was believed to have escaped to Egypt. He had resided at the same Jersey City address once occupied by Mohammed A. Salameh, who had rented the truck used in the WTC bombing. In August 1993, the U.S. offered a $2 million reward for his arrest, and he was indicted for the WTC blast.

The Islamabad-based *Pakistan* paper claimed that he had planned to set off bombs at the Israeli Consulate in Bombay and the Israeli Embassy in New Delhi. It said he was involved in the bombings of the Israeli embassies in London and Buenos Aires and had contacts with the Afghan mujaheddin and Kashmiri nationalists. A Pakistani, Abdul Shakoor, implicated him in a bombing in Mashad, Iran, on June 20, 1994, in which 25 died and 70 were injured. Pakistani police said he intended to kill Prime Minister Bhutto on December 24, 1993, when she was in the Nursery Area in Karachi. Bhutto had earlier claimed that Yusuf tried to kill her in September 1993 when he drove a car with explosives toward the Bilawal House in Karachi. He accidentally detonated the bomb that he had intended to place under a manhole cover near her home in Karachi. He was treated for injuries to his hands and released.

Yusuf escaped from his Manila apartment on January 6, 1995, when fire broke out as he and associate Said Ahmed were mixing explosive chemicals in the kitchen sink as part of a plot to assassinate the pope.

Yusuf was arrested in the Sokawa rest house in Islamabad, Pakistan, on February 7, 1995, and was extradited to the United States the next day. He had been identified by Ishtiaque (variant Istiayaak) Parker, a South African Muslim who lived across from his rooming house. He pleaded not guilty to 11 felony charges in the WTC bombing. On April 1, 1995, Philippine authorities indicted him on charges of plotting to assassinate the pope and bombing the Philippine Airlines B747 in December. On April 13, 1995, U.S. prosecutors indicted him for the bombing of an airliner on December 11, 1994, that killed Japanese passenger Haruki Ikegami and injured 10 people and for planning to bomb other U.S. airliners in the Bojinka plot. The bombing charge carried the death penalty. He was believed to have boarded the plane in Manila, placed a bomb under a seat in a life-vest holder, and then deplaned at Cebu before it left for Tokyo.

On April 2, 1995, Pakistani authorities charged him with illegal possession of explosives.

Yusuf used numerous aliases. After a bomb exploded in his hands, he had been taken to the Civil Hospital under the name Khalid Ali and then had moved to Aga Khan Hospital under the name Adam Baluch.

In an interview with London's *al Hayat* on April 11, 1995, he said that his real name was Abdul Basit Balouchi and that he was born and raised in Kuwait. He had used the name Abdel Basit Abdel Karim when he obtained a Pakistani

passport in New York in 1992. He had used 20 other aliases as well. When he arrived at JFK International Airport on September 1, 1992, his airline ticket was for Azam Mohammed, and his picture ID card was for Kharram Kahn. He said his father was from Pakistan and his mother was Palestinian. His grandmother lived in Haifa, Israel. He claimed he had graduated from the Swansea Institute in the United Kingdom in 1989 with a degree in electrical engineering.

In a prison interview with London's *al-Majallah,* he claimed that he had used the aliases Ahmad Rashid, Ibrahim Kamal, 'Abd-al-Basit 'Abd-al-Karim, and Abd-al-Basit-al-Balushi. He had been reported as being Kuwaiti, Pakistani, Iraqi, and Palestinian. He claimed to speak Arabic, English, Urdu, and Baluchi.

On October 5, 1995, federal prosecutors in New York City charged that he possessed a letter threatening to kill Philippine president Fidel Ramos and poison the Philippine water supply. The letter demanded the release from a Philippine jail of his colleague, Abdal Hakim Murad, who had been arrested in January in a raid in Manila.

His release was demanded on November 13, 1995, by the group that set off a car bomb in a parking lot of a building belonging to the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, killing 5 American military trainers and wounding 60 others.

On February 23, 1996, he was indicted for the December 1, 1994, bombing of the Greenbelt Theater in Manila, Philippines, that injured several moviegoers.

On September 5, 1996, he was found guilty on all seven counts in the conspiracy to set off the airplane bombs. Defense attorneys said they would appeal.

He was sentenced to life in prison in 1997.

His release was demanded on March 20, 2000, by the Abu Sayyaf rebels who took more than 70 hostages, many of them children, from two Philippine schools.

On April 4, 2003, the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit upheld his convictions in the 1993 World Trade Center and the Boyinka plot.

Z

Salam Ibrahim El-Zaatari: Lebanese arrested on October 28, 2001, by Pittsburgh police as he was attempting to board a Northwest Airlines flight bound for Beirut by way of Detroit and Amsterdam. He was carrying a retractable knife. He said he was unaware that the 9/11 hijackers had carried similar box cutters, even though his luggage had several news clippings about the attacks.

Maher Zagha: Jordanian, age 34, who attended college in New York. He was one of five men connected to the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), a Saudi charity that operates out of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were indicted by federal authorities on February 26, 2003, in connection with two money-raising and distribution efforts. He was one of four Arab men living near Syracuse accused of conspiracy to evade U.S. sanctions against Iraq by raising $2.7 million for individuals in Baghdad through the Help the Needy charity (an IANA affiliate). The funds were placed in New York banks and then laundered through an account at the Jordan Islamic Bank in Amman before they were distributed to people in Baghdad. The four were charged with conspiracy and violation of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which makes it illegal to send money to Iraq. Two of the men could face 265 years in prison and fines of more than $14 million. The other two faced five years in prison and a $250,000 fine.

Jorge Enrique Zapporoli: American arrested on March 2, 1983, with four other Salvadorans when handguns and a shortwave radio were found in a car in which they were riding. The next day, he was cleared in El Salvador of all charges that he belonged to the Popular Liberation Front.

Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi: most common alias of Ahmad Fadil Nazzai al-Khalaylah, variant Ahmad Fadil al-Khalailah, alias Abu Ahmad, alias Abu Muhammad, alias Sakr Abu Suwayd.

Jordanian-born leader of al Qaeda in Iraq. Zarqawi was wanted for his role in a plot to bomb hotels in Amman and Europe in December 1999.

Two gunmen in the October 28, 2002, assassination of Laurence Foley, a USAID employee in Amman, said they were acting on the orders of the Jordanian al Qaeda lieutenant they had met in Afghanistan when the trio was training in camps. Al Zarqawi provided $10,000 for the attack, along with another $32,000 for additional attacks. On April 6, 2004, a Jordanian court sentenced him to death for the Foley murder.

Moroccan authorities said on June 2, 2003, that he was behind the five May 16, 2003, suicide bombings in Casablanca that killed 45 and wounded more than 100. He obtained $50,000 to $70,000 from al Qaeda for the attacks.

He was responsible for planning and participating in scores of bombings, assassinations, beheadings, and other terrorist attacks during the coalition occupation of Iraq in 2005–2006. The radical Sunni was believed to be al Qaeda's chemical weapons chief. On October 17, 2004, Jordan's military prosecutor indicted al-Zarqawi and 12 other Muslim militants in the plot broken up in March 2004 that Jordanian authorities said involved a chemical-weapons attack that could have killed 80,000.

On February 14, 2005, the Iraqi government named him one of its 29 Most Wanted Insurgents. He called for an "all out war" against Shi'ite Muslims in September 2005. On March 20, 2005, a Jordanian military court sentenced him to 15 years in prison for planning an attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad and other sites.

On February 15, 2006, a Jordanian court sentenced to death al-Zarqawi and eight other men for plotting chemical attacks against sites in Jordan in 2004. Zarqawi and three others remained at large.

He was killed by coalition forces in an air strike on June 7, 2006. U.S. Rewards for Justice had offered $25 million for his apprehension.

Dr. Ayman Muhammad Rabi al-Zawahiri: aliases Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz. Deputy to Osama bin Laden of al Qaeda. A physician and religious/ideological leader of al Qaeda who founded the Egyptian Gamaat. His military trial in absentia in Haekstep, Egypt, began on February 1, 1999. The military court sentenced him to death on April 18, 1999. He earlier had spent time in Egyptian jails for radical fundamentalist activities. He issued frequent audio and video to the Internet and al Jazeera following al-Zawahiri and bin Laden's fleeing Afghanistan after the September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States. He was born in Egypt on June 19, 1951. He was named as an unindicted co-conspirator on October 7, 1998, by a federal grand jury in New York for his role in the August 7, 1998, bombings of the U.S. embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. He has also been charged with the murder of Americans outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and an attack on a federal facility resulting in death. U.S. Rewards for Justice has offered $25 million for his apprehension.

'ali Zaydan: alias Haytham. Monzer al-Kassar's brother, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and an officer in the intelligence administration.

Mohammed Mohsen Yahya Zayed: one of two Yemenis arrested in Germany and extradited to the United States, where they were prosecuted in 2005 for conspiracy to send money from Brooklyn to Hamas and al Qaeda. His colleague, Sheik Mohammed Ali Hassan al-Moayad, claimed to have sent millions to the groups. Evidence included documents obtained in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Croatia; sources in the United Kingdom and Israel; and electronic surveillance of their hotel room in Germany where they had stayed in 2003. On March 10, 2005, Zayed was convicted of conspiring to funnel money to al Qaeda and Hamas. Zayed was convicted of attempting to provide material support to Hamas but was acquitted of attempting to aid al Qaeda. Defense attorneys said they would appeal. Zayed was represented by Jonathan Marks. On September 1, 2005, Zayed was sentenced to 45 years. As of 2007, he was being held in the Florence supermax prison in Colorado.

Shaykh Mubarak Salih Mashan al-Zayidi: chief of the Yemeni Jahm tribe that on November 25, 1993, kidnapped Haynes R. Mahoney, director of the U.S. Information Service in Yemen, from his jeep as he drove to a Sanaa hotel. Al-Zayidi was an ex-army officer and former leader of a pro-Iraqi political group.

Leon Zelwanski: man who sought additional restitution for the deaths of 250 relatives in World War II by firing four shots on August 18, 1970, at two attachés in the West German Consulate in New York City. He was arrested.

Ronald Zen: American "self-employed artist" living illegally in the United Kingdom who was arrested on June 1, 1981, when he tried to reenter the United Kingdom from France. He was held in connection with the May 6, 1981, receipt of a padded package with a hoax bomb that was sent

to Queen Elizabeth II while death threats were made against Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Nikola Zivovic: Freedom for the Serbia Fatherland (SEPO) terrorist found guilty on May 24, 1979, of bombing and conspiracy charges in the 1975 bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago. He was awaiting sentencing on June 20, 1979, when his release was demanded by the hijacker of American Airlines Flight 293.

Khalil Ziyad: arrested in Jordan on December 29, 1999. The FBI said he was a Florida-based procurement agent for Osama bin Laden, specializing in computers, satellite telephones, and covert surveillance equipment. Jordan did not publicly reveal the arrest and later released him. However, *Time* magazine reported that he was cooperating with the FBI and providing information about bin Laden's U.S. operations.

Zayn Abidin Muhammed Hussein Abu Zubaida: more commonly known as Abu Zubaydah.

Mohammed Farik bin Amin Zubair: Thai Malaysian Jemaah Islamiyah and al Qaeda member suspected of laundering al Qaeda funds through front companies, nonprofit organizations, and orphanages. He was one of four Jemaah Islamiyah terrorists—one Singaporean and three Thais—arrested on June 10, 2003, by Thai authorities, who announced that the suspects were planning attacks on five Western embassies, including those of the United States, Singapore, United Kingdom, and Australia, and Thai beach resorts popular with Western tourists, including Pattaya and Phuket. The Thais were arrested in Narathiwat Province near the Malaysian border.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees, including Zubair, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. During hearings on March 13 and 17, 2007, the U.S. military accused Zubair of transporting $50,000 used in the JW Marriott Hotel bombing in Jakarta.

Mohammed Abu Zubayda: variant of Abu Zubaydah.

Abu Zubaydah: variant Mohammed Abu Zubayda; aliases Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, variant Mohammed Hussein Zein-al-Abideen, variant Zayn Abidin Muhammed Hussein Abu Zubaida. Head of al Qaeda logistics and smuggling operations. He was linked to a host of al Qaeda terrorists, including Khalil Deek, with whom he had a $3,000 joint bank account. Jordanian officials told the press on February 29, 2000, that they believed he was a key member of a plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists. He was among 14 plotters who remained at large.

He was born in 1973 and went to Afghanistan as a teen, where he met bin Laden. The Gaza Strip resident was believed to be a member of bin Laden's inner circle. He fled to Afghanistan after directing the plot to attack Israelis, Americans, and other Christian tourists from Pakistan. He was believed to be in contact with the Algerians charged in a separate attempt to bomb targets in the United States. Some believed he was communications chief and coordinator of al Qaeda operations outside Afghanistan. He also served as a gatekeeper for bin Laden's training camps in Afghanistan.

On September 24, 2001, President Bush ordered his U.S. assets frozen.

He was arrested in Pakistan on March 27, 2002.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees, including Zubaydah, would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. On March 27, 2007, during his hearing before the military combatant status review tribunal at Guantánamo Bay, he denied membership in al Qaeda and said he differed with al Qaeda on its approach to jihad. The Pentagon charged that he was the administrative director of the Khaldan training camp in Afghanistan and

that he had forged documents and was the travel facilitator for al Qaeda. He had helped Abu Musab al-Zarqawi sneak into Iraq from Afghanistan in November 2001.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status that permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

Salem Omar Zubeidy: Libyan from either Denver or Ann Arbor who was charged as an accomplice of two Libyan intelligence officers arrested by the FBI on July 20, 1988, on charges of plotting to assassinate former National Security Council aide Marine Col. Oliver L. North. He was a former chair of the McLean, Virginia–based People's Committee for Libyan Students. U.S. Magistrate Leonie Brinkema set bond between $25,000 and $50,000. The group apparently was planning revenge against U.S. officials believed to have planned the April 1986 air raid against Libya in retaliation for Libyan involvement in several terrorist attacks. On July 28, 1988, a federal grand jury handed down a 40-count indictment, charging the group with conspiracy, money laundering, and violations of U.S. trade sanctions against Libya.

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Index

Abu Khubayb, 8
Abu Nidal Group. *See* Fatah-Revolutionary Council
Abu Sayyaf Group, 99, 117, 132, 266, 270
Action for National Liberation (ALN), 218
Afghan Hezb e Islami, 22
Afghan jihad, 10
AIL. *See* Algerian Islamic League
Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA), 58–59, 228, 271
Algerian Islamic Group, 82
Algerian Islamic League (AIL), 62, 82
Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, 63
Alkifah Refugee Center, 59
Al Mur Honey, 190
ALN. *See* Action for National Liberation
American Irish Republican Army, 81
American Muslim Council, 11
American Muslim Foundation, 11
American Revolutionary Party, 166
Ananda Marg, 192
Animal Liberation Front, 62, 101, 165, 203, 211, 237, 249, 270, 274
Ansar al-Islam (Followers of Islam), 20
April 6 Liberation Movement, 29
Arizona Patriots militia, 55
Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), 193, 277
Armed Front for National Liberation (FALN), 147, 278
Armed Islamic Group (GIA), 227
Armed Resistance Unit, 39, 42, 47, 65, 72, 235, 284
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, 52–53, 151
Army of Mohammed, 191
Aryan Nation, 101, 142
Aryan Republican Army, 45, 141, 159, 264, 270
AUC. *See* Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia
Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC), 71, 119, 146, 234

Babbar Khalsa, 230
Bamboo Gang, 52, 285. *See also* United Bamboo Gang
Al Barakaat, 3
Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), 22, 141, 201
Benevolence International Foundation, 22, 102, 206
Bet Nahrain, 135
Black Guerrilla Family, 232
Black Liberation Army, 46, 72
Black Panther Party, 10, 45, 47, 48, 78, 129, 130, 161, 214, 232
Black Revolutionary Assault Team, 211
Bolivian Socialist Falange, 56
Brigade of the Marches of Lebanese Resistance, 289

Cambodian Freedom Fighters, 135, 247
Care International, 175, 182, 185
Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, 105
Central Asia Muslim fighters, 255
Charitable Society for Social Welfare, 26
Chilean and Argentinian Revolutionary Left Movements (MIR), 140, 263
Christian Identity, 44, 101, 142
Church of Creator, 249
Cinchonero National Liberation Front, 194
Citizen Defense Committee, 112
Committee of Rural Dwellers of Marxist Popular League of February 28, 212
Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations, 147, 196, 214
Croatian National Liberation Forces and Fighters for Free Croatia, 48, 157, 212, 279

Days of Rage, 54, 64
Democratic Revolutionary Front, 114

Earth First!, 32, 53
Earth Liberation Front (ELF), 55, 56, 62, 83, 101, 120, 160, 165, 203, 211, 237, 249, 270, 273, 274, 283
Egyptian Anathema and Exile, 63
Egyptian Gama'at, 294
Egyptian Islamic Group, 248, 265, 290
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), 30, 32, 150
EIJ. *See* Egyptian Islamic Jihad
El Condor, 147, 148, 214
ELF. *See* Earth Liberation Front
ELN. *See* National Liberation Army
El Poder Cubano, 167, 231
ETA. *See* Basque Nation and Liberty; Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty

FALN. *See* Armed Forces of National Liberation; Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation
FAR. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces
Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), 20, 80
FARC. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia

al-Farooq, Qaeda, 268
Fatah-Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal Group), 8–9, 193, 241, 294
FLQ. *See* Front for Liberation of Quebec; Quebec Liberation Front
FMLN. *See* Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
Followers of Islam. *See* Ansar al-Islam
Fourth Reich Skin Heads, 76–77, 142, 187, 249, 279
Fred Hampton Unit of People's Forces, 7, 50, 89, 213
Freedom for Serbian Fatherland (SEPO), 125, 129, 249, 260, 265, 295
Front for Liberation of Quebec (FLQ), 147
Al-Fuqra, 214

GIA. *See* Algerian Armed Islamic Group; Armed Islamic Group
Global Islamic Media Front, 189
Global Relief Foundation, 103, 120, 121, 265

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), 3, 6, 11–12, 23, 30, 31, 35, 39, 40, 58, 67, 68, 73, 75, 95, 98, 102, 156, 166, 175, 180, 192, 242, 256, 262
Hamas Political Bureau, 155
Harakar ul-Mujahidin, 184
Haramain Islamic Foundation, 49, 250
al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, 111
Harkat ul-Mujaheddin, 240
Help the Needy, 280
Hizballah, 19, 23, 30, 51, 60, 74, 94, 97, 100, 108, 110, 124, 138, 171, 178, 240, 273. *See also* Lebanese Hizballah; Saudi Hizballah
HLF. *See* Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development
Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (HLF), 6, 30, 67, 103, 150, 165, 166, 198, 256

IANA. *See* Islamic Assembly of North America
IJ. *See* Islamic Jihad
IJO. *See* Islamic Jihad Organization
International Islamic Relief Organization, 132
IRA. *See* Irish Republican Army; Provisional Irish Republican Army
Iranian Liberation Army, 16
Irish National Liberation Army, 110, 194
Irish Republican Army (IRA), 85, 198. *See also* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Islamic Army of Aden, 156
Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA), 61, 110, 118, 280, 293
Islamic Association for Palestine, 58
Islamic Guerrilla Army, 106
Islamic Guerrillas in America, 50, 152, 226
Islamic Jihad (IJ), 31, 187
Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), 183
Islamic Resistance Movement. *See* Hamas
Israeli Kach movement, 194
Italian Red Brigades, 213

Jaish-e-Mohammed, 20, 108
Jaish-i-Muhammad, 240
JAM. *See* Jamaat al Muslimeen
Jamaat al Muslimeen (JAM), 30, 61, 124, 196
Jamiyyat UI Islam Is-Saheeh, 117, 210, 211, 246, 282
Japanese Red Army, 269
JDL. *See* Jewish Defense League
Jemaah Islamiyah, 295
Jewish Defense League (JDL), 15, 39, 41, 42, 48, 54, 66, 69, 76, 82, 85, 87, 91, 124–25, 126, 129, 138, 143, 149, 152, 153, 194, 212, 235, 236, 258, 278, 283, 288, 289
al-Jihad, 4. *See also* Afghan jihad; Egyptian Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Palestinian Islamic Jihad; Sudanese Jihad; Virginia jihad network
al-Jihad, Tanzim Qaedat, 272
Jihad training, 5
John Brown Anti-Klan Committee, 233
Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of Action for National Liberation, 218, 227
Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, 248

Khaldan training camp, 295–96
al-Kifah Refugee Center, 175
Kosovo Liberation Army, 105
Ku Klux Klan, 269

Lashkar-e-Taiba, 45, 105, 240, 252
Lashkar-i-Taiba, 1, 51
Lebanese Hizballah, 115, 132, 182, 184
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), 202, 266, 278
Liberty City Seven, 25, 34, 213
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, 38
Lords of Chaos teen militia, 41, 79
LTTE. *See* Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

Manson family, 80
Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPE), 278
Mawafaq Foundation, 217
May 19 Coalition of United States, 42, 54, 235
Michigan Militia, 162
MIR. *See* Chilean and Argentinian Revolutionary Left Movements
Montana Freemen, 54, 64, 141
Moro Islamic Liberation Front, 266
Moro National Liberation Front/Abu Sayyaf, 270
Movement of Colombia, 20, 153, 165, 205, 275
MRPE. *See* Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
MRTA. *See* Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement
Mujaheddin-e Khalq, 168
Muslim World League, 16, 73

National Alliance white supremacist group, 169, 278, 281
National Commission on Hispanic Affairs of Protestant Episcopal Church, 177
National Liberation Army (ELN), 147, 164, 201, 202, 233, 243
National Liberation Movement, 72
National Socialist German Workers' Party-Overseas Organization, 142
Nation of Islam, 71
Neo-Nazi National Alliance, 194, 213
North Central Gay Strike Force against Public and Police Oppression, 127

Omega-7, 22, 266
112 Volunteer Battalion of Militia at Large of Republic of Georgia, 159, 263, 264
Operation White Terror, 146

Order of the Covenant, Sword and Arm of Lord, 284
Organization for Defense of Palestinian Strugglers, 113
Organization of Oppressed on Earth, 94
Otpor, 114, 115, 263

Palestine Liberation Army, 5
Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), 75
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 9, 24, 83, 160
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), 10, 11, 21, 26, 31, 59, 97, 116, 188, 253
Pashtun Students Organization, 128
People's Command, 118
People's Committee for Libyan Students, 6, 36, 223, 250, 255, 296
People's Majority, 7, 20, 62, 131, 195
People's Mujahideen, 208
People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Mexico, 201
People's Vanguard, 88
PFLP. *See* Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine
PIJ. *See* Palestinian Islamic Jihad
PLF. *See* Palestine Liberation Front
PLO. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 76, 96, 114, 185, 254
Popular Liberation Front, 44, 117, 293
Popular Revolutionary Forces, 140
Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR), 214, 218, 227
Project 7 militia, 48, 53, 60, 177, 261
Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), 37, 44, 50, 63, 64, 74, 101, 109, 120, 136, 138, 144, 150, 153, 159, 160–61, 163, 164, 167, 174, 177, 185, 201, 210, 218, 219, 227, 254, 261, 262, 277
Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), 12, 37, 56, 72, 157, 165, 176–77, 208, 212, 232, 233, 234, 271, 272

al-Qaeda, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9–11, 13–19, 21–31, 33–36, 40–44, 52, 58, 59, 61, 66–71, 73, 74, 78, 81, 84, 86, 87, 90, 92, 94–96, 98–100, 102–5, 107–9, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 124, 126–27, 130, 131, 134, 135, 137, 139, 143–45, 148, 150, 151, 153, 162, 170, 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 184, 187–92, 198–200, 204–6, 208–10, 217–19, 221–24, 227, 231, 239, 240, 245, 248, 251–53, 255–58, 260, 262, 263–70, 275, 280–82, 290, 293–95; Shura Council, 30
al-Qaeda, Afghan, 221
al Qassam Brigades, Izzedine, 95
Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), 81, 83, 140, 177, 235, 236, 258, 277

Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos, 205
Realm of Chaos, 137
Red Brigades, 86. *See also* Italian Red Brigades
Red Guerrilla Resistance, 39, 42, 47, 48, 72, 233, 235, 284
Republic of New Africa, 42
Republic of Texas, 71
Ressam, 23
Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), 53
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), 44, 56, 65, 85, 120, 128–29, 208, 209, 272
Revolutionary Fighting Group, 39, 42, 48, 65, 72, 235, 284
Revolutionary United Front, 84

SAAR Foundation, 2, 168
al-Saiqui, 243
Salafiyya, 70, 137
Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit, 7, 89, 213
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), 277
Sandinista People's Army, 276
Saudi Hizballah, 182, 190
SEPO. *See* Freedom for Serbian Fatherland
South Boston Defense League, 50
Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), 145
Sudanese Jihad, 188
Sudanese People's Liberation Army, 82
Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), 5, 42, 98, 101, 135, 262, 288
Syrian Nationalist Social Party of Lebanon, 289
Syrian Social National Party, 122, 178

al-Takfir Wal Hijira, 69, 70, 137
Taliban, 8, 10, 14, 34, 35, 37, 40, 41, 44, 78, 103, 105, 113, 127, 143, 171, 198, 199, 200, 224, 248, 264, 270, 275
Terror against Terror, 143, 231
Thai Malaysian Jemaah Islamiyah, 295
True Knights of Ku Klux Klan, 269
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), 38
Tupamaros, 156
Twelfth of January Liberation Movement, 158, 165

United Bamboo Gang, 274
United Freedom Front, 57, 143, 152, 284
United Revolutionary Organizations, 148
United Revolutionary Soldiers of Council of Reciprocal Relief Alliance for Peace, Justice, and Freedom Everywhere, 138
United Self-Defense Forces of Columbia. *See* Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia

Viper Militia, 35, 36, 37, 78, 192, 203, 214, 247, 255, 280
Virginia jihad network, 1, 37, 51, 52, 95, 101, 133, 134, 220, 236, 252, 267, 270, 288
Virginia Mountaineer Militia, 55, 120, 143, 146, 155, 176, 213, 233
VPR. *See* Popular Revolutionary Vanguard

Wan Min Wan Mat, 113
Weathermen, 27
Weather Underground, 28, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 54, 59, 64, 72, 76, 85, 90, 98, 120, 121, 203, 231, 232, 234, 235, 252, 261, 282, 284
White Aryan Resistance, 142, 249
World United Formosans for Independence, 109

Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia, 71–72, 233, 291

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The Terrorist List

THE TERRORIST LIST

Volume 5

South America

Edward F. Mickolus and Susan L. Simmons

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Contents

INTRODUCTION ix

THE TERRORIST LIST 1

SELECTED READINGS 219

INDEX 223

Introduction

The following list includes the names of individuals who have appeared in my previous chronologies of international terrorism and individuals who have been named in open sources as somehow involved in terrorist attacks or organizations. The list is designed to serve as a directory of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators, and aliases in the regions of South America, including Central American and Mexico, from 1950 to 2008. It includes individuals with a nationality of a country in the regions, whose operations were generally considered to have been conducted in the regions, who were detained in the regions, who were wanted for trial in the regions, against whom an arrest warrant had been issued in the regions, and/or whose cases were tried on the soil of the regions. Aliases, nicknames, and *kunya,* when known, are included.

This list does not purport to be globally comprehensive—it is limited solely to international incidents or other incidents of sufficient import to be included in previous chronologies. Then again, inclusion does not mean the individual is a terrorist. Many of the individuals listed were later determined by a court to be innocent of any involvement in the incidents or organizations or there was not sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Others were prisoners who had their release demanded in hostage negotiations. Still others were involved in nonterrorist hijackings or nonpolitical criminal activities similar to attacks conducted for political motives and are included to give the flavor of the security environment that existed during this period. Some of those included acted in the prehistory of modern terrorism but served as models for those whose motivations in later years were more in line with terrorism as we now know it.

I have attempted to include major cases of domestic terrorism or cases that have been tried under national antiterrorism statutes. This should not be interpreted as indicating that I consider the individuals to be terrorists, nor does it indicate any position on the underlying motivations of the individuals named or the merits of their causes. In some cases, individuals so accused have gone on to become government leaders.

The list uses the same definitions as my earlier books. International terrorism is the use or threat of use of anxiety-inducing extranormal violence for political purposes by any individual or group, whether acting for or in opposition to established governmental authority, when such action is intended to influence the attitudes and behavior of a target group wider than the immediate victims and when—through the nationality or foreign ties of its perpetrators, its location, the nature of its institutional or human victims, or the mechanics of its resolution—its ramifications transcend national boundaries. I also included incidents that were initially treated by security authorities as terrorist or quasi-terrorist, such as

hijackings later determined to be the work of mentally unstable individuals or individuals seeking nontraditional modes of transportation but who did not have terrorist motives.

Due to the criminal nature of terrorism, its perpetrators often use aliases and "also known as" names to mask their identities and increase the propaganda value of their actions. I have attempted to link aliases to the perpetrators' principal names.

Names are listed alphabetically by surname but are shown with first name first to prevent confusion in reading Arabic names. Several transliteration systems are in use for Arabic names. I have tried to include the major variants, again keyed to the principal name. Arabic names are alphabetized without regard to name fragments such as *al-, bin,* and *Abd-al.* The last main element is used for alphabetization. For further thoughts on the difficulty of establishing consistency in transliterations, see my article on the topic.[1] Hispanic names are alphabetized according to the individual's patronymic.

Date and place of birth are included when reported, except for nonpolitical, nonterrorist hijackers. Such information is often available in the chronologies.

This list, although including tens of thousands of names, is not intended to be used as a terrorist watch list or supplant those used by law enforcement, homeland security, and other authorities around the world. The Justice Department's FBI Terrorist Screening Center's database, for example, had 754,960 records per the Government Accountability Office's May 2007 report and was adding 20,000 records each month. This list is not aimed at such exhaustive coverage. The intention behind this list is to give students of the discipline a starting point for understanding the phenomenon of terrorism, as well as to give the blognoscenti and members of the commentariat—who believe that merely "connecting the dots" is child's play—some appreciation for the amount of dots that exist and the difficulty experienced daily by those attempting to protect us from the depredations of terrorists.

A popular sound bite for books such as this is a top 10 list of the worst terrorists of all time. Criteria for devising such a list could include the most events masterminded over a career, the most deaths perpetrated, or involvement in a single dramatic event. In no particular order, individuals who should be considered in the hall-of-shame conversation are the following:

- Osama bin Laden, leader of al Qaeda
- Wadi Haddad, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—Special Operations
- Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos the Jackal
- Fusako Shigenobu, leader of the Japanese Red Army
- Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian Shining Path
- Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, architect of numerous al Qaeda attacks, including 9/11
- Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka
- Ramzi Ahmad Yusuf, mastermind of numerous attacks around the world
- Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber
- Theodore Kaczynski, alias the Unabomber
- Shoko Asahara, leader of Aum Shin Rikyo
- Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, leader of the Abu Nidal Group
- Muhammad Atta, leader of the 9/11 hijackers

- Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, leader of al Qaeda in Iraq
- FNU LNU (name unknown), mailer of anthrax envelopes

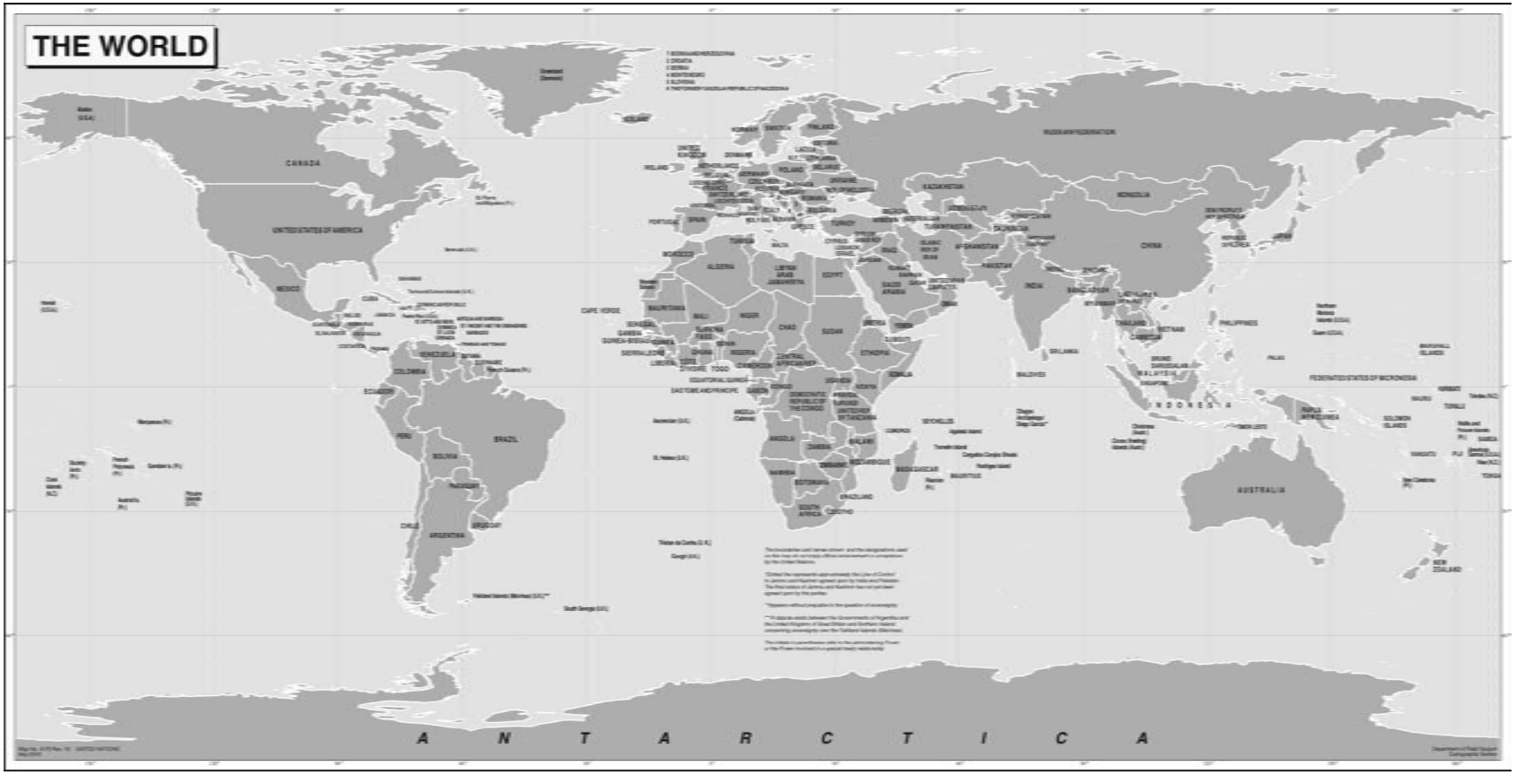
For more detailed information on the terrorist incidents themselves, please consult my chronologies of events and annotated bibliographies covering 1968 to the present and published by Greenwood Press and Iowa State University Press. Also helpful are the National Counterterrorism Center's annual *Counterterrorism: Terrorist Threat, Individuals, Groups, Methods, and Tactics,* published since the mid-1990s, with an interactive online version since 2007. *The Terrorist List: South America* is available as the Data on Terrorists (DOTS) database from Vinyard Software, Inc., 2305 Sandburg Street, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-1124 USA or vinyardsoftware@hotmail.com.

The fates of many terrorists go unreported by the media, but numerous perpetrators have been subject to the rule of law years, even decades, after their attacks. This list demonstrates that no matter how long it may take, terrorists can be tracked down and brought to justice by like-minded governments.

Edward Mickolus
President of Vinyard Software, Inc.

NOTE

1. Edward F. Mickolus, "Sidesteps towards an Error-Compensated Method of Computing the Probability of Accuracy in Orthographic Biography," *Journal of Irreproducible Results* 29, no. 2 (1984): 29.



The World. (No. 4170 Rev. 9. UN Cartographic Section.)

A

Ali Balesh Abadi: on March 8, 2003, Argentine judge Juan Jose Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including the former Iranian Embassy spokesperson in Argentina, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society community center that killed 85 people.

Ahmat Abass: alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports located the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Roberto Abauza Gutierrez: one of the six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who, on October 29, 1981, hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11. During the hijacking, he referred to himself as "number one." He had lived in Costa Rica as a political exile. He was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 due to incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica.

Gabriel Abay: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Hashem Abboud: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994, to have entered the country on August 27, 1994, to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain, via Hungary and Germany, then to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, then to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. He was born between 1959 and 1962, was dark skinned, bearded, and 1.72 meters tall.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abid: aliases Mu'tasim Qasim, Mu'tasim. Egyptian among three Abu Nidal members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks. The trio was trying to form links with Shining Path. Interpol said they had planned the three raids and also planned to attack the Jewish Synagogue of Peru, the Israeli Embassy in Lima, the U.S. Consulate, the Shalom Travel Agency, and national and international maritime transportation companies. Peruvian police planned to expel the trio in early August 1988 for breaking immigration laws.

Patrick Abraham: member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the FBI office in Miami. On December 13, 2007, U.S. District Judge Joan A. Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants. He was a Haitian who had been held by immigration officials for overstaying his visa. On April 16, 2008, following 13 days of deliberation by a Miami jury, Judge Lenard declared a second mistrial.

Jesus Abrisketa: Basque Nation and Liberty member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Mario Aburto Martinez: alias The Killer. Assassinated Luis Donaldo Colosio, presidential candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party as he was campaigning in Tijuana, Mexico, on March 23, 1994. He was a former member of the Federal Judicial Police. On October 31, 1994, the first district judge in Toluca sentenced him to 42 years for the murder. The Federal Attorney General's Office said it would appeal because it wanted 50 years. Defense lawyers said they would request eight years.

Ines Paola Acasigue: Bolivian arrested on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca Cola company, who was abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage.

Sebastian Acasigue: Bolivian arrested on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca Cola company, who was abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage

Antolin Acevedo: one of four Cubans from the Freedom Flotilla arrested by Tampa police on August 15, 1980, as they were attempting to board Eastern Airlines Flight 116 to Miami carrying bottles filled with flammable liquid. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

Aurelio Acevedo: one of four Cubans from the Freedom Flotilla arrested by Tampa police on August 15, 1980, as they were attempting to board Eastern Airlines Flight 116 to Miami carrying bottles filled with flammable liquid. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

Oscar I. Acevedo: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Acheme: alias of Antonio Perera Carvalho.

Ivan Acost: variant Acosta. One of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Miguel Acosta: pilot who diverted his Cubana plane to the United States on July 5, 1960.

Richard Golden Adams: on November 20, 1971, Adams told an Eastern Airlines flight attendant that he "might want to go to Cuba." He was arrested when a gun was found in his hand luggage.

Juan Adega-Fresneda: one of two Cuban refugees who claimed to be "tired of all the robbing and killing" in New York City and hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 470, a B727 flying from Atlanta, Georgia, to Charleston, South Carolina, on September 17, 1980, and diverted it to Havana. Cuban authorities arrested the duo and returned them to the United States the next day, the first time that Cuba had returned Cuban hijackers to the United States. (See Robert J. LaBadie with similar claim in 1970.) They were indicted on air piracy charges in October 1980. In January 1981, they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 40 years in jail.

Siamac Adjitchac: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Amparo Afanador Soto: alias La Negra. One of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Carlos A. Afraytes: hijacker of a Cruzeiro do Sol YS11 flying from Belem to Macapa, Brazil, on July 4, 1979. The flight was diverted to Cuba after refueling stops in French Guyana and Guyana.

Geronimo Agapito Martinez: Released on July 18, 1995, for lack of evidence in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Carmen Aguapara Benalillo: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Carlos Aguerero Echeverria: Costa Rican leader of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Aguerero died in Nicaragua circa 1977.

Jose Fernando Aguilar Rivera: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Miguel Rodolfo Aguilar Flores: resident of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, who died on April 16, 1989, when a Chinese-made bomb he was trying to throw from a passing motorcycle at the U.S. Embassy warehouse exploded.

Jose Hector Aguilera Zuazo: one of four armed members of the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement who, on January 16, 1984, scaled a wall of the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago and requested asylum. They were wanted in connection with the August 30, 1983, assassination of General Urzua and his two escorts. The two men and two women were armed with three submachine guns, five pistols, a bomb, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Mario Rolando Aguinado Carranza: secretary-general of the National Democratic Union of El Salvador whose release was demanded by 15 armed members of the January 28 Popular Leagues when they took over the Spanish Embassy in San

Salvador and seized 10 hostages on February 5, 1980. The government released most of the prisoners; one escaped.

Alejandro Aguirre Carlos: alias of Humberto Villa Macias.

Alejandro Aguirre Ceras: alias of Humberto Villa Macias.

Jose Antonio Aguirre Monzon: intermediary between the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) and the government in the February 27, 1970, kidnapping of foreign minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr. Aguirre was arrested on March 4. Two days later, five armed FAR members kidnapped U.S. labor attaché Sean M. Holly and demanded the release of Aguirre and three others. He was released on March 8 and flew with two other prisoners to Mexico City.

Miren Agutzane: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Spain protested his nonextradition on November 27, 1993.

Lohamad Ahmad: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panama–Costa Rica border with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. They reportedly were freed in August 1994.

Naqi Abu-Bakr Ahmad: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Farida Goolam Mohamed Ahmed: South African woman, age 48, detained on July 19, 2004, by police at McAllen Airport in Texas after she allegedly entered the country by walking or swimming across the Mexican border. Some of her associates and relatives were suspected of having Pakistani terrorist ties. She was carrying an altered South African passport that had no exit or entry stamps or other visa endorsements, and six pages had been torn out. She also had thousands of dollars in cash. She had taken plane trips around the world before walking into Texas. She was about to board a flight to JFK International Airport in New York via Houston. She appeared on a terrorist watch list. She told two border patrol agents that she left her U.S. entry visa in New York. She was taken into custody for illegal entry and possible deportation proceedings. Her plane tickets included an Emirates Airlines flight on July 8 from Johannesburg, South Africa, to London's Gatwick Airport via Dubai, United Arab Emirates. She had taken a British Airways flight on July 14 from London's Heathrow Airport to Mexico City.

At a hearing for Ahmed on July 27, FBI agent Gary Simmons said that she was carrying $7,300 in currency, including $6,000 in U.S. dollars, a South African Krugerrand gold coin worth $400, and some British pounds and Mexican pesos. She had a valid visa in 1996 and had visited a friend in McAllen before. The government had 30 days to present the case to a grand jury.

On August 19, 2004, a federal grand jury indicted her for illegal entry into the United States, altering a passport, and lying to a federal officer. She was arraigned on August 20, when she pleaded not guilty to charges that carried a sentence of more than 15 years in prison. On September 27, she pleaded guilty to illegally entering the United States, using an altered passport, and making a false statement to a federal agent. She faced a 10-year sentence.

Franklin Aisalla: Ecuadoran member of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) who was killed in a Colombian military missile attack on a FARC camp in Ecuador that killed 25 rebels.

Mohamed Jalal Akbar: alias of Gerald Leland Merity.

Carlos Alarcon Herrerra: one of four Chilean Socialists, three of them brothers, who, on July 5, 1977, hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight. They diverted it to Lima, Peru. They demanded the release of two Chilean socialists from a Santiago military jail. After five hours of negotiations, they settled for asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. They had requested clearance to fly to Venezuela and then on to Paris. On July 9, 1977, they were granted asylum in Cuba.

Patricio Alarcon Herrerra: one of four Chilean Socialists, three of them brothers, who, on July 5, 1977, hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight. They diverted it to Lima, Peru. They demanded the release of two Chilean socialists from a Santiago military jail. After five hours of negotiations, they settled for asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. They had requested clearance to fly to Venezuela and then on to Paris. On July 9, 1977, they were granted asylum in Cuba.

Patricio Alarcon Rojas: student member, age 23, of the Maoist Leftist Revolutionary Movement of Chile who hijacked a LAN B727 flying from Santiago, Chile, to Asuncion, Paraguay, and diverted it to Cuba on December 19, 1969. Believed to be the same person as Patricio Alarcon Herrera.

Willibaldo Alarcon Herrerra: one of four Chilean Socialists, three of them brothers, who, on July 5, 1977, hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight. They diverted it to Lima, Peru. They demanded the release of two Chilean socialists from a Santiago military jail. After five hours of negotiations, they settled for asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. They had requested clearance to fly to Venezuela and then on to Paris. On July 9, 1977, they were granted asylum in Cuba.

Mohammed Hassan Alayan: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. He was also suspected of the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society facility in Buenos Aires. He was arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River. Extradition was approved on July 14, 1995.

Fermin Jorado Albornoz: one of the variants of Jurado Albornoz.

Germin Albornoz: one of the variants of Jurado Albornoz.

Jurado Albornoz: would-be hijacker of an Aerolineas Argentina B737 flying from Salta to Buenos Aires on July 28, 1970. He wanted to go to Cuba. After two refueling stops, an Andean snowstorm forced the plane back to Cordoba. After a 14-hour wait, he surrendered.

Lorenzo Hermin Jurado Albornoz: one of the variants of Jurado Albornoz.

Miguel Angel Aldana Barrena: Basque Nation and Liberty member who was in Venezuela after being deported. His wife, Ana Maria Petralanda, was arrested in the French Basque country on May 4, 1992.

Damia Alegria: former Farabundo Marti National Liberation commander who said on December 19, 1992, that reports that the group was selling weapons to the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unit were part of a government disinformation campaign.

Florencio Nina Alex: student and suspected Peruvian terrorist who died in a clash with Chilean police on October 11, 1986.

Alvaro Alfaro Orellan: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Angel Alfonso: one of four Cuban exiles arrested on October 27, 1997, when U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico. The exiles were apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero–American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted seven Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995, the seven and others began plotting to kill Castro. They obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hill-point stakeout that overlooked the airport. He noted its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. The U.S. District Court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, age 59, Angel Hernandez Rojo, age 62, Francisco Secundino Cordova, age 51, Jose Rodriguez Sosa, age 59, and Jose Antonio Llama, age 67. Charges against another defendant were dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Daniel Alfaro Bassano: one of three Chilean members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested by Argentine border police on May 24, 1991, in El Breal Township. Two of the members were among the inmates that had escaped from the Santiago prison in Chile and had been tried for smuggling weapons into the country through Carrizal and for involvement in several terrorist attacks. They told the arresting officers that they were coming from Petorca, Chile, and traveling to the interior along the Los Patos River. On May 30, they were handed over to Chilean Carabineros in Paso Las Cuevas, Punta de Vaca.

Ahmad Omar Abu Ali: the United States asked the Saudis to arrest him in the May 12, 2003, triple truck bombing of a Riyadh residential facility that killed 34 and injured 190. His family's residence in Falls Church, Virginia, was searched by the FBI. He was represented by attorney Ashraf Nubani, who also represented some of the defendants in the June 25, 2003, arrests in northern Virginia against Lashkar-i-Taiba.

On January 28–29, 2005, the U.S. Department of State asked the Saudi government to either indict or return Ali, age 23, to the United States. Ali had been held without charges in Saudi Arabia since June 16, 2003, in connection with the Riyadh bombings. He was studying at the Uni-

versity of Medina when he was picked up with 19 other men suspected of involvement with the bombers of three Western residential compounds that killed 23 people. They were believed to be a jihadist cell in training, led by Ali Abd Rahman Faqasi Ghamdi, who turned himself in to Saudi authorities shortly after the arrests.

Prosecutors indicted Abu Ali on a terrorism warrant on February 22, 2005, calling him a menace to society and requesting no bail. He was represented by attorneys Ashraf Nubani and Edward B. MacMahon Jr. Ali was charged with six counts—including conspiracy to provide material support to al Qaeda, providing material support to al Qaeda, conspiracy to provide support to terrorists, providing material support to terrorists, and contributing service to al Qaeda—and faced a maximum of 80 years in prison. The indictment was returned by a federal grand jury on February 3. He claimed he was tortured in Saudi Arabia.

After his return to the United States, on February 23, 2005, the Justice Department announced that a suspected al Qaeda member had talked with Ali in 2002 or 2003 about assassinating President Bush either via shooting him or setting off a car bomb. The al Qaeda member was killed by Saudi authorities in a shootout in September 2003 in a gun battle with terrorists involved in the May bombings. Ali's contacts were linked to a northern Virginia group that held paramilitary training in support of radical Islamist causes.

Ali graduated as the valedictorian from the Islamic Saudi Academy, a school in northern Virginia, in 1999.

On March 1, 2005, Ali appeared in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, facing the burden of proof that he was no danger or flight risk, according to a provision of the 2004 Intelligence Reform Act. He was represented by attorneys Ashraf Nubani and John K. Zwerling. FBI counterterrorism agent Barry Cole told the judge that Ali and other al Qaeda cell members in Saudi Arabia planned to hijack planes overseas and crash them into East Coast targets, kill members of Congress, blow up ships in U.S. ports and aircraft at U.S. military bases, and free terrorists at Guantánamo Bay. Federal magistrate judge Liam O'Grady ruled Ali a flight risk and danger to the public, and ordered Ali to stay in jail pending trial. On March 15, his trial was scheduled for August 22. He had pleaded innocent the previous day. Federal judge Gerald Bruce Lee said that the classified information and foreign witnesses expected to be needed in the trial justified setting a trial date after the May deadline of the speedy trial law.

On September 8, 2005, Ali's indictment was expanded by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia, with nine charges including planning to kill President Bush by using multiple snipers or to blow him up via suicide bombers, hijacking planes, and bringing al Qaeda members into the United States through Mexico. He now faced life in prison.

On November 22, 2005, after deliberating for three days, a federal grand jury in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria convicted Ali of all nine counts, including conspiracy to assassinate the president, conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, and providing material support to al Qaeda activities, including kidnapping members of Congress. He faced 20 years to life upon sentencing, which was scheduled for February 17, 2006. Defense attorney Khurrum Wahid said he would appeal. On March 29, 2006, Ali was sentenced to 30 years in prison with 30 more years of supervised release.

On June 6, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld his conviction and said that U.S. district judge Gerald Bruce Lee had miscalculated his sentence, sending Ali back to the lower court for resentencing. The prosecution had argued that the 30-year sentence was too lenient.

Andres Almarales Manga: one of three leaders of the 50 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who, on November 6, 1985, stormed the Palace of Justice in downtown

Bogota, Colombia, and killed 10 Supreme Court justices. He was a founder of M-19. He died in a government rescue attempt.

Lucia de Fatima Almeida Santos: medical doctor who, on December 15, 1995, fired small lead shots at the U.S. Consulate General on Padre Joao Manuel Street in São Paulo, Brazil, breaking windows. She lived in Cajamar, São Paulo, and worked in the cabinetmakers union. She said she was against the U.S. government. The Amazon Region Surveillance System was "the straw that broke the camel's back."

Patricio Almeida Torres: one of two Ecuadorans arrested on October 10, 1992, after holding up a supermarket in Pasto, Colombia, and taking 21 hostages before surrendering after eight hours. They worked with members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. He was born in Quito and was a member of the Free Homeland Montoneras Movement. He was wanted for placing propaganda bombs and the May 1986 kidnapping of Enrique Cheverria Gavilanes, who was the Executive Branch representative at the Constitutional Guarantees Court. Police arrested him for that attack and released him in 1987.

Juan Carlos Almiron: released on July 18, 1995, for lack of evidence in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Alonso: spokesperson for the Colombian National Liberation Army hijackers of Avianca Flight 9463 on April 12, 1999.

Andres Ernesto Alsina Bea: Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member arrested in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by ERP's Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. Alsina Bea, a *La Opinion* journalist, claimed in a May 12 press conference that he had been tortured in Buenos Aires jails; specifically, he was kicked severely, and electric shock was applied to his genitals and mouth.

Segundo Nemesio Alva Marin: Peruvian convicted on January 7, 1994, in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. He was sentenced by a military court to life in prison and fined $50 million. On March 21, 1994, the Special Military Court of the Peruvian Air Force, serving as an appellate court, confirmed the life sentence on charges of high treason. He was involved in the kidnapping of Peruvian entrepreneur Raul Hiraoka Torres and other crimes.

Julio Cesar Alvarado Rivera: member of the Panamanian 20 December Movement (M-20) and one of the suspects in the June 10, 1992, shooting in Panama of U.S. Southern Command Corporal Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. He was a Democratic Revolutionary Party community representative who was charged with embezzlement. On October 28, 1995, the prosecutor dismissed all charges against him.

Pedro D. Alvarado Rivera: engineering student and member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador who confessed, on September 1, 1983, to Salvadoran Treasury Police that he was responsible for the May 25, 1983, assassination of Navy Lt. Cdr. Albert A.

Schaufelberger, the deputy commander of U.S. military advisors in El Salvador. The U.S. government said his confession was forced, and he was innocent.

Jorge Jaime Alvarardo: Colombian member of the Colombian narcoguerrilla group Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board who was killed in a clash with Venezuelan authorities on June 11, 1988, in northern Tachira State at the San Felipe farm, Boca de Grita, Garcia Evia municipality, while planning to kidnap a Venezuelan cattle rancher. He was part of a group that had recently held up two buses south of Lake Maracaibo.

Jesus Adolfo Alvarez: arrested by Colombian police for allegedly planning the kidnapping and murder of Fidel Lillo Shifihnno, an Italian executive of General American Pipe on June 2, 1988, and Jacobo Gambini, president of the Latin American division of General American Pipe, on June 3, 1988.

Julian Alvarez: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Nelson Alvarez Lopez: one of two would-be hijackers of a Cubana IL14 flying from Havana to Cienfuegos, Cuba, on July 11, 1971. The duo threatened the pilot with guns and grenades but was overpowered by the crew. A grenade exploded, killing a passenger and wounding three others. The hijackers, who did not specify a destination, were handed over to authorities in Havana.

Pedro Pablo Alvarez-DeQuesada: hijacker of Eastern Airlines 950, a DC8 flying from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami, Florida, on February 10, 1969, that was diverted to Cuba. He was indicted on September 24, 1970, by a federal grand jury in the district of Puerto Rico.

Raul Eduardo Alvarez: arrested in Costa Rica on September 27, 1992, for narcotics trafficking and money laundering. His release was demanded on April 26, 1993, by five gunmen who took hostage 19 of 22 Supreme Court justices in San Jose.

Santiago Alvarez: charged on January 11, 2007, after he refused to testify before the grand jury in the terrorism case of Luis Posada Carriles in Venezuela.

Aderval Alves Coqueiro: his release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation (ALN) and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers where they were granted political asylum. Alves was killed by Brazilian police on February 6, 1971, while resisting arrest. He had secretly returned to Brazil.

Jose Alzate Cardona: one of two Colombian subversives arrested on April 16, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Police (DIRCOTE) following an armed attack on the police post at Uchiza in which 10 policemen were killed.

Emanuel Amador: Nicaraguan who was one of 120 guerrillas killed in El Salvador in December 1982 during a two-week period.

Luz Amparo Tamayo: pregnant Colombian guerrilla who joined her husband, Carlos Jimenez Millan, in seeking asylum in the Austrian Embassy in Bogota on August 19, 1986. They left 10 hours later, when they discovered that the embassy did not have the power to grant them asylum in Austria.

Commandante Ana: Shining Path member sentenced to 25 years in prison in Peru on August 10, 1998.

Commander Ana Mari: alias of Melinda Anaya Montes.

J. Anaya: would-be hijacker of an Avianca DC4 flying from Monteria to Medellin, Colombia, on June 21, 1971. He wanted to go to Cuba but was overpowered and disarmed by the crew.

Jesus R. Anaya Roseque: Ecuadoran hijacker of a Peruvian ASPA CV990 flying from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Miami on January 12, 1969, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. Anaya had a Mexican passport. He was returned to Mexico, where he was sentenced to 25 years. On May 6, 1973, he was released and flew to Cuba with 29 other prisoners that Mexico released to secure the release of kidnapped U.S. consul general Terrence Leonhardy.

Melinda Anaya Montes: alias Commander Ana Maria. Anaya was assassinated on April 6, 1983, by members of her Salvadoran rebel group, People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces.

Jose Luis Andrade Maciel: São Paulo dentist arrested on October 14, 1968, by Brazilian police on suspicion of planning the October 12, 1968, machine-gun attack on U.S. Army Capt. Charles R. Chandler in Brazil by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard on October 12, 1968.

Miguel Angel: alias of Jose Rigoberto Valdivia Mora.

Otavio Angelo: Brazilian mechanic arrested on December 20, 1969, in what the local government called a raid on a terrorist arms factory. He was one of five political prisoners whose release was demanded by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard kidnappers of Japanese consul general Nobuo Okuchi in São Paulo on March 11, 1970. He was freed and flew with other released prisoners to Cuba on March 27.

Angelica: armed woman who on September 27, 2007, hijacked a small plane in Puerto Principe, Colombia, and diverted it to Villavicencio, Colombia, to defect from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and start a normal life.

Commander Anibal: alias of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Lanz.

Maximo Anosa: operations planner of the Peruvian Shining Path who was arrested on April 24, 1998.

Bert Ankier Ansen: Swiss citizen arrested as an accomplice by Honduran police in the bombing on March 9, 1985, at Le Volcanic Discotheque on Morazan Boulevard in downtown Tegucigalpa.

Jose Luis Ansola Larranaga: alias Peio el Viejo. Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) military leader arrested by French police in a gunfight in St. Jean de Luz on November 9, 1982. A Madrid newspaper had reported that ETA planned to assassinate the pope during his visit to Spain. He was expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba. On May 4, 1992, he was arrested by police in Brest, Brittany, France.

Comrade Ante: alias of Antedoro Quispe Camayo.

German Antelo: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Raymond L. Anthony, Sr.: hijacker of Eastern Airlines 173, a B727 on the Baltimore–Tampa–Miami run on June 28, 1969, that was diverted to Cuba. The unemployed Baltimore auto salesman had a history of drinking. He was indicted by a Baltimore grand jury on August 5, 1969. He returned to the United States via Canada with

several other hijackers on November 1, 1969. On October 6, 1970, he was sentenced to 155 years for interference with a flight crew member. He was released on April 23, 1973.

Antonio: alias of Carlos Alberto Marroquin.

Commander Aparicio: alias of Severiano Fuentes.

Alfonso Aparicio: Spanish photographer arrested by Honduran police as an accomplice in the bombing on March 9, 1985, at Le Volcanic Discotheque on Morazan Boulevard in downtown Tegucigalpa.

Nigma Aparicio Ortega: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Mario Apaza: one of three members of the Tapaj Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) of Bolivia turned over to the court system on August 21, 1992, for planning to attack the Spain and U.S. embassies in La Paz on October 12 and for planning to conduct five other attacks against Bolivian politicians. He was a bodyguard for EGTK leader Felipe Quispe Huanca. They planned to set off a dynamite charge on Columbus Day outside the Spanish Embassy, then later attack the home of the U.S. ambassador, attack two high tension towers and a telephone plant, and attack the homes of five political leaders of the Bolivian government.

Cristina Apazo: narcoterrorist arrested on July 12, 1985, by Arequipa, Peru, police who raided a cocaine processing facility and seized dynamite and subversive literature. The gang was believed to have ties to the Maoist Shining Path.

Jose Apolinar Sanchez: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper arrested on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Pompilio Aragon Zamora: alias Pomponio. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Roberto Americo Aragon Aragon: alias of Angel Alberto Salguera Nunez.

Maria Asuncion Arana Altuna: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Raoul Arana Irias: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front members who hijacked a Lancia BAC111 flying from San Salvador, El Salvador, to Managua, Nicaragua, to Miami, Florida, on December 12, 1971. The trio took over the plane out of Managua and demanded to go to Cuba. Upon landing at San Jose, Costa Rica, for refueling, over 200 civil guards stormed the plane. One hijacker was fatally shot; a passenger and another hijacker were wounded. Several passengers were injured when they jumped from the plane as it burst into flames. The two captured hijackers were returned to Nicaragua but escaped custody during the Nicaraguan earthquake of December 23, 1972. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Amaya Araquistain Unamuno: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. An Uruguayan lower court denied his extradition. The decision was appealed before a higher court. The Appeals Court upheld the denial on March 16, 1994, and released him, although he was still charged with use of false documents.

Silvia de Araujo Magalhaes: her release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers where they were granted political asylum. The member of the Brazilian Revolutionary Movement of the 8th claimed in late June 1970 from Algiers that she was involved in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil.

Marin Arango: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commander whose e-mail appeared in a computer file that was seized by Colombian authorities on March 1, 2008. On January 20, 2007, he wrote of how Venezuelan generals Carvajal and Alcala provided 85-mm antitank rockets, which some observers identified as grenade launchers.

Luis Arce Borja: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad who were sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993. They were fined up to 1 billion soles.

Oscar Arce Tapia: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco authorities in Chile for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina. They were also arrested in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack on the Chilean presidential motorcade by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen armed with grenades and automatic weapons. The gunmen killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts in the motorcade as it was traveling to Santiago, Chile.

Alejandro Arcila: Colombian People's Liberation Army member killed in Bogota on November 20, 1985, by gunmen on a motorcycle.

Miguel Angel Ardana: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members who took refuge at the Apostolic Nunciature in Panama on December 20, 1989. On February 19, 1990, the Venezuelan government announced that they had been granted asylum in Venezuela as of February 10, 1990. The four were living in San Cristobal, the capitol of Tachira State, Venezuela, located 800 kilometers south of Caracas and 40 kilometers from the Colombian border. The government prohibited them from participating in any political activity. Asylum was granted under Article 116 of the Venezuelan Constitution. The four ETA members had been living in Panama for several years as a result of an agreement between the Spanish and Panamanian governments. They took refuge in the Nunciature a few hours after the U.S. military raid into Panama.

Gerardo Ardilla Serrano: leader of a April 19 Movement guerilla column reported on October 10, 1985, by *El Tiempo* as traveling from Colombia into Venezuela.

Hernan Arenas Bejas: arrested by police in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack on the Chilean presidential motorcade by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen armed with grenades and automatic weapons. The gunmen killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts in the motorcade as it was traveling to Santiago, Chile. His brother, Mauricio Favio Arenas Bejas, was arrested in connection with the same attack on February 19, 1987.

Jacobo Arenas: ideological leader of the Colombian Rebel Armed Forces in May 1988.

Mauricio Favio Arenas Bejas: arrested on February 19, 1987, in a shootout in Santiago, Chile, with National Intelligence Center agents. He was wanted in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack on the Chilean presidential motorcade by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen armed with grenades and automatic weapons.

The gunmen killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts in the motorcade as it was traveling to Santiago, Chile. He was charged with killing the bodyguards by firing a light antiarmor weapon rocket at their car. His brother, Hernan Arenas Bejas, was arrested in connection with the same attack a few days earlier.

Eugenio Areu-Del Campo: one of four Cubans from the Freedom Flotilla arrested by Tampa police on August 15, 1980, as they were attempting to board Eastern Airlines Flight 116 to Miami, Florida, carrying bottles filled with flammable liquid. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

German Arevalo Hernandez: alias Porfirio. One of two former Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front members who claimed responsibility for shooting down a U.S. UF1 Huey military transport helicopter carrying U.S. military advisors (and perhaps a missile) on January 2, 1991. The helicopter was brought down near the village of Lolotique, El Salvador. The advisors were subsequently murdered on the ground in El Salvador. (Three American crewmen may also have been killed in the shootdown.) Arevalo was believed to have been the triggerman.

On July 30, 1991, the FBI office in Miami issued an arrest warrant charging Arevalo with two counts of first degree murder of an American outside the United States and two counts of using a machine gun in a violent crime. He faced a life sentence. The duo voluntarily surrendered on March 17, 1992. Their defense lawyer requested that they be included in the amnesty decree promulgated by the government with the end of the guerrilla war. They faced 30 years if found guilty in El Salvador. Extradition to the United States was denied. On May 24, 1993, Arevalo was freed by judicial authorities after passage of a general amnesty law.

Maria Argota Hernandez: member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL) who was arrested for her involvement in FPL's April 6, 1983, assassination of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, the group's leader. The assassination took place in Nicaragua. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in FPL possession.

Patrick Joseph Arguello: alias Enrico Rene Diaz. Member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front who was to meet up with three Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijackers. They planned to hijack El Al 291 en route from Tel Aviv to New York with a stopover in Amsterdam on September 7, 1970, as part of the multiple hijackings of that week. Two of the hijackers were denied boarding and hijacked another plane, leaving Arguello and his partner, Leila Khaled, to their own devices in taking over the plane. As Prof. Enrico Rene Diaz, Arguello used a grenade and a pistol to take over the plane, but a steward seized his gun arm and shot him in the chest. Arguello threw his grenade, but the fuse was improperly set. Arguello and Khaled were overpowered by Israeli security men and passengers. After the plane landed in London, Arguello died under an oxygen mask in an ambulance.

Information about Arguello's past conflicts. Some say he was born in San Francisco on March 30, 1943, and lived in Nicaragua as a child. Others say his father was a Nicaraguan physician who married an Irish American woman and settled in Los Angeles. In 1966, he graduated from University of California, Los Angeles. Two years later, he traveled through Mexico to the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua for an MA in sociology, where he might have been recruited by PFLP. Some reports said he was studying in Chile on a Fulbright scholarship.

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) terrorists who attacked Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, named themselves the Squad of the Martyr Patrick Arguello.

Carlos Argueta: leader of 50 members of the Popular League of February 28 (LP-28) who took

over the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador on January 11, 1980, taking several hostages. They demanded the release of 15 political prisoners.

Argueta also joined 15 armed LP-28 members later that year on February 5, 1980, when they took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador and seized 10 hostages. They demanded the release of four of their members plus several members of the United Popular Action Front and the secretary-general of the National Democratic Union.

Eleodoro Argueyo Fonseca: one of a group of kidnappers who kidnapped Juan Nicolas Escobar Soto, manager of the Texas Petroleum Company, in Bogota, Colombia, on May 29, 1978. Escobar's body was found on January 3, 1979, when Colombian troops raided a terrorist hideout. Colombian troops shot to death four terrorists, although some sources said that two guerrillas committed suicide in the shootout with authorities and a third kidnapper may have been shot by his comrades while taking refuge in the tunnel leading from their safe house. Argueyo was among the dead terrorists.

Alvenis Arias Isquierdo: Cuban, age 24, who was one of six attackers who hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana on March 19, 2003, and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key West International Airport at 8:06 P.M., and the hijackers surrendered. The six were arraigned on air piracy charges and faced 20 years to life in prison if convicted. The 25 passengers and 6 crew members were held at an immigration detention center near Miami. Three days later, 16 passengers returned to Cuba; the others opted to stay in the United States. Cuba demanded the return of the plane, its crew, and all of the passengers, saying it was an "act of terrorism." Cuba later said U.S. prosecution would be acceptable. Reports were unclear as to the nationality of the passengers. One report said no passengers were Cuban and that one was Italian.

On August 7, 2003, U.S. magistrate Judge John O'Sullivan said confessions by Neudis Infantes Hernandez and Yainer Olivares Samon should not be used at trial because the FBI did not give them their Miranda warnings immediately. Edited summaries of the confessions of their four colleagues could be used in the September trial. Prosecutors were given 10 days to respond to his ruling.

On December 11, 2003, the six Cuban defendants were convicted after jurors were not persuaded that the hijacking was a "freedom flight" undertaken with the crew's cooperation. Conviction entailed a mandatory 20 years in prison, with a possible life sentence. On April 21, 2004, four hijackers were sentenced to 20 years in prison; the leader and his brother received 24 years.

Gustavo Arias Londono: number two leader of the April 19 Movement of Colombia killed on July 24, 1986, during an attack on the police garrison in Caldas, Colombia.

Jacinto Arias Cruz: on December 22, 1997, one hundred gunmen wearing blue uniforms gunned down Acteal, Mexico, villagers using .22 caliber rifles and AK-47s in a nine-hour slaughter that began after a 9:00 A.M. church service. The victims included 14 children, 1 infant, 9 men, and 21 women; 4 were pregnant. Some were hacked to death. Most of the victims were members of the peasant group Las Abejas (The Bees), who support the goals—but not the violence—of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). EZLN rebelled in January 1994 to demand rights for Chiapas State's impoverished Tzotzil Indians. The state police visited the town once, perhaps twice, during the incident, but apparently did nothing to stop it, saying that they heard no gunshots. On December 27, authorities charged

Jacinto Arias Cruz, the mayor of Acteal, with providing the weapons used to kill the 45 people in his Mayan village. He and 23 supporters from nearby villages were charged with homicide, causing injuries, and illegal association. They were imprisoned in Tuxtla Gutierrez, the Chiapas state capital. Many were members of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

Juan Jose Aristizabal Kortajarena: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member deported by Panama to France in 1984. His wife, Jone Idigoras Santana, was one of five ETA members arrested in Biarritz, France, on March 18, 1991.

Jail el-Arja: France claimed that Jail el-Arja, age 39, was in charge of South American activities for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and was one of the PFLP hijackers of Air France 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976. The hijackers diverted the flight to Entebbe, Uganda.

Antonio Arias: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Juan Jose Aritizaga: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty members who took refuge at the Apostolic Nunciature in Panama on December 20, 1989. On February 19, 1990, the Venezuelan government announced that they had been granted asylum in Venezuela as of February 10, 1990. The four were living in San Cristobal, the capitol of Tachira State, Venezuela, located 800 kilometers south of Caracas and 40 kilometers from the Colombian border. The government prohibited them from participating in any political activity. Asylum was granted under Article 116 of the Venezuelan Constitution. The four ETA members had been living in Panama for several years as a result of an agreement between the Spanish and Panamanian governments. They took refuge in the Nunciature a few hours after the U.S. military raid into Panama.

Pier Giorgio Armanni: one of several Italian fugitives, some of whom belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs, whose extradition was requested of Paraguay on July 5, 1986, by the Italian Justice Ministry.

Raul Armendariz Guadarama: one of two hijackers of an Aeromexico DC9 on May 16, 1978, that they diverted to Mexico City. The duo had been fired in a labor dispute on the Chihuahua Pacific Railroad in the north and had sought publicity and justice.

Jesus Armenteros: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked National Airlines Flight 28, a DC8 traveling between Tampa and Miami, Florida, on March 12, 1968, that was diverted to Cuba. The trio was indicted on October 14, 1969, by a federal grand jury in Florida. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Carmen Armianca: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrest followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Eduardo Arocena Omar: alleged Omega-7 leader arrested in the Little Havana district of Miami on July 22, 1983. On December 29, 1983, Arocena was indicted on 14 bombing or attempted bombing charges, with other indictments pending. As of February 21, 1984, he was awaiting trial on charges of attempted murder in the March 25, 1980, discovery of explosives under the car of Cuban United Nations representative

Raul Roa Kouri in New York City. On September 13, 1984, he admitted to introducing dengue fever, a disease transmitted by mosquito, to Cuba in 1980. In 1981 the disease killed 158 Cubans, including 101 children. The admission came during his New York trial for the machine-gun killing of Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez in 1980. On September 22, 1984, he was convicted of planning the Queens murder of Garcia, conspiracy in more than a dozen terrorist bombings, racketeering, perjury, weapons charges, and the attempted murder of a second Cuban diplomat. On November 9, 1984, he was sentenced by the U.S. District Court to life plus 35 years in prison. He still faced charges for the bombings of the Mexican and Venezuelan consulates two years earlier.

Cirila Arredondo Vda de Arguedas: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Sybila Arrendondo: Chilean widow of writer Jose Maria Arguedas. In 1988, she was exonerated of subversion charges in Peru. She was believed to be a coordinator between Shining Path and other organizations. She was one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Juan Carlos Arrioran: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members who took refuge at the Apostolic Nunciature in Panama on December 20, 1989. On February 19, 1990, the Venezuelan government announced that they had been granted asylum in Venezuela as of February 10, 1990. The four were living in San Cristobal, the capitol of Tachira State, Venezuela, located 800 kilometers south of Caracas and 40 kilometers from the Colombian border. The government prohibited them from participating in any political activity. Asylum was granted under Article 116 of the Venezuelan Constitution. The four ETA members had been living in Panama for several years as a result of an agreement between the Spanish and Panamanian governments. They took refuge in the Nunciature a few hours after the U.S. military raid into Panama.

Norma Arrostito: Argentine Montonero shot dead on December 3, 1977, when 30 security agents raided a guerrilla hideout in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

On December 15, 1976, the Norma Arrostito Commando of the Montoneros set off a bomb at a Defense Ministry building in Buenos Aires, killing 15 and injuring 30.

Miguel Arroyave: on September 19, 2004, a gun battle between factions of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia in Meta Province led to the death of Arroyave and four of his bodyguards. He had participated in peace talks with the government.

Alberto Arroyo Quintero: one of five Cuban hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 73, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba on November 23, 1968. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and three small children believed related to one of the hijackers. The group was indicted on March 10, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Western District of Kentucky. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Jose Arrue-Martinez: one of three hijackers of Trans-Caribbean Airlines Flight 401, a DC8 flying from Newark to San Juan on August 19, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, the trio was fugitives from an indictment handed down on March 25, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the state of New Jersey.

Jose Miguel Arrugaeta: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minis-

ter Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

Norma Arteaga Meza: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Comrade Artemio: self-proclaimed leader of Peru's Shining Path in August 2005.

Fadi Assad: one of three Hizballah terrorists reported by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on November 4, 1994, as planning terrorist attacks and on their way to Argentina. He was traveling on a Jordanian passport.

Alajandro Astorga Valdez: one of four Chileans arrested in Peru on October 14, 1993, on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts. On January 7, 1994, they were convicted in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Dr. Nora Astorga de Jenkins: alleged to be one of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's leaders during the seizure of the national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on August 22, 1978.

Atomic Dog: alias of James Charles Kopp.

Mohamad Ali Attar: Lebanese terrorist, as alleged by Madrid's Agencia EFE news service, who entered Brazil on June 13, 1992, possibly planning to attack the Earth Summit. Interpol claimed that three months earlier Attar had coordinated the terrorist bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was believed to be a member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He was married to a Brazilian woman.

Ali Husayn Audi: Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguaza area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was sent to Argentine Judge Galeano on September 14, 1994. He was released by the judge on September, 19, 1994.

Linda J. Austin: one of two hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 401, a DC8 flying from New York to Miami, Florida, on January 2, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. She was carrying her baby and was joined by her husband, Tyrone Ellington Austin. The duo was indicted by a federal grand jury on March 25, 1969, in the Eastern District of New York. As of 1979, she remained at large.

Tyrone Ellington Austin: one of two hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 401, a DC8 flying from New York to Miami, Florida, on January 2, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. He was joined by his wife, Linda J. Austin, who was carrying their baby. He yelled "Black Power" and put a gun to the head of a two-year-old. Austin was wanted for shooting a policeman in April 1968. The duo was indicted by a federal grand jury on March 25, 1969, in the Eastern District of New York. He returned to the United States and was killed by a New York City patrolman after stealing $6,000 from the Manhattan branch of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

Antonio Avelino Aguero: ordered on July 18, 1995, into preventive detention for being responsible for a coverup in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Hugo Avellaneda Valdez: one of the founders of the Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Avellaneda was among the 10 MRTA members detained in Bolivia on December 11, 1995. The group coordinated their activities with Bolivia's Revolutionary Left Movement.

Jorge E. Avila Campos: one of three hijackers of an Avianca B727 flying from Pereira to Bogota,

Colombia, on May 11, 1974. The plane landed in Bogota, where the gunmen released 26 passengers. The plane flew to Cali, to Pereira, and back to Bogota. The hijackers demanded to go to Cuba and wanted 8 million pesos ($317,300) but were rebuffed. Police stormed the plane at El Dorado Airport, killing one hijacker and capturing the other two, one of whom was wounded in the leg.

Nelly Avila Moreno: alias Karina. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's most prominent female military commander, age 45, ended 24 years with the rebels by surrendering with her lover to the authorities on May 18, 2008. She had lost an eye in combat.

Salim Hussein Sami Awadalla: one of three National Liberation Army hijackers of an Avianca DC4 flying from Riohacha to Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 5, 1968. They diverted the plane to Cuba.

Alfredo Ayala: Cuban national who attempted to hijack Pan American Airlines Flight 925, a B727 en route from Miami, Florida, to Houston, Texas, on August 2, 1983, and divert it to Cuba. Passengers subdued him and turned him over to marshals in Houston, where he was charged with felony air piracy and felony interference with a flight crew.

Alfonso Ayub: Costa Rican believed to be the ringleader of a group planning to kill president Rodrigo Carazo Odio with four sticks of dynamite. The group included three Nicaraguans, one Chilean, and one Costa Rican. They were arrested in Costa Rica on April 16, 1980.

Mohammed Azam: one of four Pakistanis suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. They were arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges had not been dropped.

Dr. Murad Shakir 'Aziz: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Blanca Alicia Azocar Marty: Chilean and Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF) member whose extradition was requested by Chile of Peru on April 19, 1987, and again on May 1, 1987, under terms of Article 7 of the 1932 extradition treaty. Extradition was requested in connection with the September 7, 1986, MRPF attack on the Chilean presidential motorcade by 21 gunmen armed with grenades and automatic weapons. The gunmen killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts in the motorcade as it was traveling to Santiago, Chile.

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Johnny Moraes Baalbaki: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. They were also suspected of the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. The Lebanese with Brazilian citizenship were arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Baalbaki was carrying a false birth certificate and illegal identity card. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. The group was extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

Tomas Aristedes Baez Perez: Dominican who lunged twice at the pilot of a Lear jet that was taking him from New York City to Santo Domingo on October 20, 1977. The pilot landed in Richmond, Virginia. On October 28, 1977, U.S. magistrate David C. Lowe dismissed charges of violating the federal Crime Aboard Aircraft statute regarding interference with a flight crew. Baez had been suffering from psychological problems, and his doctor was scheduled to meet him in the Dominican Republic.

Ajaib Singh Bagri: Sikh sawmill worker from Kamloops, British Columbia, captured on October 27, 2000, in connection with the June 23, 1985, bombing of Air India Flight 182, originating in Canada, that killed 329 people. The B747 was flying from Montreal to London and crashed off Ireland. He faced eight charges, including first degree murder, conspiracy, and attempted murder. He was also charged with the attempted murder of the passengers and crew of Air India Flight 301, in which two baggage handlers were killed in a bombing in 1991 at Tokyo's Narita Airport. The bomb went off in baggage intended for the Air India flight.

On April 28, 2003, his trial began. On March 16, 2005, after a four-year trial, British Columbia Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik, age 58 (a millionaire businessman), and Bagri, age 55, of murder and other charges in the bombing of Air India Flight 182. They were also acquitted of Tokyo's Narita Airport bombing. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible. Prosecutors claimed that the bombings were revenge by Sikh separatists for a 1984 raid by Indian forces at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, Punjab State, India, a holy site to Sikhs.

J.V. Baguero Cornejo: would-be hijacker of an Empress Ecuatoriana de Aviacion DC6B Electra turboprop flying from Quito to Guayaquil, Ecuador, on May 23, 1972. He threatened to blow up the plane unless provided with $39,000 and two parachutes. He was killed by two air force men.

Carlos Benigno Balbuena: deputy federal police inspector accused by the Argentine government on March 30, 1970, of being one of four armed members of the right-wing Argentina National Organization Movement who ambushed two Soviet Embassy officials in a commercial garage on March 29, 1970. He was one of three would-be kidnappers captured following a gun battle with police.

Alfredo Bruno Baldra: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

Alejandro Baldu: called a "fugitive from justice" by the Argentina government, the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL) of Argentina demanded the release of Baldu and a second political prisoner in exchange for kidnapped Joaquin Waldemar Sanchez, Paraguay's consul in Buenos Aires. The consul was kidnapped on March 24, 1970, and was ultimately released by FAL without the prisoner exchange.

Juan Ballen Garzon: arrested on March 29, 1983, by Colombian Army troops in Morelia. He was a leader of the Finance Committee of the 10th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Jose Maria Ballestas: Colombian National Liberation Army member arrested on March 19, 2001, in a shopping mall in Caracas, Venezuela, for hijacking Avianca Flight 9463 on April 12, 1999. In December 2001, Venezuela extradited him to Colombia.

Oscar Ballesteros: Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) of Guatemala member whose release was demanded on July 18, 1979, by the FAR kidnappers of vice foreign minister Alfonso Lima.

A. Bappa: one of 100 members of the Liberation Front of Suriname who seized the Afobaka Dam on March 21, 1994, and took 30 workers hostage. The dam is located 100 kilometers south of Paramaribo, Suriname.

Patricio Baquerizo: alias Commander Rolando. Jailed leader of a dissident wing of Alfaro Lives, Damn It of Ecuador. His release was demanded on September 4, 1991, when eight armed members of the group occupied the U.K. Embassy in Quito. He had been on a 16-day hunger strike. The group left peacefully after the Supreme Court of Justice committed itself to speeding up the penal process for him. The occupiers included his brother.

'Abdallah Barakat: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Assad Ahmad Barakat: Brazil-based Lebanese businessman, age 34, suspected of opening two businesses in Chile as cover to move money clandestinely to Lebanese Hizballah. He was an associate of Sobhi Fayad, a Paraguay-based fund-raiser for Hizballah. Brazilian police arrested him in June 2002 in Foz do Iguacu, Parana State, Brazil, in the Tri-border area. Paraguay requested extradition on criminal charges. Barakat was a naturalized Paraguayan who had lived in the Tri-border area for seven years. The Supreme Court ordered his extradition to Paraguay in December 2002. His lawyers applied for refugee status in Brazil; he was to remain in detention in Brazil while his refugee case was considered. The Chilean government opened an investigation in the northern port city of Iquique, Chile. He no longer has significant holdings in Chile, and his partners in Saleh Trading, Ltd., located in Iquique, severed ties with him in 2002. Barakat and his brother

still owned an import-export firm in Iquique, but the Chilean government reported that it was inactive. Barakat was extradited to Paraguay on November 17, 2003.

Leandro Barozzi: Italian suspected of membership in the Red Brigades (BR). In a February 1, 1982, interview with *El Espectador* in Colombia, he said that he was only a friend of Antonio Negri and would present himself to police to deny charges that he shared BR membership with Negri. Italy requested his extradition. Barozzi was a professor of engineering at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia. On January 15, 1983, he received a visa to remain in Colombia after the Supreme Court determined that the extradition request was improper and the crimes were political.

Diego Barreda: former police inspector who testified on July 14, 1996, to Argentine federal judge Juan Jose Galeano regarding the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in Buenos Aires. He and three other police officers allegedly sold the car bomb used in the attack on the AIMA, in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured. He was discharged from duty in 1996 for links with Carlos Telledin, the only person indicted in the case up to that date.

Mario Barreiro: former police inspector who testified on July 14, 1996, to Argentine federal judge Juan Jose Galeano regarding the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in Buenos Aires. He and three other police officers allegedly sold the car bomb used in the attack on the AIMA in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured. He was discharged from duty in 1996 for links with Carlos Telledin, the only person indicted in the case up to that date. On September 24, 2001, his trial began; he was charged with helping deliver the van.

Jose Barrera: one of five members of a Shining Path "annihilation squad" led by Rosa Ramos Campos. They were arrested on March 4, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Police in Tacna, near the Chilean border, in connection with the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement.

Fausto Basantes Borjia: deputy commander of the Alfaro Lives, Damn It group. Basantes was killed on January 4, 1986, near Ecuador's Mariscal Sucre Airport while resisting arrest.

Dr. Orlando Bosch: a leader of El Poder Cubano and the Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) who was convicted on November 15, 1968, of the September 16, 1968, rifle attack (some reports say bazooka) against the Polish freighter *Polanika* in Miami and of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He was sentenced to four years. On December 13, 1968, he was convicted of sending threatening telegrams to the heads of state of Spain, Mexico, and the United Kingdom and sentenced to 10 years. He violated his parole and fled to Venezuela on a false passport.

On October 14, 1976, he was arrested by Venezuelan authorities in connection with the October 6, 1976, bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. CORU and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit.

Bosch had entered the country on a false Costa Rican passport with a tourist visa and also carried a set of false Nicaraguan documents. The U.S. government tried to extradite him. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted him on qualified murder charges, which carry a maximum penalty of 30 years. On September 26, 1980, the

Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved him of charges of homicide and high treason in the bombing. On August 4, 1987, a three-judge Venezuelan panel acquitted him of the Cubana attack due to evidence problems.

On February 17, 1988, U.S. marshals arrested him upon his arrival from Caracas, Venezuela, on a parole violation charge stemming from his conviction in the *Polanika* attack. He had served four years of a 10-year sentence in the Atlanta federal penitentiary for the attack. On March 1, 1988, U.S. district court Judge Kenneth L. Ryskamp ordered him released from federal custody, ruling that a parole commissioner's decision to arrest him was "totally arbitrary and capricious." The government appealed the ruling to the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta. On March 22, 1988, two federal parole examiners recommended Bosch's release on May 16, after he had completed a three-month sentence for parole violation. On May 17, 1988, the Immigration and Naturalization Service issued a temporary exclusion order and began legal preparations to deport him. A bond hearing was set for later that week.

On July 17, 1990, the United States released Bosch from federal prison after he served 14 years in U.S. and South American jails. He was given house arrest and allowed to live with his wife, Adriana, and 14-year-old daughter in West Miami near Little Havana. The United States hoped to deport him, but 32 nations turned down the offer. He was required to stay home 21 hours per day and wear an electronic tracking bracelet.

Vitalmiro Bastos de Moura: variant of Vitalmiro Moura.

Carlos Jaime Bateman Cayon: identified by press reports as Commander Uno, one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba. On July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider the extradition request for Bateman. The leader of M-19 died in an airplane accident in northwest Colombia, near the Panama border, on April 28, 1983. The plane crash was due to a mechanical failure during bad weather. He and his companions were en route to a meeting in Apartado, Colombia, with leaders of the Maoist People's Liberation Army in an effort to unite Colombian guerrillas.

Clodoaldo Carlos Batista: arrested by Brazilian soldiers on February 22, 2005, as he was trying to get on a ferry 50 miles from Altamira, Colombia. He was held in the February 12, 2005, killing of U.S. nun Dorothy Stang, age 73. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil. On June 22, 2005, a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., indicted Batista and Rayfran das Neves Sales for Stang's murder, conspiracy to murder a U.S. citizen outside the United States, and using a firearm in commission of a crime. Prosecutors said rancher Vitalmiro Moura offered Batista and Neves $25,000 to kill Stang. On December 10, Batista and Neves were convicted of killing Stang. Neves was sentenced to 27 years; accomplice Batista received 17 years.

Daniel Batista: alias of Amado Sanchez Ortega.

Eduardo Bautista: arrested by Colombian police and then confessed to the June 2, 1988, kidnapping and murder of Fidel Lillo Shifihnno, an Italian executive of General American Pipe, and the June 3, 1988, kidnapping and murder of Jacobo Gambini, president of the Latin American division of General American Pipe.

Jose Joe Baxter: Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member arrested in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by ERP's Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo

Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. Baxter began his guerrilla career in the 1960s with the ultra-right Tacuara Movement.

Fausto Bazantes: leader of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It who died in 1986 in clashes with police.

Rogelio A. Bazzaglio Recinos: member of the central command of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL) who was suspected of plotting the assassination of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, on April 6, 1983, by members of the FPL. He and five other FPL members were later arrested. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in their possession.

Charles Lavern Beasley: U.S. citizen hijacker of an Air Canada Viscount flying from St. John to Toronto and diverted to Cuba on September 11, 1968. He claimed to be a member of a U.S. Black Power group. He was sentenced to concurrent 10-year and 5-year terms for bank robbery and a related offense on August 19, 1968. He was sentenced to a Montreal prison for six years on December 10, 1968. He was deported to the United States on March 25, 1971.

Gabriel Beinstein: Chilean acquitted in Argentina on July 28, 1988, of illegal weapons possession; five other Chilean and Argentine leaders and militants named in the case remained at large.

Clara Aurora Beltran Gonzalez: alias Clarita. One of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Luis Beltran Catalan: arrested by Chilean police in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos Carreno in front of his home in Santiago. He was believed to have entered Chile with Juan Carlos Cansino after attending guerrilla training courses in Cuba.

Pablo Beltran: member of the high command of the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN), the country's second largest rebel group. On June 28, 1998, ELN agreed to meet with the new government of president Andres Pastrana.

Alfonso Benavides Esteban: April 19 Movement of Colombia terrorist who participated in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito, Ecuador. On September 11, 1985, Benavides was gunned down while being transferred by the national police from the penitentiary to the Modelo Barracks where he was to await sentencing for the kidnapping and murder.

Roger Benavides Castellon: variant Venevides. Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981. He was arrested in El Salvador for attacks against *Radio Noticias del Continente.*

Leonard S. Bendicks: hijacker of an Island City Flying Service Cessna 210, a charter flying from Key West to Miami, Florida, on July 12, 1968, but diverted to Cuba. He was deported to the United

States in September 1968 and apprehended by U.S. authorities on September 24, 1968, at Champlain, New York. He was sentenced to 10 years for kidnapping on March 4, 1971. He was granted a three-year parole on June 27, 1972.

Lori Helen Berenson: alias Comrade Lucia. U.S. citizen, former MIT student, and daughter of two professors, Berenson was arrested on November 30, 1995, in Peru and charged with membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). She was arrested as she was leaving the Congress building with a faked journalist credential, possibly casing the facility for a terrorist attack. She was scheduled for trial by a military court for high treason and terrorism and faced life in prison. Police believed she was part of a plan to take over Congress and kidnap lawmakers to exchange for imprisoned MRTA leaders. Lima's *Expresso* said she was MRTA's international liaison officer. Police found army and national police uniforms plus notes detailing MRTA weapons at her house in San Borja district. On December 12, 1995, she admitted her link with MRTA. She said she had rented two terrorist safe houses where several were arrested in La Molina and in San Borja district. She had lived with Panamanian citizen Pacifico Castrellon, who was also arrested. On January 4, 1996, a Peruvian court sentenced her to life in prison. On January 11, 1996, the Supreme Council of Military Justice upheld her life sentence for treason for her MRTA membership. She was to serve her sentence at Yanamayo maximum security prison in Puno. On March 15, 1996, the Supreme Court of Military Justice affirmed her sentence.

Her release was demanded on December 17, 1996, by two dozen MRTA gunmen who took over the Japanese ambassador's residence and held hostage 700 diplomats, business leaders, and government officials.

In June 1997, Peru's highest military court rejected her appeal for a reduced sentence.

On October 13, 1998, she was in a prison hospital to recover from ailments caused by the freezing, high-altitude (121,700 feet above sea level) jail conditions. She was moved to a lower-lying common criminal jail at Socabaya near Arequipa, suffering from circulatory and throat illnesses. On October 20, 1998, she said she was a political prisoner and wanted to return to Yanamayo, a request she echoed on July 10, 1999. She began a hunger strike on January 11, 2000.

On August 28, 2000, Peru's Supreme Military Justice Commission overturned her life sentence and granted her a civilian trial. On June 20, 2001, a civil court convicted her of collaborating with an anti-government guerrilla group and sentenced her to 20 years in prison, the maximum sentence, less five years for time served. The Superior Terrorism Court did not find her to be a militant member of the group. She said she would appeal. On June 26, 2001, president George W. Bush asked Peruvian president-elect Alejandro Toledo to weigh humanitarian factors in her case.

On January 22, 2002, the Peruvian Supreme Court began hearing her case. The court upheld her 20-year sentence on February 18, 2002, by a 4 to 1 vote. Berenson began a hunger strike for a repeal of antiterrorism laws. The next day, Peruvian justice minister Fernando Olivera said she would not receive a presidential pardon.

In September 2004, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Costa Rica took up her case and was due to rule later in the month on whether she had received a fair trial. On December 2, 2004, the court upheld the sentence.

Arturo Berganza Bocaletti: claimed by Guatemalan police to have aided in the murder of U.S. ambassador John Gordon Mein in 1968. On June 19, 1977, he was one of four would-be kidnappers of Roberto Rischer Sandhoff, age 17, who died of a bullet wound he received when they attacked him in Guatemala City. He was the son of Roberto Fischer Saravia, a Ford dealer and director of the El Dorado Americana Hotel. Berganza died in the attack. Police said he had been in North Korea, Cuba, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Olga Berghilz: variants Miryam Bergholz Maguire, Miryam Berholz Maguire. Nurse arrested on January 20, 1987, by Chilean police for working in clandestine clinics for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. She was charged with violating the Antiterrorist Law and the Law on Arms Control in connection with a guerrilla training school and with participating in the September 7, 1986, attack on Chilean president Augusto Pinochet. She was acquitted and released on December 24, 1989.

Miryam Bergholz Maguire: variant of Olga Berghilz.

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Gerado Bermudez: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when National Liberation Army members occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Don Berna: alias of Diego Fernando Murillo.

Adolf Jose Muller Bernal: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Eduardo Bernardini: Argentine killed during a Bolivian police raid on a Montoneros safe house on October 1, 1980.

Angel Betancourt Cueto: hijacker of a Cubana Ilyushin 18 flying from Santiago, Chile, to Havana, Cuba, on March 27, 1966. Betancourt, the flight engineer, shot the sky marshal to death and then the pilot when he refused to fly to the United States. He escaped from the plane, but was captured on April 11 in a Havana Franciscan monastery, along with the three Franciscans who were hiding him.

Esteban A. Betancourt: one of three Cubans who, on October 2, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Viscount en route from Havana, Cuba, to Santiago, Chile, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where they requested political asylum.

Gloria L. Betancourt: one of three Cubans who, on October 2, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Viscount en route from Havana, Cuba, to Santiago, Chile, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where they requested political asylum.

Nelson Betancourt: U.S. resident of Cuban origin who hijacked an Eastern Airlines Airbus-300 en route from Miami to New York on June 14, 1983, and diverted it to Havana. He was arrested by Cuban authorities. He wanted to get his ailing mother out of Cuba.

Gregorio Bezzerra: leading member, age 70, of the clandestine Communist Party of Brazil in prison since 1964. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Clifford Bibbs: sentenced to 15 years on December 2, 1983, for the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador.

Maria Dolores Bicanchi Torres: Chilean arrested but later released in connection with the February 1, 1981, explosion of dynamite sticks in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru.

Bida: alias of Vitalmiro Moura.

Sonia Bidalon Peralta: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Raul Bidegain Greis-sing: Tupamaros leader wanted for kidnappings and bombings. He was arrested on August 7, 1970, by Uruguayan authorities.

Djen Bien-Aime: one of three armed Haitian soldiers who, on October 1, 1988, hopped the fence surrounding the airport and forced their way on board American Airlines Flight 658, scheduled to fly from Port-au-Prince to New York. The trio surrendered their assault rifles to the crew shortly after takeoff. The plane landed at JFK International Airport, where the trio was taken into custody. They requested political asylum. All three were former members of the security forces at Port-au-Prince Airport.

Lidia Elena Biere Diaz: one of four Tupamaros or Argentine People's Revolutionary Army members who hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas B737 flying from Buenos Aires to Salta, Argentina, on October 20, 1973. The group forced the pilot to fly to Tucuman and then to Yacuiba, Bolivia, where they released all but five of the hostages and demanded a smaller plane to fly to Cuba. The group surrendered after two days, when Bolivia promised safe passage to Cuba.

Peterson Binarwa: Dane arrested on June 30, 1983, for links with the Shining Path in Peru. He was turned over to the Danish Embassy in Lima on July 5, 1983.

Armando Blanco: Tupamaros member killed during the March 29, 1973, arrest by Uruguayan authorities of several Tupamaros members wanted in the kidnapping and murder of USAID official Daniel Mitrione on July 31, 1970.

Buenaventura Blanco: Colombian National Liberation Army finance chief captured on September 16, 2000.

Carlos Blandon Rojas: alias Noel Blandon. One of the six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who, on October 29, 1981, hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11. He lived in Costa Rica as a political exile. He was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 due to incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica.

Noel Blandon: alias of Carlos Blandon Rojas.

Craig Blas: teen, age 16, sentenced to no more than six years in a youthful offender facility for the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador.

Ricardo Villas Boas de Sarega: Brazilian student leader arrested on May 1, 1969, for firing at a policeman who was attempting to prevent him and Maria Augusta Carneiro from distributing anti-government literature. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Gustavo Bogota Aguablanca: variant Bocota. Member of the Colombian U'wa tribe and suspected member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. On March 25, 1999, Colombian authorities ordered his arrest as an accomplice in the murder of three U.S. activists kidnapped on February 25, 1999. On September 10, 2001, he was convicted. On April 30, 2002, U.S. attorney general John D. Ashcroft announced murder charges against him.

Ronald Thomas Bohle: hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 831, a B727 flying from Miami, Florida, to Nassau, Bahamas, on January 9, 1969,

and diverted to Cuba. He said he was a Communist who loved Russia and Cuba. He was initially well received in Cuba but later held in a political prison for several months. He returned to the United States via Canada on November 1, 1969, with several other hijackers. On July 6, 1972, he was sentenced to 20 years for aircraft piracy. On July 30, 1975, the sentence was reduced to 12 years.

Miguel Bolano: Interior Ministry official who contracted a Salas air taxi at Sandino Airport in Managua, Nicaragua, for an internal flight on May 8, 1983, but hijacked the twin-engine, two-seater Cherokee to Costa Rica. Bolano and the pilot were arrested on air piracy charges. Bolano asked for political asylum; the pilot said he was forced to fly to Costa Rica.

Carlos Bolas: alias of Eugenio Vargas Perdomo.

Marino Bolivar Samon: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked Northeast Airlines Flight 6, a B727 flying from Miami to New York on May 26, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. Photos of two of the hijackers were found in FBI files. A complaint was filed on May 29, 1969, in the Southern District of Florida. An indictment was handed down on February 18, 1970. As of 1979, the trio remained at large.

Jose German Bonilla: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper arrested on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Byron Vaughn Booth: one of two hijackers of National Airlines Flight 64, a DC8 flying from Los Angeles, California, to Miami, Florida, which had just pulled out of New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 28, 1969, when it was diverted to Cuba. The Cubans refused extradition. The duo had escaped from a California state prison in Chino, where they were serving terms for robbery. As of 1979, they were fugitives from an indictment handed down on January 28, 1979, by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California. On January 26, 2001, Booth was arrested in Nigeria and returned to Los Angeles to stand trial. The former Black Panther was sentenced to 12 years in prison for hijacking on May 17, 2001. U.S. district judge Edward Rafeedie sentenced him after he pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of assault with a deadly weapon on a flight crew member. He was originally charged with aircraft piracy, which carries a 20-year sentence. Booth had been serving five years to life in Chino.

David Lawrence Booth: high school freshman, age 14, who tried to hijack Delta Airlines Flight 670, a DC9 scheduled to fly from Cincinnati to Chicago on November 10, 1969. He claimed that he wanted to go to Sweden but settled for Mexico. He was talked out of his attempt while on the ground. He had taken great interest in the Minichiello hijacking nine days earlier. Federal authorities declined prosecution. He was remanded to the custody of local juvenile authorities, who charged him as a juvenile incorrigible. He was found mentally incompetent and committed to a mental hospital. He was released on April 6, 1971.

Sister Maurina Borges da Silveira: Mother superior of a convent in Ribeirao Preto, Brazil. She was one of five political prisoners whose release was demanded by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard kidnappers of Japanese consul general Nobuo Okuchi in São Paulo on March 11, 1970. She was freed but decided to remain in Mexico City rather than go to Cuba with the other four political prisoners.

Juan Miguel Borges Guerra: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 993, a DC9 flying from

Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida (some reports said it was a B727 flying to the Virgin Islands) on September 3, 1971. Holding an ice pick at the throat of a flight attendant, Borges demanded to go to Cuba. A deadheading three-man crew and the passengers overpowered him. The flight attendant and the trio were stabbed. Borges was sentenced on March 16, 1972, to 20 years for interference with a flight crew member.

Oscar Eusebio Borjas Gonzales: one of two National Liberation Army hijackers of a SAM Lockheed Electra flying the Cali–Pereira–Medellin, Colombia, route on May 30, 1973. The gunmen threatened to blow up the plane if 140 Colombian prisoners were not released and $200,000 was not paid. The plane flew to Aruba, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, and Paraguay. All of the passengers escaped or were permitted by the hijackers to leave at different stops along the way. At one of the stops, the hijackers agreed to settle for $50,000 from SAM. They escaped from the plane in Resistencia, Argentina.

Federico Bottini Marin: leader of the People's Revolutionary Army Zero Point (also known as Punto Cero) of Venezuela. He was one of four hijackers of an Avensa Convair 580 flying from Valera to Barquisimeto on May 18, 1973. They threatened to blow up the plane if 79 prisoners were not released from Venezuelan jails. The plane refueled in Curaçao and flew on to Panama City, where five passengers deplaned. The plane flew on to Merida and Mexico City. The hijackers flew on to Havana, Cuba, where they were taken into custody.

Orlando Bottini Marin: arrested in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, on March 28, 1977, while carrying documents belonging to William Niehous, president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela. Niehous was kidnapped by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976.

Thomas J. Boynton: hijacker of a Piper Apache PA24 he had chartered to fly from Marathon to Miami, Florida, on February 17, 1968, but had diverted to Havana. On November 1, 1969, he was one of six U.S. hijackers who arrived in Montreal on board the Cuban freighter *Luis Arces Bergnes.* The six were rearraigned at Plattsburgh, New York, and turned over to U.S. marshals. He was sentenced to 20 years for kidnapping on May 12, 1970.

Jose Bracho Campos: associate of the late Mexican guerrilla leader Genaro Vasquez Rojas. His release was demanded on May 4, 1973, by the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Mexico members who kidnapped Terrence G. Leonhardy, U.S. consul general to Guadalajara. He and 29 other freed rebels flew to Havana, Cuba, on a Mexican airliner on May 6.

Juan Luis Bravo: Colombian, age 27, extradited with Henri Jamioy Quistial to Miami on October 28, 2002. The duo appeared in federal court on a 10-count indictment that said they were part of a for-profit kidnap group operating in the Amazon basin from 1997 to 2001. They were to face trial in U.S. District Court in Washington. This was the first time Colombia had permitted its citizens to be tried in the United States on a non-drug crime. They faced life for the kidnapping and murder on October 12, 2000, in Ecuador of U.S. hostage Ron Sander, an oil rig supervisor. Some of the kidnappers had been members of the since-disbanded Popular Liberation Front.

William Lee Brent: Black Panther captain identified by the FBI as being involved in a shootout with police in San Francisco following a gas station robbery in November 1968. Skipping bail, he hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 154, a B707 flying from Oakland, California, to New York on June 17, 1969, diverting it to Havana, Cuba, where he was taken into custody and jailed for 22 months. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in the district of New York on June 24, 1969.

He attended the University of Havana, graduating in 1981. He later worked as a Havana DJ under the name Bill Beaumont. In 1996, he published his autobiography, titled *Long Time Gone: A Black Panther's True-Life Story of His Hijacking and Twenty-five Years in Cuba.* He was a Panther spokesman and bodyguard to Eldridge Cleaver. On November 4, 2006, Brent, age 75, died of bronchial pneumonia in his Havana home.

James W. Brewton: one of two fugitives from justice in Miami who took over a Chalk's Flying Service Grumman Goose 73, a general aviation craft scheduled to fly to the Bahamas, on March 7, 1972, and forced the copilot to fly to Havana, Cuba. The duo shot and wounded the pilot, a mechanic, and a bystander. Brewton was killed during an attempted robbery in Jamaica on December 15, 1975.

German Briceno Suarez: alias Grannobles. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) leader in Arauca, Colombia. On March 25, 1999, Colombian authorities ordered his arrest for the murder of three U.S. activists kidnapped on February 25, 1999. He was charged on July 16, 1999, with ordering the killings. On February 11, 2000, Colombian president Andres Pastrana refused to extradite him to the United States. On September 10, 2001, he was sentenced in absentia to 40 years. On April 30, 2002, U.S. attorney general John D. Ashcroft announced murder charges against him.

His brother was the overall FARC military commander as of 2002.

Jorge Briceno Suarez: alias Mono Jojoy. Commander of the 53rd Jose Antonio Anzoategui Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). On March 3, 1996, the Colombian Prosecutor General's Office issued an arrest warrant for him in the January 13, 1994, kidnapping and murder of U.S. missionaries Stephen Everett Welsh and Timothy Van Dyke. By May 2008, he had become FARC's military commander and controlled much of FARC's cocaine-trafficking operations.

Mary Brigen: physician and daughter of an Englishman and a Colombian woman. She was one of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Jennifer Brown: arrested in 1983 in connection with the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador. The hostage was held in Brown's home. Brown was sentenced to two and a half years.

Kevin Brown: Jamaican, age circa 30, arrested on April 1, 2008, at Orlando International Airport when authorities found pipe bomb–making equipment in his luggage. He had been acting suspiciously near the Virgin Atlantic and Jamaica Airlines ticket counters in Terminal A. He was scheduled to fly on Air Jamaica Flight 80 to Montego Bay. He was charged with carrying a weapon or explosives onto a plane. His baggage held two galvanized pipes, end caps, two containers of BBs, batteries, two containers of an unknown liquid, a laptop, and bomb-making literature. He was legally in the United States. He was scheduled for an appearance in federal court in Orlando the next day.

Gary C. Bruton: chartered a California Air Charter twin-engine Pipe Navajo to fly from Palomar, California, to Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1975. He pulled a gun on the pilot while over Phoenix and ordered him to fly to Mexico. The pilot landed on a deserted beach near Mazatlan, where the plane became mired in mud. The hijacker was met by 15 accomplices, who unloaded the cargo of guns. The hijacker then set fire to the plane and fled with his accomplices.

Anthony Garnet Bryant: alias Jimmy Carver. Former Black Panther and hijacker of National

Airlines Flight 97, a B727 flying from New York to Miami, Florida, on March 5, 1969, to Havana, Cuba. He was convicted in 1961 of first degree robbery and in 1964 for possession and sale of marijuana, for which he served eight years in San Quentin. He claimed he had been released three months earlier on the narcotics charges. The Cubans arrested him. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by the federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York on March 25, 1969.

Bryant was among 30 Americans pardoned by Fidel Castro on October 27, 1980, and allowed to return to the United States. He said that his stay in jail had converted him against Castro. He subsequently worked with anti-Castro ReContra groups trying to overthrow the government of Nicaraguan president Violeta Chamorro. He said in his book *Hijack* that he witnessed Cuban prison brutality that turned him against communism. He died on December 15, 1999, of leukemia in Miami, Florida.

Marijam Buconic: variant Buconjic. One of three Croatian terrorists who forced their way into the Yugoslavian United Nations Mission on June 14, 1977, and wounded Radomir Medich, a guard. The terrorists eventually surrendered. On June 16, 1977, the United States charged them with conspiracy to kidnap Yugoslav ambassador Jaska Petric and hold him for publicity. New York State charged them with attempted murder. On October 12, 1977, they were found guilty of plotting to kidnap the ambassador. On November 17, 1977, Buconic received seven years.

Marco Aurelio Buendia: senior commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia killed on October 30, 2003, by Colombian troops in fighting in a mountainous area 50 miles northeast of Bogota. He was involved in the kidnapping of four U.S. birdwatchers in 1998.

Pedro Buendia: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Berta Bueno: one of two hijackers—joining her husband and five children—of an Avianca twin-engine Avro 748 flying from Bogota to Bucaramanga, Colombia, on May 31, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Rodolfo Bueno Cruz: ex-political prisoner from Cuba who attempted to hijack Northwest Orient Flight 714 flying from Tampa to Miami, Florida, on July 21, 1983. The plane flew toward Cuba, but within 60 miles of Havana, two passengers jumped and subdued him, and the plane returned to Miami, where he was arrested by the FBI. He was charged with air piracy, which carried a life sentence.

Hernando Buitrago: senior member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who, on November 1, 2004, used a buzz saw to break out of the Bogota headquarters of the Federal Prosecutor's Office. During the night, he snuck past closed-circuit television cameras and dog patrols. He had been captured in July. The Federal Prosecutor's Office suspended seven members on suspicion of helping him escape.

Romero Buj: leftist Colombian lawyer married to Nidia Tobom, an associate of Carlos, the Venezuelan-born Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist. Buj was assassinated on November 24, 1974, on one of Bogota's main streets. On January 7, 1977, the Pedro Leon Arboleda Marxist–Leninist Group claimed credit for the murder of Buj and Amparo Silva, a woman.

Cesar Bunster Aristea: named by Chilean police as a chief suspect in the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades

and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts. Bunster had worked from August 11 to August 20, 1986, at the Canadian Embassy. On December 21, 1987, Chile requested that Spain extradite Bunster, claiming he led the attack.

Alfredo Burgos: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Dr. 'Abdallah Burhan: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

David Augustus Burke: on November 19, 1987, Burke was fired from USAir as a ticket agent for misappropriating $69 worth of liquor receipts. He was believed to have used a Smith and Wesson .44 caliber revolver on December 7, 1987, to fire six shots in the passenger cabin and the cockpit of Pacific Southwest Airlines Flight 1771, a British Airways Corporation 146-200, just before it crashed. The plane crashed into a hillside near San Luis Obispo, California, killing all 38 passengers and 5 crew. He was born on May 18, 1952, in London, the son of Jamaican immigrants who soon moved to Rochester, New York. Two days before the crash, he had threatened Jacqueline Holt Camacho, his estranged girlfriend, and her six-year-old daughter with a revolver.

David P. Burke: one of three men who chartered an Atlantic Aero Cessna to fly from Greensboro, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 7, 1975. Shortly after takeoff, one of the three men pulled a .22 caliber revolver and demanded to fly to Cuba. After a refueling stop, the plane landed in Florida. Two of the hijackers walked away from the plane, while the third went with his hostage to the airport. Authorities were alerted, and the hijacker surrendered to police. The other two were subsequently apprehended. Burke was sentenced to 20 years for air piracy on January 30, 1976.

Oscar Busch: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Everth Bustamante Garcia: attorney identified in press reports as Commander Uno, one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba. By January 19, 1981, Bustamante had become chief of M-19's National Coordinating Board of the Rank and File.

J. Bustamente: one of two armed hijackers of a Faucett B727 flying from Piura to Chiclayo, Peru, on April 8, 1972. They wanted to go to Cuba, but when they failed to ignite their bottle of gasoline, the crew overpowered them.

Dionisio Bustillo Macias: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. His release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released him.

The Butcher: alias of Ramon Campana Lopez.

Hocine Buzidi: variant Hocine Bouzidi; aliases Samir, 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali 'Isa al-Batmi. Algerian among three Abu Nidal members arrested by

Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the Egypt-Air hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks. The trio was trying to form links with Shining Path. Interpol said they had planned the three raids and also planned to attack the Jewish Synagogue of Peru, the Israeli Embassy in Lima, the U.S. Consulate, the Shalom Travel Agency, and national and international maritime transportation companies. Peruvian police planned to expel the trio in early August 1988 for breaking immigration laws.

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Luis Caballero Insfran: terrorist killed on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca-Cola company who had been abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage. Caballero was in charge of the military branch of the leftist Nestor Paz Zamora Committee.

Lucio Cabanas: leader of People's Revolutionary Armed Forces in Mexico in 1974.

Dora Ileana Caceres: Guatemalan wife of Juan Caceres. Both were arrested in 1983 in connection with the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador. She was the third secretary to the Guatemalan mission to the Organization of America States, but Guatemala waived her diplomatic immunity. She pleaded not guilty.

Ipolito Campos: possible alias Polo. Campos was fired in December 2002 from the Eastern Shore Seafood Products firm when he failed a random drug test. An informant told the Accomack Sheriff's Office on January 18, 2003, that a man known as Polo from an "Arabian" country had been sent to poison the water. Reports said that Campos had threatened to poison the state's drinking water. A raid on a trailer home on Kellam Drive in rural Accomack County where Campos stayed resulted in Virginia State trooper H.A. Chambers, age 32, being wounded in the arm and another man killed. Campos was arrested on February 4, 2003, on fraud charges for using a false Social Security number and a fake alien registration number. An FBI affidavit said, "Polo further stated that if he did not poison the water, somebody would kill him." Prosecutors said Campos was an illegal immigrant from Mexico who lived with two men named Falco and Carlos, also known as Richard Guillen.

Juan Caceres: Guatemalan arrested on July 14, 1983, in connection with the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador. He pleaded not guilty.

Cacho: alias of Jorge Alberto Ruiz.

Albert Charles Cadon: hijacker of Pan Am Flight 501, a DC8 en route from Houston, Texas, to Guatemala City on August 9, 1961. He hijacked the plane out of Mexico City to Cuba. The Cubans found him mentally incompetent and deported him to Mexico, where he was convicted of robbery and illegal possession of firearms. He served eight years, nine months. Following the incident, President Kennedy requested special anti-hijacking legislation.

Julio Eduardo Caerbone: Argentine architect released by Paraguayan police on October 23, 1980, after being questioned in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Louis D. Cale: one of three wanted criminals who hijacked Southern Airways Flight 49, a DC9 flying from Birmingham to Montgomery, Alabama, on November 10, 1972. The trio claimed to be Black Panther sympathizers. They demanded $10 million and forced the pilot to fly to nine different locations before finally landing in Cuba, where they were not permitted to keep the money. The hijackers decided to leave, making this the first time a hijacked plane had left Cuba with the hijackers still aboard. After leaving Havana and landing in Orlando, Florida, the FBI shot out the tires of the plane. In retaliation, the hijackers shot the copilot in the hand and forced the pilot to return to Cuba. The three were found guilty by Cuba on September 27, 1973. Jackson was sentenced to 20 years. On August 12, 1975, the *Washington Post* reported that Cuba had returned the ransom money that had been paid to the hijackers. As of 1979, the three were fugitives from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Alabama on November 27, 1972.

Melvin C. Cale: one of three wanted criminals who hijacked Southern Airways Flight 49, a DC9 flying from Birmingham to Montgomery, Alabama, on November 10, 1972. The trio claimed to be Black Panther sympathizers. They demanded $10 million and forced the pilot to fly to nine different locations before finally landing in Cuba, where they were not permitted to keep the money. The hijackers decided to leave, making this the first time a hijacked plane had left Cuba with the hijackers still aboard. After leaving Havana and landing in Orlando, Florida, the FBI shot out the tires of the plane. In retaliation, the hijackers shot the copilot in the hand and forced the pilot to return to Cuba. The three were found guilty by Cuba on September 27, 1973. Cale was sentenced to 15 years. On August 12, 1975, the *Washington Post* reported that Cuba had returned the ransom money that had been paid to the hijackers. As of 1979, the three were fugitives from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Alabama on November 27, 1972.

Enrique Fernando Torres Calderon Garate: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Oscar William Calvo: leader of People's Liberation Army of Colombia. He was killed in Bogota on November 20, 1985, by gunmen on a motorcycle.

Jose Antonio Camacho: student, age 20, shot and arrested by Peruvian police on February 21, 1986, following an attack on an office of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. Police blamed Maoist Shining Path for the attacks.

Camilo: alias of Jose Rigoberto Valdivia Mora.

Camilo: alias of Luis Alberto Quintero.

Commander Camilo: leader of a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia group that, on May 1–2, 2002, attacked paramilitary troops in Vigia del Fuerte, chasing them across the river and to a basketball court in the center of Bellavista (or Bojaya, according to some reports). Other paramilitaries fled to the nearby St. Paul the Apostle Church and health clinic. Commander Camilo was shot in the face.

Ramon Campana Lopez: alias The Butcher. Detained in Mexico for his involvement in the 1974 kidnapping of Jose Guadelupe Zuno, father-in-law of former president Luis Echeverria. His release was demanded by two members of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces who took over a bus in Michoacan State and held 40 hostages on August 21, 1977.

Eduardo Canteras: Cuban refugee who hijacked National Airlines Flight 1439, a B727 flying from New York to Miami, Florida, and diverted it to Cuba on December 3, 1968.

Augusto Cana Martinez: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Daniel Canales Ramirez: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the request for amnesty by the former guardsman convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

Hector Canales: member of Popular League of February 28 of El Salvador whose release was demanded when 15 armed members of January 28 Popular Leagues took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador and seized 10 hostages on February 5, 1980. The government released most of the prisoners; one escaped.

Manuel Canaveras: student and member of the Spanish People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FRAP) who was sentenced to death on September 18, 1975, by a Madrid military court for the shotgun slaying of a traffic policeman, Lt. Antonio Jose Rodriguez. He and four other condemned FRAP members retracted their confessions, claiming they had been tortured.

Alfonso Cano: alias of Guillermo Leon Saenz.

Jorge Carballe Delgado: Cuban exile who hijacked National Airlines Flight 183, a B727 on the Miami–New Orleans–Houston run on August 29, 1969, and diverted it to Cuba. He was accompanied by his wife, a newborn baby, and two small sons. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in Florida on November 6, 1969.

Roberto Carballo: Carballo was questioned by police in the January 7, 1977, assassination of Juan Jose Peruyero, an anti-Castro Cuban exile in Miami. Carballo was the president of the 2506 Brigade Association, a group of Bay of Pigs veterans. He had ousted Peruyero from leadership of the group in March 1976.

Marc Carbonneau: one of five Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) kidnappers of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec who was taken from his Montreal home on October 5, 1970. The group demanded publication of a political manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, release of political prisoners, a chartered aircraft to fly the prisoners to Cuba or Algeria, $500,000 in gold bullion, federal jobs for 450 truck drivers, publication of the name and photograph of an FLQ informer who led police to the discovery of an FLQ cell, and an end of the manhunt for Cross. Cross was released unharmed on December 3, 1970. Seven individuals were flown to Cuba under a safe conduct agreement for the kidnappers of Cross and Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor, who was kidnapped by the FLQ on October 10. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. On August 6, 1974, France granted temporary asylum to an FLQ member and his wife who had been flown to Cuba.

Jose F. Cardenas Adeas: pilot who diverted his Cuban plane to the United States on July 18, 1960.

Juan Carlos Cansino Azevedo: arrested along with his sister by Chilean police in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos Carreno in front of his home in Santiago. He was accused of kidnapping.

Patricia Cansino Azevedo: arrested along with her brother by Chilean police in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos Carreno in front of his home in

Santiago. She was charged with violating the weapons control law and illegal association to commit crimes.

Hector Carbonnell: accused in the February 1975 assassination by the Movement for Cuban Justice of Luciano Nieves, an advocate of peaceful coexistence with the Castro regime. A judge revoked his $10,000 bond on November 23, 1975, when he failed to appear in the courtroom as ordered. He was believed to be one of the members of the Pragmatistas who fled to Mexico after jumping bond.

Pedro Enrique Cardena Sastoque: Honduran arrested in Colombia on February 26, 1980. He admitted that he was smuggling April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) communications equipment into the Dominican Republic Embassy. Sixteen M-19 members had taken over the embassy on February 27, 1980.

Jairo Cardenas: one of two hijackers of an Avianca B727 flying from Cucuta to Bogota, Colombia, on June 26, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Rodolfo Cardenas: alias Gabriel. Huallaga military commander of the Peruvian Shining Path as of March 1995.

Rosa Cardenas: leader of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It who remained at large after several leaders were arrested in Peru on March 4, 1987.

Carmenza Cardona Londono: variant Carmen; aliases La Chiqui, Luz Estela, Martha, Commander Nueve. Terrorist negotiator for the 16 April 19 Movement of Colombia members who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba. On March 19, 1981, Colombia announced her death.

Jose Cardona: hijacker of an Aces Airlines general aviation Saunders ST27 flying from Medellin to Apartado, Colombia, on February 29, 1976. He demanded $300,000. He allowed the passengers to deplane in Chigordo. The plane returned to Medellin, where Cardona shot at police converging on the plane. He was shot in the throat during the gun battle and died in a hospital a few hours later.

Carlos Alberto Caride: founder of Argentine Revolutionary Armed Forces. He was arrested by police on February 12, 1974, near an intersection where the motorcade of Argentine president Juan Peron and Uruguayan president Juan M. Bordaberry was to pass. He was carrying a gun and grenades.

Daniel Carita Calderon: one of three Shining Path "annihilation squad" members arrested on May 24, 1995, after they set off a car bomb in front of the Maria Angolas Hotel in Lima's Miraflores district, killing 5 people and wounding 64. The attack came minutes after 8 hooded gunmen entered the hotel's casino and ordered the 30 people there to lie on the floor. After failing to open the casino safe, the gunmen left the building and set off the car bomb.

Modesto Carita Velazquez: alias Susana. One of three Shining Path "annihilation squad" members arrested on May 24, 1995, after they set off a car bomb in front of the Maria Angolas Hotel in Lima's Miraflores district, killing 5 people and wounding 64. The attack came minutes after 8 hooded gunmen entered the hotel's casino and ordered the 30 people there to lie on the floor. After failing to open the casino safe, the gunmen left the building and set off the car bomb.

Carlos: most popular alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Commando Carlos: alias Commander Raul. Leader of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Santiago Carmona Palacios: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front Pablo Fonseca Amado Patrol hijackers of a Navajo plane in Managua, Nicaragua, on March 8, 1979. They ordered the captain to fly to Venezuela, but the pilot landed in Costa Rica's Juan Santamaria Airport, where they surrendered.

Maria Augusta Carneiro: Brazilian student leader arrested on May 1, 1969, for firing at a policeman attempting to prevent her and Ricardo Villas Boas de Sarega from distributing antigovernment literature. Her release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil. She was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Olivares del Carpio: national coordinator of the Peruvian Shining Path, as of March 1995.

Mack Lewis Carr: Sentenced on December 2, 1983, to a maximum of four years for the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador.

Augusto Antonio Carranza Parada: Armed Forces of National Resistance member arrested on August 11, 1978, in connection with the kidnapping and murder on May 17, 1978, in El Salvador of Fugio Matsumoto, Japanese president of Central American Synthetic Industries, a textile firm.

Gilberto Carranzana y Gonzales: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked National Airlines Flight 28, a DC8 traveling between Tampa and Miami on March 12, 1968, that was diverted to Cuba. The trio was indicted on October 14, 1969, by a federal grand jury in Florida. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Luis Alberto Carrascal Angarita: leader of the 33rd Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. Carrascal was arrested on December 24, 1995, by members of the Fifth Army Brigade in Norte de Santander Department in Zulia, Venezuela. He and his group were accused of assaulting the Carcasi police station in neighboring Santander del Sur, where eight agents and one civilian were killed.

Delia Carrasco Galdoz: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began her extradition proceedings from Sweden on terrorism charges.

Gonzalo Alfredo Ignacio Carreno Nieto: alias Albeiro Jimenez. Mentally unstable Colombian criminal who, on May 23, 1988, entered the pilot's cabin and hijacked an Avianca HK-1400 B727 from Medellin, Colombia, and forced it to fly to Panama and Aruba. He demanded $100,000. The plane returned to Cartagena, Colombia, where he escaped. He was captured after spending the night in the nearby swamps.

David Carrera Vasquez: one of two hijackers of a Mexicana de Aviacion DC6 flying the Mexico City–Minatitlan–Veracruz–Villahermosa–Tabasco run on July 26, 1969, that was diverted to Havana.

Mauricio E. Carrillo del Castro: one of two hijackers of an Avianca B727 flying from Cucuta to Bogota, Colombia, on June 26, 1970, that was diverted to Cuba.

J. Tapia Carrion: hijacker of an Aeropesca Vicker Viscount flying between Pasto and Popayan, Colombia, on January 21, 1974. The hijacker used a carbine rifle to force the pilot to refuel at Cali, where 23 passengers were released. The plane was slightly damaged upon landing in Barranquilla. Two tires were changed, the plane was refueled, and four more passengers were released. The plane took off for Havana, Cuba.

Hugo Carvajal: chief of the Maoist People's Liberation Army of Colombia who died on January 13,

2000, from injuries suffered during a gun battle with authorities on New Year's Eve. The group operates in northern Santander Province.

Jorge Enrique Carvajalino: arrested on July 18, 2002, by police in Bogota as the mastermind of a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) plot to crash a plane into the Congress building at the July 20 Independence Day ceremonies or the presidential palace at the August 7 presidential inauguration. Carvajalino is the brother of a top FARC leader also known as Andres Paris. Carvajalino hired a suicide pilot associated with drug traffickers for $2 million, according to Col. Gustavo Jaramillo, director of the secret police.

Diogenes Jose Carvalho de Oliveira: a man who was arrested in 1969 for the murder of U.S. Army Capt. Charles R. Chandler by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) on October 12, 1968. A man of the same name was one of five political prisoners whose release was demanded by the VPR kidnappers of Japanese consul general Nobuo Okuchi in São Paulo on March 11, 1970. He was freed and flew with other released prisoners to Cuba on March 27.

Pedro Carvajal: suspected Colombian guerrilla arrested on May 25, 1987, by police in El Amparo in the southwestern Venezuelan State of Apure.

Manfredo Casado: claimed to be a left-wing revolutionary who took political asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in 1972. On September 28, 1973, he was given safe conduct to fly to France after he held the 12-year-old son of Mexican ambassador Francisco Garcia.

Justina Casco: one of two leaders of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It arrested in Peru on March 4, 1987. She was extradited, along with her husband, Edgardo Frias, to Ecuador on March 18, 1987.

Edmund Casey: Albany janitor who hijacked National Airlines Flight 97, a B727 flying from New York to Miami on December 14, 1978, diverting it to Charleston, South Carolina. He wanted to go to Cuba. FBI agents took him off the plane.

Luisa Maria Castanola Otariz: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Eduardo Castellano Soto: Peruvian member of Argentine People's Revolutionary Army who was killed by Cordoba security forces on April 3, 1976.

Miguel Castellanos: alias Napoleon Romero Garcia. Top commander of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces, one of the largest of the five groups in Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador. Castellanos defected to the government in April 1985. He became the highest-ranking guerrilla defector working for the government. On February 16, 1989, FMLN rebels driving a yellow pickup truck fired dozens of machine-gun rounds into him as he was returning home.

Jose Ricardo Castellon: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Martha Castellon: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Rosa Elena Castellon: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Hondu-

ran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Alfredo Castillo Montanez: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Alvaro Castillo: released from prison as one of the demands of the 50 armed members of the 28 February Popular Leagues of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy with several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Angel Luis Castillo: former captain in Fidel Castro's army. The Cuban Representation in Exile, an anti-Castro exile group, said on June 14, 1969, that Castillo had been captured in Oriente Province with a group of infiltrators.

Enrique Castillo Hernandez: Cuban exile who helped hijack a private Piper Apache PA23 from Miami, Florida, to Havana, Cuba. The two hijackers were indicted on February 17, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida. As of 1979, they remained at large. Castillo was tried on an air piracy charge in Miami in 1980. The jury was hung and a mistrial was declared.

Jaime Francisco Sebastian Castillo Petruzzi: one of four Chileans arrested in Peru on October 14, 1993, on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts. On January 7, 1994, they were convicted in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. They were sentenced by a military court to life in prison and fined $50 million. On March 21, 1994, the Special Military Court of the Peruvian Air Force, serving as an appellate court, confirmed the life sentence on charges of high treason. Castillo was involved in the kidnapping of Peruvian entrepreneur Raul Hiraoka Torres and other crimes.

Maria Elisa del Castillo Medina: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Gustavo Castillo: alleged anti-Communist Cuban whose release was demanded on February 5, 1978, by the Anti-Communist Latin American Army group that bombed the Mexican Consulate in Manhattan borough, New York City.

Pablo Gustavo Castillo: unemployed carpet layer from Hialeah, Florida, who was charged on January 31, 1977, with setting off a bomb on April 3, 1976, at the student union of the University of Miami shortly before Marxist Angela Davis—who is black—was scheduled to speak. The Cuban exile was arrested in Puerto Rico and brought to Miami two days later. He was called before a federal grand jury probing international terrorism.

Pacifico Castrellon: Panamanian citizen arrested on December 1, 1995, along with 21 members of the Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) in Lima's La Molina neighborhood following an eight-hour shootout. The group planned to take over the Peruvian Congress and kidnap congressional president Martha Chavez, the Peruvian prime minister, and others in a December 22 attack. On December 12, 1995, Castrellon admitted his link with MRTA. He had lived with U.S. citizen Lori Helen Berenson, a MRTA member. On January 4, 1996, he was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Alex Fernando Castro Martinez: arrested by the Honduran Armed Forces on August 27, 1987, in connection with the bombing on August 9, 1987, of Comayagua's Restaurante China that injured four Honduran civilians and six U.S. Army soldiers.

Miguel I. Castro Cruz: one of three Puerto Rican hijackers of Pan Am Flight 281, a B707 flying from New York to San Juan on November 24, 1968, and diverted to Havana. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and a small child. The hijackers

were arrested by Cuban authorities. The trio was indicted by a federal grand jury in December 23, 1968, in the Southern District of New York. He was arrested on February 3, 1976, in San Juan and sentenced to 12 years on May 4, 1976.

Nora Castro: former Uruguayan Tupamaros sworn in as the first woman to chair the Chamber of Deputies on February 15, 2005.

Orlando Castro: Uruguayan who hijacked a Uruguayan Arco flight from Colonia, Uruguay, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on November 12, 1980. He demanded to fly to Cuba, Algeria, Mexico, Libya, or Nicaragua. He surrendered to Buenos Aires police. His parents were divorced, and he had begun law school.

Oscar Castro: alias El Sapito. Tradesman indicted on July 18, 1995, on charges of violating the motor vehicle law in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was released. He was accused of being an accessory by helping the principal suspect "obtain, arm, and prepare the van used for the car bomb."

Patricia Mairiam Castro Flores: one of four Chilean socialists who hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight on July 5, 1977, and diverted it to Lima, Peru. They demanded the release of two Chilean socialists from a Santiago military jail. After five hours of negotiation, they settled for asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy. They had requested clearance to fly to Venezuela and then on to Paris. On July 9, 1977, they were granted asylum in Cuba.

Augusto Caucci: Italian right-wing terrorist arrested on April 13, 1993, by Interpol agents in the Once District of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and charged with involvement in the August 2, 1980, attack on the Bologna railroad station which caused more than 80 deaths and 400 injuries. Caucci was believed to be an explosives expert. He was arrested in an apartment at 2400 Sarmiento Street. He had lived in Argentina for a decade.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio: leader and founder of the Salvadoran Popular Liberation Front. Cayetano committed suicide on April 12, 1983, when he learned that one of his trusted comrades had killed his second in command, Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, on April 6, 1983, in Nicaragua.

Leandro Cerezo Sirut: Cerezo, age 19, was one of three renegade soldiers who, on May 3, 2007, tried to hijack a plane at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, killing their hostage, Lt. Col. Victor Ibo Acuna Velazquez. The three recruits had escaped from a Cuban military base after killing a soldier and wounding another.

Nestor Cerpa Cartolini: aliases Carlos, Edigiro Huerta. Former textile union official and a founder of Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) in 1984. Cerpa served as its military commander, in which role he was a highly successful tactical commander obsessed with the treatment of imprisoned comrades. He was MRTA's leader in 1995. He was hiding out in Ecuador when he gave contact instructions to Lori Helen Berenson and Pacifico Castrellon. Using the alias Edigiro Huerta, he was the commander of the Edgar Sanchez Special Forces when the two dozen MRTA gunmen took over the residence of the Japanese ambassador on December 17, 1996, and held hostage 700 diplomats, business leaders, and government officials. He died when authorities raided the scene.

Cesar: alias of Ivan Sacha Mendieta Rivera.

Commander Cero: alias of Eden Pastora.

Rosa Cespedes Miranda: alias of Silvia Gora Rivera.

Juan Chacon: leader of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador in the late 1970s.

Chano: alias of Rosalio de Leon Escobar.

Charles: U.S. citizen, age 55, arrested in a Guatemala City hotel on November 17, 1988, on suspicion of being a U.S. terrorist wanted by Interpol and the FBI. Police said explosives were found in his possession. He was suspected of having planned to use them against public buildings in the capital. He had arrived 15 days earlier.

Ernesto Charry Montealegre: educator and founder of the Trotskyite Worker's Self Defense Movement (Mao) and identified in press reports as Commander Uno. Charry was one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba.

Mohammed Nawaz Chaudhary: one of four Pakistanis suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They were arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges had not been dropped.

Hilario Chavelon: number six leader of the Peruvian Shining Path, Chavelon was arrested by Peruvian national police on October 9, 1992, inside the Jose Granda National School of Condevilla, San Martin de Porres, where he was a fourth-grade teacher. He had participated in the Tarata killings.

Jorge Chaverri: Basque Nation and Liberty member arrested on September 19, 1983, in Costa Rica with 11 others alleged to be plotting the assassination of anti-Sandinista leaders Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo. Police chiefs received daily threats after his arrest.

Similiano Chavez Yanac: alias Comrade Jorge. Shining Path member apprehended in Huaraz, Peru, on June 23, 1983.

Fadi Karim Abdul Chekair: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252 and also in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

Antonio Chicas Rosa: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Carlos Alberto Chicchiarelli: Argentine arrested with his girlfriend and an Italian on September 22, 1987, in Rome in connection with the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed credit. The men were arrested at their Treasury offices.

La Chiqui: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Choco: leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front gunmen who took over the San

Salvador Sheraton Hotel on November 21, 1989, and held hostage U.S. and other foreign citizens.

Alejandro Choque: one of three members of the Tapaj Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) of Bolivia turned over to the court system on August 21, 1992, for planning to attack the embassies of Spain and the United States in La Paz on October 12 and conduct five attacks against Bolivian politicians. Choque was a bodyguard of EGTK leader Felipe Quispe Huanca. They planned to set off a dynamite charge on Columbus Day outside the Spanish Embassy and then later attack the home of the U.S. ambassador, attack two high tension towers and a telephone plant, and attack homes of five political leaders of the Bolivian government.

Bonifacio Chura: suspected Peruvian terrorist arrested in a clash with Chilean police on October 11, 1986. He was accused of assaulting the police and illegally entering the country. On October 16, 1986, three of the group were handed over to the Peruvian consul general.

Mario Leonel del Cid Garcia: his release was demanded during the March 6, 1970, kidnapping by five armed Revolutionary Armed Forces members of U.S. Labor Attaché Sean M. Holly. They demanded the release of del Cid and three others. He appeared at the Costa Rican Embassy on March 8 and flew with two other prisoners to Mexico City. He told Mexican newsmen that police had often moved him to different prisons while denying knowledge of his whereabouts.

German Cienfuegos: on January 30, 1989, he signed the communiqué from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command that was broadcast on San Salvador's Radio Cadena Ysu and on a Mexican radio station. In the communiqué the group suspended attacks against U.S. military personnel.

Commander Cinco: alias of Antonio Jose Navarro Wolfe.

German Cipiantavara: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Clarita: alias of Clara Aurora Beltran Gonzalez.

Cenon Marie Clark: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

E. Charles: one of three Haitian hijackers of a Haiti Air Inter Dehavilland Twin Otter flying from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haitien on September 9, 1975. The trio threatened the pilot with knives and Molotov cocktails and demanded to fly to Cuba. The pilot persuaded them to refuel at Gonaives. One of the hijackers left to find fuel at the deserted airport. Shortly thereafter, the other two hijackers were overpowered by the crew and two passengers. Local authorities took the trio into custody.

Margie Evelyn Clavo Peralta: alias Nancy. One of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced on May 19, 1993, by a Peruvian military court to life in prison and fined up to 1 billion soles. She and 16 others were arrested on March 22, 1995, by Lima, Peru, police. She was the deputy chief of Shining Path at the time.

Raul Clemente Yaguer: major figure in the Montonero guerrilla organization killed in an April 30, 1983, shootout with security forces in Cordoba, Argentina.

Miguel Angel Colina Valdivia: one of four members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front sentenced to life in prison on April 1, 1992, in connection with the September 6, 1986, assassination attempt against Chilean president Augusto Pinochet and the attack on the Los Quenes carabineros station in Chile. On November 25, 1992, the Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the sentence.

Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the request for

amnesty by the former guardsman convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

Oscar Collazo: Puerto Rican nationalist who attempted to shoot into Washington, D.C.'s, Blair House on November 1, 1950, to assassinate President Truman. He was injured in a gun battle with police. He recovered and was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. President Truman commuted the sentence to life in prison. His release was demanded by the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of Liberation, who set off five bombs in New York City on October 26, 1974, and then set off four more bombs on April 3, 1975. His release was demanded by two Puerto Rican nationalists who took over the Chilean Consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978. President Carter granted him clemency on September 7, 1979. He flew to Puerto Rico where he received a hero's welcome. Collazo, age 80, died of a stroke on February 20, 1994, in Vega Baja, Puerto Rico.

Aaron Amartei Commey: on July 27, 2000, Commey ran past security checkpoints at Terminal 4 and took hostage two pilots on a National Airlines plane in New York's JFK International Airport. As he got past the checkpoint, he pointed a gun at the screeners. The 143 passengers and the rest of the crew escaped while he was in the cockpit, threatening the pilots with a handgun and knife. Many of the passengers used an emergency chute deployed by the flight attendants. The deployment also immobilized the plane. Flight 19 was scheduled to go to Las Vegas and Los Angeles, but Commey demanded to be taken to Miami, Buenos Aires, and Antarctica. He surrendered at 3:38 A.M., after five hours. He was charged with one count of air piracy and ordered held for psychiatric evaluation. He told authorities that he arrived at the Port Authority Bus Terminal in Manhattan on July 26. The FBI recovered a bag containing a shotgun and two knives from his bus terminal locker. He claimed that he had been arrested while attempting to transport weapons in Argentina two years earlier. In Brooklyn, Commey's father said he had not seen his son in four years and believed that he was mentally ill. Commey grew up in the Bronx but moved to Milwaukee with his mother and brother years before. A National Airlines spokesperson said that the flight had been chosen randomly; Commey had believed it was an international flight.

Pedro Rene Comas-Banos: Cuban emigrant who, on May 27, 1989, escaped from a Los Angeles, California, mental hospital and tried to hijack an American Airlines B727 en route from Dallas to Miami and divert it to Cuba. He surrendered after the plane landed in Miami. He had earlier escaped from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C. He had entered the United States nine years earlier on the Mariel boatlift.

Rafael Concel Miranda: Puerto Rican nationalist who joined three others in firing pistols in the House of Representatives in 1950. His release was demanded by Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation, which set off five bombs in New York City on October 26, 1974, and then set off four bombs in New York City on April 3, 1975. Concel's release was demanded by two Puerto Rican nationalists who took over Chile's consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978. President Carter granted him clemency on September 7, 1979. He flew to Puerto Rico, where he received a hero's welcome.

Jorge Enrique Concha Gonzales: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

Luz Dari Condo Rubio: Colombian rebel wanted in the kidnapping of three U.S. contractors in 2003. On February 2, 2008, the Colombian Army detained her near the Venezuelan border.

Rodolfo Condori: chief car bomb maker for the Peruvian Shining Path. Condori was arrested on April 24, 1998.

Niall Connolly: alias David Bracken. One of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques—including the use of plastic explosives and mortars—to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas in a rebel-controlled zone. The trio was about to board an Air France flight to Paris. They were carrying false passports. FARC normally uses bombs from propane gas cylinders.

Carlos Castano, a leader of antiguerrilla paramilitaries, said that he was approached by one of the IRA suspects, who offered his "professional services" to train his group. The training apparently took place over five weeks. On August 21, Colombia arrested an Irish citizen, age 48, who claimed he was teaching English in local villages. He was transported to Bogota but not charged. The attorney general charged the trio with helping to train terrorists and traveling on false passports. The IRA members—Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, age 55, and Martin McCauley—were sent to Bogota's Modelo Prison, where they could be held for 240 days while the prosecution prepared its case. Only Connolly, traveling as David Bracken, spoke Spanish.

The trio said they were Irish journalists preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. They stayed at a FARC camp near La Macarena, in a region where top FARC commanders live. Cuba claimed Connolly was the Sinn Fein Latin America representative since 1996, based in Havana. Monaghan is a former member of the Sinn Fein executive board. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives in the IRA members' clothing. FARC claimed that the IRA members were in the country to learn about the local peace process. However, the military cited intercepted FARC communications regarding the IRA members providing training in Semtex.

On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted of charges of training the FARC members but convicted of traveling on false passports and identity documents. Connolly was sentenced to two years two months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time.

On December 16, 2004, a three-judge panel in Bogota overturned the acquittal, sentenced the trio to 17-year terms, and ordered their immediate arrests. Their whereabouts were unknown.

On August 5, 2005, the three IRA members snuck back into Ireland. An Irish broadcasting network carried an interview with Monaghan. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition from Ireland. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Connolly was arrested for carrying a false Irish passport.

Rafael Eduardo Continanza: musician from Buenos Aires and one of two Argentine members of the Red Brigades arrested in Italy on June 5, 1980.

Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the request for amnesty by the former guardsman convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

Francisco Orlando Contreras Recinos: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the request for amnesty by the former guardsman convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

D.B. Cooper: the most famous hijacker in U.S. history. He hijacked Northwest Airlines Flight 305, a B727 flying from Washington, D.C., to four other stops, including Portland and Seattle,

on November 24, 1971. He boarded the flight at Portland. He showed a flight attendant a briefcase containing several red cylinders connected with wires and demanded $200,000 in $20 bills to be placed in a knapsack, two back parachutes, and two chest parachutes. He allowed the passengers and two flight attendants to deplane in Seattle and then demanded to be flown to Reno and Mexico. While the plane was cruising at 197 miles per hour at 10,000 feet, at 7 degrees below zero, with a wind-chill of 69 degrees below zero, Cooper used two of the parachutes and bailed out with the 21 pounds of money strapped to his body. One was a training chute used by stunt flyers; the other was a training chute used for demonstrations, the panels of which had been sewn shut so that it could not open. Cooper was never seen again. On November 23, 1976, a federal grand jury in Portland, Oregon, handed down an indictment against "John Doe, also known as Dan Cooper." The government said this was a capital crime with no statute of limitations. One count charged Cooper with aircraft piracy, another with obstruction of interstate commerce by extortion.

Lorenzo Enrique Copello Castillo: one of 8 to 10 Cuban hijackers who, on April 2, 2003, took over the *Baragua,* a 50-foot ferry, in Havana harbor and sailed it to sea until it ran out of fuel. The hijackers claimed by radio to be armed with three pistols and a knife and threatened to throw the 50 passengers overboard unless they were given another boat to reach the United States, about 40 miles away. The ferry is part of a small flotilla that shuttles Cubans from one side of Havana Bay to the other. The FBI sent a hostage negotiation team. The U.S. Coast Guard dispatched two cutters. Cuba also sent two ships from the Frontier Guards and threatened to use force to free the hostages. The hijackers freed three ill adults. The hijackers agreed to let the ferry be towed to Mariel, west of Havana. On the afternoon of April 3, authorities rescued the hostages and arrested the hijackers. The hostages, including one Frenchman, had begun jumping overboard at a signal from Cuban officers. Military divers helped the hostages swim to safety. Some hijackers jumped overboard, but were captured.

Despite the protests of human rights groups, on April 11, Cuban firing squads executed three of the hijackers at dawn after convicting them on terrorism charges. They were identified as Lorenzo Enrique Copello Castillo, Barbaro Leodan Sevilla Garcia, and Jorge Luis Martinez Isaac. They had been given three days to appeal. The death sentences were upheld by Cuba's Supreme Tribunal and by the ruling Council of State. Another four received life sentences.

Eduardo Coppo: Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member arrested on April 19, 1972, by police in San Javier, Tucuman Province, in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by ERP's Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro.

Policio Ricardo Coral: commander of the Antonio Narino Front of the April 19 Movement of Colombia. Coral was arrested in southern Colombia near the Ecuadoran border on April 2, 1987.

Pamela del Carmen Cordero Cordero: one of four armed members of the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement who, on January 16, 1984, scaled a wall of the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago and requested asylum. They were wanted in connection with the August 30, 1983, assassination of General Urzua and his two escorts. The

two men and two women were armed with three submachine guns, five pistols, a bomb, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Victor Cordoba: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Raul Cordova Rojas: apprehended on June 22, 1983, by a Peruvian security guard when he tried to plant a bomb at U.S. ambassador Frank Ortiz's residence in Lima.

Miguel Fernando Ruiz Cornejo Margel: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Benigno Coronado: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Carlos Correa Lacayo: one of two Nicaraguan hijackers of a Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute twin-engine Aztec crop duster, registration YMDDQ, flying from Los Brasiles Airport in Nicaragua to Santamaria Airport in Costa Rica. They requested asylum in Costa Rica on October 22, 1981.

Francisco Cortes: Colombian who was suspected of being a National Liberation Army of Bolivia organizer. Cortes was arrested in Bolivia with two Bolivian radical members of the Movement toward Socialism Party in 2003 and charged with espionage, terrorism, and subversion after they were found with weapons and organizational materials about guerrilla networks and plans to instigate violent revolution in Bolivia.

Ramiro Cortez: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Jacques Cosette-Trudel: one of five Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) kidnappers of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec who was taken from his Montreal home on October 5, 1970. The group demanded publication of a political manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, release of political prisoners, a chartered aircraft to fly the prisoners to Cuba or Algeria, $500,000 in gold bullion, federal jobs for 450 truck drivers, publication of the name and photograph of an FLQ informer who led police to the discovery of an FLQ cell, and an end of the manhunt for Cross. Cross was released unharmed on December 3, 1970. Seven individuals were flown to Cuba under a safe conduct agreement for the kidnappers of Cross and Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor who was kidnapped by FLQ on October 10. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. On August 6, 1974, France granted temporary asylum to an FLQ member and his wife who had been flown to Cuba.

Louise Cosette-Trudel: one of five Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) kidnappers of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec who was taken from his Montreal home on October 5, 1970. The group demanded publication of a political manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, release of political prisoners, a chartered aircraft to fly the prisoners to Cuba or Alge-

ria, $500,000 in gold bullion, federal jobs for 450 truck drivers, publication of the name and photograph of an FLQ informer who led police to the discovery of an FLQ cell, and an end of the manhunt for Cross. Cross was released unharmed on December 3, 1970. Seven individuals were flown to Cuba under a safe conduct agreement for the kidnappers of Cross and Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor who was kidnapped by FLQ on October 10. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. On August 6, 1974, France granted temporary asylum to an FLQ member and his wife who had been flown to Cuba.

Luis Fernando da Costa: alleged Brazilian arms smuggler and drug trafficker arrested in April 2001 in Barrancominas, the center of Molina's operations. On March 7, 2002, he was indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., on charges of conspiracy to import cocaine into the United States. The indictment, which was unsealed on March 18, was the first time the United States brought charges against Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. He was deported to Brazil to face murder and drug charges.

Julio Costas: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Hiran Courouneau X. Sanchez: one of four Guantánamo-born hijackers of Pan Am 460, a B747 flying from San Juan to Miami, Florida, on April 13, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

James Craig: Provisional Irish Republican Army terrorist arrested on March 16, 1993, in Argentina by Interpol's Airport Operations Division for two murders. He had been in the country since 1990. One of his victims was a detective killed in an armed robbery in Northern Ireland. The other was a U.S. citizen in an apparent settling of accounts in the New York underworld. He was arrested as he was leaving his hideout to come to Buenos Aires. He used several aliases. He was expected to be extradited to the United States.

Telson Crecencio: one of five members of the Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party arrested on April 12, 1986, during a holdup of the Banco do Brasil branch in Salvador. They claimed they were trying to get funds for Nicaragua.

Luis Crespo: Cuban exile who lost an arm in 1974 when a bomb he was preparing exploded. He was jailed in the United States. His friend, Humbert Lopez Jr., lost his left eye and three fingers in a similar explosives accident in October 1975.

Patrick Dolan Critton: U.S. citizen bank robber who hijacked an Air Canada DC9 flying from Thunder Bay to Toronto on December 26, 1971, and diverted it to Cuba to escape prosecution. On September 8, 2001, a FBI and New York City police task force arrested Critton, age 54, at his Mount Vernon, New York, home. His fingerprints matched those on a soda can left on the plane during the crime. He did not attempt to hide. Canadian police had conducted an Internet search of public databases in June 2001 and found his name and Social Security number, which he had not changed. Asking U.S. authorities for help, they were told that he taught elementary school in New York City in 1969; his file contained his fingerprints. Police went to his neighborhood and asked people to look at a photo of a missing child. Critton touched the picture, giving them a print to compare.

Adilio Cruz: member of the Popular League of February 28 of El Salvador whose release was demanded by 15 armed members of January 28 Popular Leagues when they took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador and seized 10 hostages on February 5, 1980. The government released most of the prisoners; one escaped. It is not clear whether Adilio Cruz is the same person as Avilio Cruz.

Avilio Cruz: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. His release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released him.

Eduardo Cruz: one of the two dozen members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement who, on December 17, 1996, took 700 hostages at the Lima, Peru, residence of the Japanese ambassador. The Associated Press later claimed that listening devices were hidden in Cruz's crutches.

Francisco de la Cruz: leader of the 2 October Movement of Mexico. On March 23, 1988, 32 members of his group peacefully took over the Greek Embassy, demanding his release from prison where he had been held for seven years.

Francisco Cruz Galeano: arrested by the Honduran Armed Forces on August 27, 1987, in connection with the August 9, 1987, bombing of Comayagua's Restaurante China that injured four Honduran civilians and six U.S. Army soldiers.

Jorge Cruz: leader of Shining Path who was arrested after a score of bombings in Lima, Peru, on May 28, 1983.

Juan Felipe de la Cruz Serafin: member of the anti-Castro Cuban Revolutionary Directorate who died when a bomb exploded in his hotel room in Avrainville, France. The Cubans claimed that the bomb exploded in the U.S. citizen's hands and that he had intended to use it against the Cuban Embassy.

Raul Ernesto Cruz Leon: Salvadoran, age 26, who was arrested on September 10, 1997, and confessed to taking $4,500 for each of four bombings of ocean hotels in Havana, Cuba, on September 4, 1997. The Cuban government had blamed Cuban exiles. Cruz left El Salvador for Costa Rica on July 9 and returned from Los Angeles on July 14. Havana said he had confessed to two bombings on July 12 as well as the September 4 bombings. He had worked for a Salvadoran man in the entertainment business. He dropped out of a military high school after six to eight months.

Rodrigo Alfonso Cuadra Clachar: one of two members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) in Costa Rica who died on June 19, 1983, when a bomb they were transporting in their car exploded prematurely. They were on their way to a meeting with the anti-Sandinista ARDE and apparently planned to assassinate ARDE leaders.

Jorge Cuba la Rosa: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Raul Cuellar: released from prison following the demands of the 50 armed members of the 28 February Popular Leagues of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy and took several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Raul Cuestas: Argentine journalism professor at Costa Rica's national university who was charged by the Costa Rican government on March 21, 1981, as a Montonero leader in Mexico.

D

Muhammad Dahroug Dahroug: former Triborder area shopkeeper and suspected al Qaeda associate in Lebanon. His nephew, Ali Nizar Dahroug, was arrested in Paraguay on June 27, 2002.

Jozo Damjanovic: Croatian who shot to death Uruguayan ambassador Carlos Abdala in Asuncion, Paraguay, on June 7, 1976. Damjanovic thought he was shooting at the Yugoslav ambassador.

Commander Danilo: spokesperson of the Salvadoran Unified Revolutionary Directorate Anastasio Aquino Special Brigade in 1980.

Mireya Danza Moreira: one of three female Sandinista National Liberation Front members arrested on July 4, 1981, by Costa Rican Civil Guards. The trio planned to take over the Guatemalan Embassy to obtain the release of political prisoners.

Delia Natividad Daquiri Yanki: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Hassan Abdasllam Dayou: Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguaza area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was sent to Argentine Judge Galeano on September 14, 1994. He was released by the judge on September, 19, 1994.

Michael A. DeCarolis: arrested on August 13, 1968, in a raid on a Johnsonburg, New Jersey, farm in which police seized a half ton of dynamite, automatic weapons, and crates of ammunition, as well as a uniform of the 2506th Cuban Assault Brigade of the Bay of Pigs, an anti-Castro organization.

Regis Debray: Bolivian revolutionary of the early 1970s. On April 22, 1970, the U.S. Information Service (USIS) reported that a dissident group was preparing a list of prominent diplomats to be kidnapped and held hostage for Debray's release from Bolivian prison.

Joel Deeb: son of John Deeb, former mayor of Port-au-Prince, and of Lebanese extraction arrested in Miami, Florida, on January 12, 1983, and charged with violating the Arms Export Control Act and the Neutrality Act in connection with the July 1982 attempt by Haitian exiles to land a commando team from a light plane and assassinate the Haitian president at his farm. The five men were armed with U.S.-made submachine guns bought in Miami. On January, 17, 1983, the entire John Deeb family was arrested by the Haitian government in Port-au-Prince. Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Human Rights termed the arrest a "blind reprisal" and asked for an explanation.

Patricio Fernando Degach Vergue: hijacker, age 15, of a LAN Caravelle flying from Santiago to Puerto Montt, Chile, on November 12, 1969. He and Pedro Varas Flores, age 16, said they

wanted to go to Cuba. After a refueling, the crew disarmed the hijackers.

Antonio Degas Bouvier: Ecuadoran associate of Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist. He joined the PFLP hijackers of Air France Flight 139, an A300 Aerospatiale Airbus flying from Tel Aviv to Paris on June 27, 1976, and ultimately diverted to Entebbe, Uganda.

Leopoldo Degibes: former army major who became a leader of the Isthmian Labor, Peasant, and Student Coalition in Mexico. His release was demanded by the peasants who took over the Indian Embassy in Mexico on February 18, 1981.

Marcelo Delacour: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was set free, although Judge Galeano ordered an attachment of his assets at 500,000 pesos.

Rosalio de Leon Escobar: alias Chano. Founder of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (OPRA) in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, with 20 other OPRA rebels in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo, San Marcos Department.

Henry Vladimir Delgado Salazar: one of two Colombian subversives arrested on April 16, 1989, by Peruvian Antiterrorist Police following an armed attack on the police post at Uchiza in which 10 policemen were killed.

Romulo Delgado: leader of 29 heavily armed Cubans demanding asylum who took over the Ecuadoran Embassy in Havana on February 13, 1981. After the asylum seekers released their hostages and turned their weapons over to Ecuadoran authorities, Cuban authorities stormed the building and arrested the attackers. The Ecuadoran government said it had agreed to let the dissident Cubans stay in the embassy under its care. Ecuador recalled its ambassador in protest.

Rosario Delgado Iriondo: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled by Uruguayan authorities on August 26, 1994. She was accused of carrying out political activities that led to rioting in Uruguay on August 24, 1994. She was detained in Montevideo in May 1992, with a trio of ETA members expelled on August 24, 1994. Uruguayan courts denied a Spanish extradition request for her, and she had lived freely as a refugee in Montevideo. The duo was indicted on terrorism and arms charges on August 29 in Paris. Police searches turned up counterfeit or stolen ID papers and documentation from the ETA. Spanish authorities had issued seven international arrest and extradition orders for her involvement in the killing of 17 Civil Guards, 3 soldiers, 2 civilians, and a policeman. A French court granted extradition on February 22, 1995, but said that she would have to serve time for crimes committed in France. On May 10, 1995, the Paris Court of Appeals granted five of the six requests made by Spanish courts for her extradition. The five were for attacks in which people were murdered. She would not be handed over to Spain until she had served a sentence for crimes committed in France, including illegal possession of arms and membership in a criminal association with terrorist aims. The attacks included a car bombing on July 14, 1986, against a Civil Guard bus in Madrid's Plaza de la Republica Dominicana in which 12 people died.

Carlos Denis: would-be hijacker of Continental Airlines Flight 144, a DC9 flying from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Tulsa, Oklahoma, on December 19, 1970. He wanted to go to Cuba but permitted the plane to land in Tulsa and the passengers to deplane. The crew, however, took the opportunity to escape. Police arrested Denis, who was hiding in a lavatory. After being subjected to a medical and mental exam, he was found guilty

of conveying false information concerning an attempt to commit air piracy and sentenced to five years on February 9, 1971.

Erik Deprez: alias El Frances. Arrested on June 25, 1995, by Buenos Aires police for having in his possession a double-barreled shotgun, a Ballester-Molina 11.25 caliber pistol, and ammunition. He was fined 60,000 pesos. He was ordered on July 18, 1995, into preventive detention for being responsible for a coverup in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Luis Edgar Devia: alias Raul Reyes. One of the seven members of the Secretariat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, who was killed on March 1, 2008, by Colombian troops in a firefight and air strike at a camp in Putumayo, near the border with Ecuador. The 5 foot 2 inch Devia, age 59, had been a trade union leader who worked at a Nestles milk plant. He favored military action over negotiation and using hostages as pawns.

Diane: arrested in Rio de Janeiro by Brazilian federal police on May 29, 1989, along with Patrick Haemers. Haemers was the alleged Belgian leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnappers on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium and Haemers's wife, Lizzie Shack, fellow Belgians. Brazil's Supreme Court ordered their extradition on March 7, 1990. On March 30, 1990, Belgium sent an Air Force Hercules C130 to Brazil to bring back Haemers, who confessed to the kidnapping.

Emilio Antonio Diaz: chief ideologue and second in command of the Maoist Shining Path who was arrested in December 1983 in Huaraz, 250 miles north of Lima, Peru.

Enrico Rene Diaz: alias of Patrick Arguello.

Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez: one of five anti-Castro Cuban exiles arrested by the Cuban government two days after they landed in Cabanas on December 2, 1968. Diaz and Emilio Nazario Perez Sargent were members of Alpha 66 and the Second Front of Escambray, which had merged their operations.

Commando Nidia Diaz: leader of the Central American Revolutionary Workers' Party whose release was demanded by the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Forces who, on September 10, 1985, kidnapped Ines Guadelope Duarte Duran, the daughter of president Jose Napoleon Duarte, in El Salvador. Diaz was believed responsible for the June 19, 1985, murder of 13 people, including 4 U.S. Marines, at an outdoor café in San Salvador.

Jorge Diaz Reategui: Peruvian detained on June 9, 1994, in a Tucuman hotel by Argentine police. He admitted being a former member of the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path.

Jose Diaz Claro: one of four Guantánamo-born hijackers of Pan Am 460, a B747 flying from San Juan to Miami, Florida, on April 13, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

Jose Diaz Morejon: member of El Poder Cubano who was convicted on November 15, 1968, of the September 16, 1968, rifle attack against the Polish freighter *Polanika* in Miami, Florida.

Lucy Diaz Troy: one of two Ecuadorans arrested on October 10, 1992, after holding up a supermarket in Pasto, Colombia, and taking 21 hostages before surrendering after eight hours. They worked with members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Max Horacio Diaz Trujillo: arrested on December 13, 1987, in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos

Carreno in front of his home in Santiago. On December 23, 1987, he was indicted by military judge Col. Fernando Torres for hiding Carreno in one of three hideouts.

Victor Diaz Caro: attempted suicide with a knife on November 4, 1986, while in prison, where he was detained in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago, killing 5 presidential guards and injuring 11 military escorts. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons.

Walter Ernesto Diaz: member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL), who was arrested later of involvement in FPL's April 6, 1983, assassination in Nicaragua of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, the group's leader. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in their possession.

Commander and Olga Dilma: two of six members of Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped antielection leaflets over the city, then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Ismael Dimas Aguilar: leader of a faction of the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Workers Party of Central America, a subgroup of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front who claimed credit for the June 19, 1985, machine-gun attack on two outdoor cafés in San Salvador that killed four U.S. Marine guards and nine other diners. On January 26, 1988, the Salvadoran military appeals court ordered him freed under the country's November 5, 1987, amnesty law that was adopted as part of a regional peace plan. The U.S. Embassy withheld $18.5 million in economic support funds after the court said the attack was "political in nature." On January 28, 1988, the government held Dimas pending preparation of an appeal of the ruling. On April 11, 1988, president Jose Napoleon Duarte ruled that he could not be freed under the amnesty, saying that international law takes precedence over national law.

Jose Dimas Aguilar: member of the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Workers Party of Central America, a subgroup of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who was arrested in connection with the June 19, 1985, machine-gun attack on two outdoor cafés in San Salvador that killed four U.S. Marine guards and nine other diners. His brother, Ismael Dimas Aguilar, told *Radio Venceremos* on September 10, 1985, that his brother was innocent and that Ismael's group was responsible.

Ghazi al-Din: on June 18, 2008, the U.S. Department of the Treasury designated two Venezuelans as supporters of Hizballah, freezing their assets and prohibiting Americans from conducting business transactions with the duo. Ghazi Nasr al-Din, a Venezuelan diplomat posted in the Venezuelan Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, had earlier worked in the Venezuelan Embassy in Damascus, Syria. The United States said he had arranged for Hizballah members to travel to a training course in Iran.

Weliton Pinto Diogenes: one of five members of the Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party arrested on April 12, 1986, during a holdup of the Banco do Brasil branch in Salvador. They claimed they were trying to get funds for Nicaragua.

Richard Frederick Dixon: hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 953, a B727 flying from Detroit, Michigan, to Miami, Florida, and Puerto Rico on October 9, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. Dixon was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Michigan on January 19, 1972.

He returned to the United States on January 8, 1976, and was apprehended in Michigan the next day for the murder of a South Haven, Michigan, police officer. The FBI later identified him as the hijacker. He was convicted of air piracy and kidnapping on December 16, 1976.

Ladislaw Dobor: Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) member whose release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and VPR who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum. The VPR member was permitted to give an interview with the media.

Dominguez: alias of Severiano Fuentes.

Francis Dominguez Lopez: signatory of a confessor letter by Torrijist Patriotic Vanguard–December 20, a leftist subversive group in Panama, to claim credit for the January 31, 1993, kidnapping of three U.S. missionaries.

Jesus Dominguez Benitez: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Jose Luis Dominguez: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Hilertant Dominique: former captain in the Haitian Army and one of two hijackers of a Venezuelan Aeropostal DC9 en route from Caracas, Venezuela, on July 29, 1984. The duo wanted to go to Aruba and permitted refueling in Margarita and Trinidad. They also demanded $3 million, 50 machine guns, 40 pistols, and other arms. Dominique was jailed in the Dominican Republic for smuggling guns in Haiti in December 1982. He had been living in exile in Venezuela after escaping from prison. On July 31, 1984, an antiterrorist commando group stormed the plane and killed the two hijackers.

Ramon Donato-Martin: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked National Airlines Flight 28, a DC8 traveling between Tampa and Miami, Florida, on March 12, 1968, that was diverted to Cuba. The trio was indicted on October 14, 1969, by a federal grand jury in Florida. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Jose Luis Donoso Cortes: one of three Chilean members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested by Argentine border police on May 24, 1991, in El Breal Township. Two of the members were among the inmates that had escaped from the Santiago prison in Chile and had been tried for smuggling weapons into the country through Carrizal and for involvement in several terrorist attacks. They told the arresting officers that they were coming from Petorca, Chile, and traveling to the interior along the Los Patos River. On May 30, they were handed over to Chilean Carabineros in Paso Las Cuevas, Punta de Vaca.

Dos: alias of Dora Maria Tellez Argueyo.

Elba Duarte Valles: one of four armed members of the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement who, on January 16, 1984, scaled a wall of the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago and requested asylum. They were wanted in connection with the August 30, 1983, assassination of General Urzua and his two escorts. The two men and two women were armed with three submachine guns, five pistols, a bomb, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Mauricio Duarte Alvarez: killed in Jinotepe, Nicaragua, on January 10, 1975. He was suspected of planning the Sandinista National Liberation

Front takeover on December 27, 1974, of the Managua home of former agricultural minister Dr. Jose Maria Castillo, who was hosting a party in honor of U.S. ambassador Turner B. Shelton.

Eljvir Duka, Dritan Duka, and Shain Duka: Eljvir, age 23, Dritan, age 28, and Shain, age 26, were among the six people arrested on May 7, 2007, by the FBI in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, for planning an attack on Fort Dix and killing 100 soldiers with assault rifles and grenades. They were alleged to have conducted firearms training in the Pocono Mountains in Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania. The defendants used cell phones to conduct video surveillances. A Circuit City clerk spotted footage and jihad training videos they wanted transferred to DVD and alerted authorities in January 2006. An Egyptian military veteran worked with the FBI to befriend a suspect and tape conversations. The FBI said the investigation took 16 months.

The ethnic Albanian brothers were born in Yugoslavia and illegally living in Cherry Hill while operating a roofing business. Shain and Eljvir had attended Cherry Hill West High School. The Dukas illegally entered the United States via Mexico at Brownsville, Texas, in 1984. Their father requested asylum and a green card in 1989, a request that sat in the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the next 16 years. In 2001, Dritan married a U.S. citizen, but he did not apply for his green card until 2005. Shain was represented by attorney Michael Riley.

The Dukas were stopped dozens of times each year for speeding, illegal passing, and driving without a license. Dritan pleaded guilty in 2000 to possession of drug paraphernalia; Shain had pleaded guilty to marijuana possession. Dritan was ticketed four times in five weeks. The trio had their driving privileges suspended 54 times in less than 10 years.

They were charged with conspiring to kill military personnel, which carries a life sentence.

Dumar: alias of one of six Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia members charged with murder on April 30, 2002, in the United States in connection with the 1999 killings of three Americans working in Arauca, Colombia.

Hector Lugo Dupont: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Maximiliano Durand Araujo: Peruvian professor of math and physics identified by a Peruvian intelligence service report on May 31, 1985, as the principal link between the Maoist Shining Path and its Europe counterparts. After involvement in various terrorist activities, Durand escaped arrest in 1981 and left Peru. He is a relative of Osman Morote, a Shining Path leader detained on June 12, 1988, in Lima. On March 28, 1989, United Left Senator Enrique Bernales charged that Durand was heading a Shining Path office in Paris and conducting promotion and propaganda activities in several European capitals. In Paris, Durand worked as a consultant for a private company engaged in producing and storing solar energy and for French government organizations as an advisor on nuclear energy. He was one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced on May 19, 1993, by a Peruvian military court to life in prison and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Teresa Durand Araujo: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced on May 19, 1993, by a Peruvian military court to life in prison and fined up to 1 billion soles.

E

Jose Manuel Echevers: on February 16, 1989, Costa Rican police discovered weapons in the backyard of his San Jose suburban home. The Panamanian denied ownership of the weapons but admitted membership in a group that opposes Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces. The cache included rifles, submachine guns, pistols, a rocket launcher, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. This was the third arms cache discovered by the police on land owned by Echevers. The others were found near a house he owns in San Rafael del Coronado.

Magda Edelmira: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Woody Marc Edouard: Haitian gunman who, on February 18, 1993, hijacked a twin-prop DC3 charter plane at Cap-Haitien and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where he surrendered to the FBI and local police. He did not request asylum. He faced 20 years to life for air piracy. On March 19, 1993, he was charged with air piracy after rejecting a plea bargain from federal prosecutors that he plead guilty to a lesser charge of interference with a flew crew, which has a seven-year sentence.

Commandant Emilio: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror began 13 months earlier with meetings of undercover FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez (alias Commandant Napo) and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization. The charges carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Felix Encina Laguna: one of two brothers named by a trio arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia. The detainees said the brothers were behind the murders, the attacks on the Bolivian Congress, and the attempt against former U.S. secretary of state George Shultz. On July 3, 1989, La Paz's *La*

Red Panamericana reported that the brothers were members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and had worked at the Defense Ministry.

Nestor Encina Laguna: one of two brothers named by a trio arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia. The detainees said the brothers were behind the murders, the attacks on the Bolivian Congress, and the attempt against former U.S. secretary of state George Shultz. On July 3, 1989, La Paz's *La Red Panamericana* reported that the brothers were members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and had worked at the Defense Ministry.

Henry Engler: Tupamaros arrested by Uruguayan security officials on March 29, 1973, and held for ordering the murder of USAID official Daniel Mitrione. Mitrione was kidnapped by the Tupamaros on July 31, 1970.

Pedro Enrique: hijacker of a Cubana Viscount on April 12, 1960.

Fernando Erazo Murcia: commander of a column of the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board and a key April 19 Movement of Colombia leader arrested by Colombian authorities at a Palmira bar on January 1, 1987.

Michael Glenn Ernest: arrested by the Guatemalan Army on January 11, 1983, on charges of leading two guerrilla raids the previous week against farms between the towns of Patulul and San Lucas Toliman, Solola Department, in western Guatemala and for the January 6, 1983, killing of Enrique de Leon, administrator of a sugar plantation. He was freed on February 8, 1983, for lack of evidence. Ernest was originally from North Dakota or Denver, Colorado.

Monica Ertl: died along with her partner, Oswalo Ucasqui, on May 13, 1973, in a shootout with police. Argentine citizen and Bolivian National Liberation Army member Ucasqui is believed to be the killer of Roberto Quintanilla, the former Bolivian consul general in Hamburg. Quintanilla was shot to death in the consulate on April 1, 1971.

Lorenzo Edward Ervin Jr.: alias C. Green. Hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 955, a DC8 flying the St. Louis–Atlanta–Miami–San Juan route on February 25, 1969, that was diverted to Cuba. He was indicted for air piracy in March 1969 by a federal grand jury in Atlanta. He surrendered to U.S. authorities in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in September 1969. He was arrested by the FBI as he stepped off a plane from Berlin, Germany, at New York's JFK International Airport. On July 7, 1970, he was sentenced to life in prison for aircraft piracy and kidnapping.

Esbezi: Argentine citizen held at La Reforma Prison on charges of illegal association and arms trafficking. Six members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers planned to demand Esbezi's release but failed in their attempt to kidnap Japanese citizen Otaiasuk Tesuji Kosuga, president of the National Electric Corporation of Costa Rica on November 9, 1982, in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Dalia Escobar Alas: alias of Sofia Lopez.

Jorge Leandro Escobar Diaz: one of two members of the Marxist Lautaro Youth Movement of Chile indicted on October 17, 1989, for violating Article 1, Paragraph 6 of the Antiterrorist Law regarding arson and planting explosives. On July 4, 1989, seven youths attacked the Mormon Church in Santiago, carrying revolvers. They forced a Mormon missionary named Balart to strip and burned the church's cultural hall after dousing it with gasoline. Police deactivated a bomb the terrorists left behind.

Numa Escobar: political training secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) of El Salvador, whose release was obtained on May 4, 1979, by

16 BPR members who took over the French Embassy in El Salvador.

Osvaldo Espinosa: alias Esteban. Youth leader in Viacha who was killed on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca-Cola company. Lonsdale was abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz and was killed by the kidnappers. Espinosa participated in the October 11, 1990, attack against the U.S. Marine house in Bolivia and sustained three bullet wounds.

Wilfredo Espinoza Ramirez: one of the six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who on October 29, 1981, hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11. He was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 due to incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica.

Agustin Esquivel-Medrano: alias Perez. One of a family of Cuban exiles who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 7, a DC8 on the New York–Newark–Miami run on June 22, 1969, and diverted it to Cuba. He was accompanied by his ill wife and high school daughter, age 15. The wife wanted to see Cuba one last time before she died.

Luz Estella: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Edwin Estrada Leiva: Nicaraguan Sandinista Air Force captain who, on December 7, 1988, hijacked his MI-25 helicopter into Honduran territory, landing at Hernan Acosta Mejia Air Base, where he requested asylum. Nicaragua demanded his extradition.

Jerry del Carmen Expinoza Valdez: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco, Chile, authorities for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina and also in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the Chilean presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Hazine Eytina: alias of Linda Grinage.

Astrid Eyzaguirre: dual-citizen German and American fiancée, age 23, of Osman Petmezci, a Turkish al Qaeda sympathizer. The couple was arrested by German police on September 6, 2002, as they were planning to bomb the U.S. Army's European headquarters and other targets in Heidelberg on September 11. Police found 290 pounds of chemicals, 5 pipe bombs, gunpowder, and marijuana plants in their apartment in Walldorf, six miles south of Heidelberg. Police also found a picture of bin Laden, Islamic literature, and a book about bomb making. The chief law enforcement officer for Baden-Wuerttemberg State said the man is a Muslim "who hates Americans and Jews." The man worked at a chemical warehouse in Karlsruhe.

Eyzaguirre was an assistant manager at the post exchange store at the U.S. military facility in Heidelberg, which gave her access to many post facilities. The facility hosts the Army headquarters (called Campbell Barracks), the Army's Fifth Corps headquarters, a small North Atlantic Treaty Organization facility, and hundreds of U.S. service members and their families. She worked at the base for several years. She was initially identified as of Turkish origin, but her neighbors said she was Hispanic with a Peruvian father and a Dominican Republic mother. Her father, Marcos Eyzaguirre, age 55, was a retired Army officer who had worked for the U.S. military in Germany and returned to the United States five years earlier. He became a Navy civilian employee in Newport News, Virginia. He said his daughter was born and raised in Germany, where he was stationed for 23 years.

A Turkish man living below the duo had complained about a strange liquid leaking into his apartment from theirs. A rash broke out on one side of his face. The neighbors also said Petmezci hated Jews.

Police received a tip on the couple in mid-July, but the arrest was delayed for two months. A judge put off questioning a witness, originally scheduled for August 13, because a summons could not be delivered on time. Prosecutors obtained a search warrant on August 30.

Prosecutors said on September 18 that they had not found a link to international terrorists.

As the trial opened on April 11, 2003, Petmezci denied plotting an attack and said the chemicals were intended for making firecrackers. On May 6, he was convicted of illegal possession of explosives, drug violations, stealing gunpowder and chemicals to make liquid potassium nitrate, and other lesser charges. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Prosecutors withdrew the terrorism counts, saying there was not "sufficient specificity" to prove the plot against the base. Eyzaguirre was acquitted of the explosives charge but was convicted of a drug offense and sentenced to six months. The eight months she had already served counted against the sentence.

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Carlos Facaques: one of two students from the Sociology School of Greater San Andres University arrested on November 15, 1990, in connection with the October 10–11, 1990, attacks by two Nestor Paz Zamora Commando gunmen who fired machine guns from their car at the U.S. Marine residence in the Miraflores District of La Paz, then threw a package bomb at the door of the building. They later bombed the John F. Kennedy monument. The duo was linked to the Nestor Paz Zamora Committee.

Shawar Midian Fadel: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the July 19, 1994, suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer. The bomb killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. They reportedly were freed in August 1994.

Shaykh Abdullah Ibrahim el-Faisal: arrested on February 18, 2002, by Scotland Yard's antiterrorist branch during a dawn raid in East London for inciting racial hatred for remarks he made calling for the murder of nonbelievers, Jews, Americans, and Hindus. The Jamaican Muslim cleric was charged under the Public Order Act and the Offences Against the Person Act. Parliament members demanded his arrest after videos with his message went on sale in London Islamic bookstores. His audiocassettes instructed men to train for battle and called on boys to learn how to use Kalashnikovs. El-Faisal, age 38, was charged with incitement to murder two weeks after London's *Times* reported his statement. He was detained pending a hearing on February 21, 2002, at Bow Street Magistrates Court. On March 7, 2003, Judge Peter Beaumont in London sentenced him to nine years in prison. The judge made the sentences consecutive to emphasize the United Kingdom's "abhorrence of the views you expressed." He will have to serve at least half his sentence before becoming eligible for parole. The judge also recommended possible extradition to Jamaica.

Ali Fallahian: on March 8, 2003, Argentine judge Juan Jose Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including Fallahian, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society community center that killed 85 people. Fallahian was serving the Minister of Security and Intelligence when the attack occurred. At the time of the indictment, he was a member of Iran's Assembly of Experts, which chooses the country's leader. Germany wanted him for the 1992 murder of four Kurdish dissidents.

Gilberto Fallas Helizondo: alias Charlie. Former Costa Rican employee of the Costa Rican Supreme Court who, on April 26, 1993, led five gunmen to take hostage 19 of 22 Supreme Court justices in San Jose. They demanded a large ransom and prison releases. The gunmen were arrested on April 29 while boarding a plane to Panama or

Guatemala. His brother, Guillermo, was also involved in the takeover and was arrested.

Guillermo Fallas Helizondo: Costa Rican brother of Gilberto Fallas Helizondo. On April 26, 1993, he was one of five gunmen who took hostage 19 of 22 Supreme Court justices in San Jose and demanded a large ransom and prison releases. The gunmen were arrested on April 29 while boarding a plane to Panama or Guatemala.

Ahmad Allameh Falsafi: on August 9, 1994, Argentine judge Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy third secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast.

Ed Kaur Faridah: one of two Iraqis—one of whom was alleged to be a member of the Iraqi intelligence service—reported by Chilean radio on January 28, 1991, to have entered Chile with the objective of attacking mining enterprises supported by U.S. investments. They were discovered by El Litio Mining Company in Calama.

Roxana Farina: arrested on December 12, 1986, by Chile's National Intelligence Center in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Ahmad Adil Fawaz: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Alvaro Fayad Delgado: April 19 Movement of Colombia leader who met with Colombian president Belisario Betancour on October 8, 1983, in a private home in Spain regarding peace negotiations. On September 12, 1985, in an interview with *El Pais,* he announced a "revolutionary tax" on foreign enterprises and declared an end to the truce with the government. He was killed on March 13, 1986, in an army and police raid on the apartment of Raul Rosero in Bogota.

Saleh Mahmoud Fayad: arrested by Paraguayan police on October 3, 2001, on criminal association and tax evasion charges. He was linked to Hizballah.

Sobhi Mahmoud Fayad: arrested by Paraguayan police on November 8, 2001, on criminal association and related charges. The Hizballah fund-raiser was arrested in Paraguay in 2002 after he violated the terms of his conditional release from detention while awaiting charges. He had been in prison for nearly 10 months on charges of tax evasion and criminal association before being tried. He subsequently was convicted and sentenced in November 2002 to six and a half years in prison. He was an associate of Assad Ahmad Barakat.

Manuel Federico: leader of the Honduras People's Armed Forces in 1984.

Feliciano: alias of Oscar Alberto Ramirez Durand.

Felipe: alias of Jose Alberto Ramos Martinez.

Segundo Felix: Dominican and one of two hijackers of a Venezuelan Aeropostal DC9 en route from Caracas, Venezuela, on July 29, 1984. The duo wanted to go to Aruba and permitted refueling in Margarita and Trinidad. They also demanded $3 million, 50 machine guns, 40 pistols, and other arms. On July 31, 1984, an antiterrorist commando group stormed the plane and killed the two hijackers. He tried to start a fire with gasoline but was killed instantly by the commandos.

Felipe Fereira: Carlos the Jackal's name for Antonio Perera Carvalho.

Luis Fergarde Lopez: accused Argentine terrorist who was wanted in connection with attacks against opposition leaders in Argentina and reputedly living in São Paulo, Brazil, according to federal police officials on September 14, 1983.

Alejandro Fernandez: one of five Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement members arrested in 1989 and charged with kidnapping a businessman. On November 24, 1994, Chilean president Eduardo Frei asked Brazilian president Itamar Franco to order the release of the five Chilean terrorists sentenced to 28 years in prison in Brazil and expel them.

Armando Fernandez Larios: one of three Chilean intelligence officials indicted in the September 21, 1976, murder of exiled Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier. On February 3, 1987, he agreed to turn himself over to U.S. authorities and plead guilty to a lesser charge of accessory to murder in exchange for a short prison term and federal protection. The next day, he implicated Chilean president Augusto Pinochet in the murder coverup. On May 6, 1987, he was sentenced to 27 months to seven years in prison. On September 10, 1987, U.S. district court judge Barrington D. Parker ordered him released "forthwith."

Carlos Fernandez: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Carlos Fernandez: leader of Shining Path who was captured in Peru on October 4, 2000.

Carlos Fernandez: arrested on October 21, 1995, by plainclothes police outside a Gualeguaychu, Argentina, teacher training college in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was a colleague of Carlos Alberto Telledin, the key suspect in the case.

Cesar Antonio Fernandez: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was set free, although Judge Galeano ordered an attachment of his assets at 500,000 pesos.

Eleuterio Fernandez Huidobro: spokesperson for the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement in Uruguay on December 21, 1985. He was a founder of the group and still active in September 23, 1986.

Jose Fernandez: one of five members of the Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party arrested on April 12, 1986, during a holdup of the Banco do Brasil branch in Salvador. They claimed they were trying to get funds for Nicaragua.

Jose Leonardo Fernandez Pup: retired Cuban lieutenant colonel who, on July 7, 1996, hijacked a Cuban Aerotaxi AN-2, registration CUT1183, flying from Bayamo and Santiago de Cuba to Guantánamo, Baracoa, and Moa with 17 other people—including two children—and forced it to land at the U.S. Naval base in Guantánamo. During the flight, Fernandez fired a shot through an open cockpit window. Fernandez requested political asylum. Havana demanded repatriation. The United States condemned the act as air piracy. All of the rest of those on board returned to Cuba. In May 1997, a jury in Washington acquitted him on grounds that his alternative had been imminent arrest as an anti-Castro rebel leader of the 1,000-strong Fifth of August 2000. In late November

1997, immigration judge John Bryant refused his request for asylum. Bryant recommended that he not be returned to Cuba because of the probability that he would be tortured. Defense attorney Wilfredo Allen said deportation was the most likely outcome, although he knew of no country willing to accept Fernandez.

Victor Fernandez Palmeiro: People's Revolutionary Army member who flew to Havana on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires.

Eduardo Ferrer: pilot who participated in the hijacking of a Cubana flight to the United States on July 28, 1960.

Greg Curtis Fielden: named as an unindicted coconspirator in the kidnapping and murder of U.S. vice-consul John S. Patterson in Hermosillo, Mexico, on March 22, 1974.

Andres Figueroa Cordero: Puerto Rican nationalist held since 1954 for shooting members of the U.S. House of Representatives. His release was demanded by Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) when it set off four bombs in New York City on April 3, 1975, and by two Puerto Rican nationalists when they took over Chile's consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978.

On July 12, 1976, FALN's Andres Figueroa Cordero Armed Commando Unit claimed credit for detonating 12 incendiary devices in the Herald Square area near Madison Square Garden in Manhattan.

Carlos Jesus Figueroa: Cuban exile arrested by Miami International Airport police on September 14, 1980, when he attempted to hijack an Eastern Airlines B727 to Havana. The pilot called his bluff on the ground.

Francisco Figueroa: charged with participating in the September 7, 1986, attack on Chilean president Augusto Pinochet. In December 1989, Figueroa was placed under the jurisdiction of the Sixth Military Prosecutor's Office after no evidence could be found of his participation in the attack. Defense lawyers requested a change from antiterrorist law charges to Arms Control Law charges and based on that change that he be given conditional freedom. The Sixth Military Prosecutor's Office turned down the request, leading to an appeal to the Court Martial in Santiago, Chile. On April 11, 1990, Figueroa was released from jail on conditional freedom.

Juan Eduardo Figueroa: on November 30, 1990, Lomas de Zamora Federal Judge Julio Piaggio ordered the release of the Chilean subversive because the court had not issued an arrest warrant for him. Figueroa had been accused of participating in the September 6, 1986, assassination attempt against Chilean president Augusto Pinochet.

Victor Luis Figueroa Gomez: one of four members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front sentenced to life in prison on April 1, 1992, in connection with the September 6, 1986, assassination attempt against Chilean president Augusto Pinochet and the attack on the Los Quenes carabineros station in Chile. On November 25, 1992, the Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the sentence.

Tiro Fijo: alias of Manuel Marulanda Velez.

Michael R. Finney: one of three members of the Republic of New Africa wanted in the slaying of a New Mexico policeman. They hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 106, a B727 on the ground at Albuquerque that was refueling from its flight from Phoenix and being prepared to fly on to Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D.C., on November 27, 1971. The trio allowed the plane to refuel at Tampa, Florida, where the passengers deplaned, then flew on to Cuba. As of 1999, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the district of New Mexico

on December 14, 1971. The former San Francisco resident was living in Havana and working in the state media.

Mario Eduardo Firmenich: leader of the Argentine Montoneros in the 1970s and early 1980s. He was arrested in Rio de Janeiro on February 12, 1984, at the request of the Argentine government. He had been there since November 1983. Argentina requested extradition on charges of homicide, illicit association, and offenses against the public order. On October 21, 1984, Brazil extradited him to Argentina to face seven terrorism-related charges. On December 29, 1990, he was released from Argentina's Villa Devoto Prison after being pardoned by president Carlos Menem.

Maria Josefa Fleming: Argentine Montoneros member sentenced on March 14, 1979, by a Rome court to 40 months in absentia for illegal possession of weapons and forged identity documents. She was married to Fernando Vaca Narvaja, the Montoneros deputy chief, who received the same sentence.

Carlos Eduardo Fleury: an Action for National Liberation (ALN) member whose release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the ALN and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum. He was permitted to give a media interview. He secretly returned to Brazil and was killed by Rio police on December 10, 1971.

Irvin Flores Rodriguez: Puerto Rican nationalist who joined three others in firing pistols in the House of Representatives in 1954. His release was demanded by the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation, which set off five bombs in New York City on October 26, 1974, and four more bombs on April 3, 1975. His release was demanded by two Puerto Rican nationalists who took over the Chilean Consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978. President Carter granted Flores clemency on September 7, 1979. He flew to Puerto Rico, where he received a hero's welcome. On March 19, 1994, Flores, age 69, died at his San Juan home of cancer. He was divorced from Blanca Rodriguez Rivera.

Julio Flores: member of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) of El Salvador who served as spokesperson during the May 11, 1979, BPR takeover of the Venezuelan Embassy in Sans Salvador.

Pablo Esteban Flores Castillo: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

Rafael Flores: arrested by the Honduran Armed Forces on August 27, 1987, in connection with the bombing on August 9, 1987, of Comayagua's Restaurante China that injured four Honduran civilians and six U.S. Army soldiers.

Sergio Flores: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Foca: radio broadcaster named by Paraguayan police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Carlos Fonseca Amador: founder in 1958 of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), named after Gen. Augusto Sandino, who

had opposed the U.S. occupation of Nicaragua from 1927 to 1933. Fonseca had fled from Nicaragua to Costa Rica in 1969 to avoid being captured by Nicaraguan National Guardsmen. However, he was arrested and imprisoned for unlawful possession of a firearm. A group of FSLN members attacked the prison in an escape attempt, killing two guards, but they failed to free him, and several of the attackers were captured. His release was demanded by the FSLN hijackers of a LACSA BAC111 flying from Limon and San Jose, Costa Rica, on October 21, 1970. Costa Rica agreed to release him, and he arrived in Mexico. He was killed in a 1976 clash with the army.

Elvis Rafael Fonseca Machado: convicted of air piracy by U.S. district judge Edward B. Davis after a nonjury trial on March 4, 1994, in connection with the August 14, 1980, hijacking of National Airlines Flight 872 flying from Miami, Florida, to Puerto Rico, diverting it to Cuba. He had arrived in the United States only weeks earlier in the 1980 Mariel boatlift. The Cubans arrested Fonseca and a confederate in Havana. He served five years for violating Cuban air space. He returned on a raft in June 1993 and was arrested when an FBI check revealed the hijacking charge. He faced 20 years in prison. Sentencing was scheduled for May 11, 1994.

Oscar Eduardo Fonseca Alba: alias Raul Martinez Sanchez. Arrested on June 12, 1981, by Colombian secret police in connection with the January 19, 1981, kidnapping and murder of Bible translator Chester Allen Bitterman. A dissident faction of the April 19 Movement of Colombia was thought responsible. Fonseca had a bullet wound in one leg.

Alain Forbus Lameru: Forbus, age 19, was one of three renegade soldiers who, on May 3, 2007, tried to hijack a plane at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, killing their hostage, Lt. Col. Victor Ibo Acuna Velazquez. The three recruits had escaped from a Cuban military base after killing a soldier and wounding another.

Mercedes Forero de Suarez: she and her husband, carrying their infant, hijacked an Avianca B727 flying between Pereira and Medellin, Colombia, on July 24, 1974. The two forced the pilot to land at Cali, where the passengers escaped. They demanded the release of several political prisoners and $2 million. He was shot by a policeman and died of his wounds. She was sentenced to prison in Colombia. She apparently had brought the pistol on board in her bra.

Miguel Antonio Forero Paez: member of Colombia's Ricardo Franco Movement who died on September 23, 1986, during a police raid of a Bogota hideout to free hostage Flor Alba Manrique de Ocampo, wife of a Modelo Jail guardsman.

Juan Carlos Fotea: Argentine terrorist suspect arrested on June 21, 1985, in Madrid. Argentina requested extradition. On December 2, 1985, Spain turned down the extradition request for the suspected member of the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

Fourth Sword of World Revolution: alias of Manuel Ruben Abimael Guzman Reynoso.

Amair Freijoli da Cunha: suspect who, on February 19, 2005, surrendered to police in Altamira, Colombia, 80 miles from the killing on February 12, 2005, of Sister Dorothy Stang, age 74. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil. Freijoli hired the gunmen and was the intermediary between them and rancher Vitalmiro Moura, alias Bida, for whom an arrest warrant was issued on February 15. On April 26, 2006, Freijoli, age 38, an Amazon farmer, pleaded guilty and told the jury he offered money

to two gunmen to kill Stang. He said two ranchers ordered her murder.

Luis Antonio Frese: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 821, a DC8 on the Newark–Dallas–San Diego–Los Angeles run on March 25, 1969, that was diverted to Havana. He was indicted on June 26, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Texas. He died in Cuba on October 20, 1975.

Edgardo Frias: one of two leaders of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It who were arrested in Peru on March 4, 1987. Frias was extradited, along with his wife, Justina Casco, to Ecuador on March 18, 1987.

Enrique Frias: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curaçao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Leandro Angel Fuentes Rivera: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Leonardo Fuentes: hijacker of a Colombian SAM DC4 flying from Barranquilla to Medellin, Colombia, on February 5, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

Maria Christina Fuentes Corea: Chilean and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West German. Swedish police claimed that the group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. She was one of three Latin Americans sent to Cuba.

Raul Fuentes Gill: alias Comrade Raul. Shining Path member named by Peruvian police as one of three terrorists who threw dynamite bombs and fired machine guns from their car at the Indian Embassy, killing three civil guardsmen on January 26, 1987.

Severiano Fuentes: alias Commander Aparicio. One of two former Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front members who claimed responsibility for the January 2, 1991, shootout of a helicopter carrying U.S. military advisors and their subsequent murder on the ground in El Salvador. The duo voluntarily surrendered on March 17, 1992. Their defense lawyer requested that they be included in the amnesty decree promulgated by the government with the end of the guerrilla war. They faced 30 years if found guilty. Extradition to the United States was denied. Fuentes allegedly ordered the killings. On May 24, 1993, he was freed by judicial authorities after passage of a general amnesty law.

Yolanda de Fuentes Rivera: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto: alias of T.T.

Dogwer Wilfredo Reiz Fukumoto: variant of Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto; alias of T.T.

G

Argimiro Gabaldon: Venezuelan guerrilla leader active in the West, who was killed in 1967 when a colleague's weapon accidentally went off.

Fernando Gabeira: member of the Brazilian Revolutionary Movement of the 8th who claimed from Algiers that he had been involved in the two-month planning of the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil. He served as Elbrick's cook during his captivity. Gabeira had been the editor of the *Journal do Brasil.*

Gabriel: alias of Rodolfo Cardenas.

Second Lt. Carlos Gadea Arostegui: one of two defecting Nicaraguan Air Force members who, on November 22, 1987, seized a Soviet-made Sandinista Air Force single-engine AN-2 passenger plane from an airfield near Juigalpa and made an emergency landing on a strip at Gustavo Cedeno's Las Piedras Farm near the El Bebedero River in Liberia, Costa Rica.

Orlando Gaetano: former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement arrested in Foz do Iguacu, Parana State, Brazil, on May 10, 1983, at the request of Interpol, which had been asked by the Italian Embassy to take action. Gaetano had entered Brazil from Paraguay. He faced 15 years in Italy for several 1979 terrorist attacks that occurred in Europe. In December 1983, the Brazilian Supreme Court approved Italy's extradition request.

Francisco Galan: spokesperson for Colombia's National Liberation Army in 2007.

Claudio Galeno Megalhaes: one of five members of the Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard–Joao Palmares Command who hijacked a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul Caravelle flying from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1970, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, after 48 hours of stopovers.

Mario Galgardo Zanconato: former medical student, age 22, who claimed to have organized eight bank robberies in Minas Gerais, Brazil, to raise funds for the revolutionary movement. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Alva Marisol Galindo: released from prison following demands by the 50 armed members of the Popular League of February 28 of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy with several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Ulises Gallardo: one of five Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement members arrested in 1989 and charged with kidnapping a businessman. On November 24, 1994, Chilean president Eduardo Frei asked Brazilian president Itamar Franco to order the release of the five Chilean terrorists sentenced to 28 years in prison in Brazil and expel them.

Alberto Galvez Olaechea: aliases Beta, Carlos. Journalist of the Peruvian Communist newspaper *Cambio* and a Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement leader who was believed to have met with members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia and the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement in Nicaragua in September–October 1986. He was arrested on August 23, 1987, in Lima, Peru.

Nora Galvez Cavero: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Jaime Garces Rivera: commander of the Eighth Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who was killed on December 16, 1983, by government troops in Cauca in the municipality of Tambo.

Alvaro Garcia: Colombian senator whose arrest was ordered on November 9, 2006, for alleged ties to one of the country's far-right paramilitary groups. His name was found in the computer of a deputy to paramilitary leader Rodrigo Tovar Pupo.

Antonio Garcia: deputy chief of the Colombian National Liberation Army as of December 2000.

Basilio Garcia-Breto: Cubana Airlines pilot who diverted his plane en route to Nassau, Bahamas, on May 8, 1994, to Miami International Airport, where he requested political asylum. He left a wife and three children in Cuba.

Carlos Mauricio Garcia: alias Rodrigo 00. Former Colombian right-wing paramilitary leader who was killed on May 28, 2004, when gunmen shot him in the head five times as he left a Santa Marta supermarket during the evening. No arrests were made. Garcia had e-mailed the Associated Press earlier in the month to say that drug traffickers within the paramilitary group led by Diego Fernando Murillo wanted to kill him. Garcia had led the Metro Bloc, a group of Medellin paramilitaries that fought leftist rebels in that city. He later broke with the main paramilitary group. He was once a Colombian Army officer.

Cecilia Maria Garcia Henao: alias Mariela. One of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

David Garcia: one of two journalists arrested on April 18, 1994, in Bolivia on charges of having ties to Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Brazil terrorists and being involved in the killing of American Mormons, including a woman, a few years earlier. The photographer was freed the next day for lack of evidence.

Fernando Garcia: one of three hijackers of a Colombian Avianca DC3 flying from Barranquilla to Maganque, Colombia, on September 9, 1967, diverting it to Cuba.

Ivan Gustavo Garcia Landaetta: Venezuelan-born hijacker of Pan American 442, a B707 flying from Buenos Aires to Miami on May 29, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, the hijacker was a fugitive from an indictment handed down on April 12, 1973, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida. Some reports claimed he was politically motivated.

Joaquin Garcia: one of three hijackers of a Colombian Avianca DC3 flying from Barranquilla to Maganque, Colombia, on September 9, 1967, diverting it to Cuba.

Jose Vazquez Garcia: alias of Hernan Ricardo Losano.

Juan Garcia Melendez: member of the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Workers' Party of Central America, a subgroup of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who was arrested in

connection with the June 19, 1985, machine-gun attack on two outdoor cafés in San Salvador that killed four U.S. Marine guards and nine other diners. On January 26, 1988, the Salvadoran military appeals court ordered him freed under the country's November 5, 1987, amnesty law adopted as part of a regional peace plan. The U.S. Embassy withheld $18.5 million in economic support funds after the court said the attack was "political in nature." On January 28, 1988, the government held Garcia pending preparation of an appeal of the ruling. On April 11, 1988, president Jose Napoleon Duarte ruled that he could not be freed under the amnesty, saying that international law takes precedence over national law.

Juan Francisco Garcia Zurita: would-be hijacker of a Mexican SEASA C47 flying from Tampico to Reynosa, Mexico, on October 30, 1968. The plane landed in Brownsville, Texas, and he was extradited to Mexico.

Ramiro Garcia: one of three hijackers of a Colombian Avianca DC3 flying from Barranquilla to Maganque, Colombia, on September 9, 1967, diverting it to Cuba.

Ramon Garcia: hijacker of an Avianca Airlines B727 flying from Barranquilla to Cartagena, Colombia, but diverted to Cuba on September 22, 1968.

Ricardo Garcia: missing Nicaraguan wanted in connection with the April 20, 1983, plot with two Hondurans to assassinate Guatemalan president Efrain Rios Montt and other government officials.

Roberto Garcia Perez: would-be hijacker of a Mexican Airlines B727 scheduled to fly from Mexico City to Monterey on October 10, 1973. He took over the plane on the ground but was overpowered by a security officer.

Sistero Garcia Torres: Peruvian Maoist Shining Path member who was captured by the army during clashes with the American Battalion in the mountains of Cauca Department and later deported by Colombia on August 17, 1986.

Celso Garrido Lecaseminario: Peruvian Shining Path member who was arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Roberto Garrido Visuetti: member of Panamanian 20 December Movement and one of the suspects in the June 10, 1992, shooting in Panama of U.S. Southern Command Cpl. Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. Police said Garrido was one of five Panamanian citizens deported in 1981 by the Colombian government because of ties to April 19 Movement of Colombia guerrillas. On January 25, 1995, the Second Court of Justice ordered further investigations and reissued the arrest warrant against him; he had been charged with the attack. He also faced charges of homicide, association to commit a crime, and injury to a minor. On October 28, 1995, the Fourth Superior Attorney's Office formally indicted him for the murder of Hernandez. He remained at large.

William Alberto Garrote Garcia: arrested on March 30, 1990, with three other people in connection with the March 27, 1990, kidnapping of American Gerardo Robinson Davila near the Santa Paola neighborhood in the northern part of Cali, Colombia.

Luz Carmine Garzon: alias Commander Una. One of seven April 19 Movement of Colombia hijackers who took over a Colombia Aerotal B727 flying from Bogota to Pereira on January 27, 1982. Garzon was from Pereira, Colombia. After the plane refueled, it flew on to Havana, where the hijackers requested political asylum. Colombia requested extradition on February 4, 1982.

Glenn Gebhard: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Jesus Grant Gelbard: new name of Garland Grant.

Manuel Gerber: released from prison as one of the demands of the 50 armed members of the 28 February Popular Leagues of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy with several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Albert Germinal Borrell: one of four armed members of the right-wing Argentina National Organization Movement who ambushed two Soviet Embassy officials in a commercial garage on March 29, 1970. He was one of three would-be kidnappers captured following a gun battle with police.

Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Al-Ghazi was arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and "possible surface-to-air missiles" to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." Al-Kassar was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, Andalusia, Spain, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007, with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 million to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." Al-Kassar and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group; conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees; and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile.

Mahvash Monsef Gholamreza: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy Third Secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He had already left for Iran prior to the blast.

Pedro Gil: Bay of Pigs veteran arrested on August 15, 1977, by federal agents in Miami, Florida, when they seized a cache of automatic weapons and confiscated three boats of a group of Cubans planning a harassment raid on the Cuban coast. He was charged with violating federal arms export control laws.

Nancy Gilvonio Conde: on March 15, 1996, the Peruvian Supreme Court of Military Justice reaffirmed the Peruvian's life sentence for membership in Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Hernan Giraldo: one of 13 senior paramilitary leaders of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia extradited to the United States on May 13, 2008. They had been accused of ordering the murders of thousands of people, including peasants, leftist politicians, journalists, and union activists. While in Colombian jails, they ran a cocaine trafficking organization.

Jose Vincente Giron Calvillo: a university student and member of the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala whose release was demanded on February 27, 1970, by the kidnappers of Guatemalan foreign minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr. Giron was delivered to the residence of Mexican ambassador Delifin Sanchez Juarez and flown to Mexico City.

Jose Maria Goitia Unzurrunzaga: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. His extradition to Spain from Uruguay was granted in 1994. Spain charged him with ETA membership. He was held in custody at the Central Police Precinct Jail in Montevideo. He was one of three imprisoned ETA members who conducted a 14-day hunger strike that ended on August 24,

1994. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, facing six counts of homicide.

Carlos Goldenberg: Argentine Revolutionary Armed Forces member who flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 en route from Trelew to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Licia Goldin: one of two Argentine members of the Red Brigades arrested in Italy on June 5, 1980. Goldin was from Santa Fe, New Mexico.

David Gomez: alias El Chino. Leader of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty. Gomez was arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrest followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Jarry Gomez: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty. Gomez was arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Jose Angel Gomez Leon: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum. On January 31, 1968, the Colombian Army killed six ELN guerrillas, including Gomez Leon, in the Santander mountains.

Jose Antonio Gomez Feo: alias of Carlos Arturo Sandoval.

Marcos Gomez: alias El Nego. Gomez was arrested on August 12, 1976, in connection with the kidnapping of William Niehous by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976. Niehous was president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela. Gomez was also arrested for his membership in the Revolutionary Organization.

Marcos Gomez Ontiveros: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Mauricio Alberto Gomez Rogers: one of three Chilean members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested by Argentine border police on May 24, 1991, in El Breal Township. Two of the members were among the inmates that had escaped from the Santiago prison in Chile and had been tried for smuggling weapons into the country through Carrizal and for involvement in several terrorist attacks. They told the arresting officers that they were coming from Petorca, Chile, and traveling to the interior along the Los Patos River. On May 30, they were handed over to Chilean Carabineros in Paso Las Cuevas, Punta de Vaca.

Maximiliano Gomez: secretary-general of the leftist Dominican Popular Movement, which was suspected of the March 24, 1970, kidnapping of Lt. Col. Donald J. Crowley, U.S. Air Force attaché, by a group claiming to be the United Anti-Reelection Command. The group demanded the release of 21, later 24, prisoners, including Gomez. Authorities released 20 prisoners, who flew to Mexico. On

May 23, 1971, Gomez was found dead in Brussels, Belgium, where he was exiled. His friends in Paris claimed he was murdered by contract of political allies of Dominican President Balaguer.

Pedro Gomez Lopez: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Spain protested his nonextradition on November 27, 1993.

Ruben Gomez: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Mario Gongora Pajares: alias Comrade Martin. Shining Path member who told police in December 1986 that Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman was in hiding in Cusco Department, suffering from a lung ailment.

Adermis Wilson Gonzalez: Gonzalez, age 33, on March 31, 2003, claimed to have two grenades and hijacked a Cuban Airlines plane flying from the Isle of Youth. He forced the pilot to refuel in Havana. On April 1, more than 20 passengers left the aircraft unharmed. The plane sat on the runway for 12 hours and later flew to Key West, where he surrendered and was led away in handcuffs. He was traveling with his wife and three-year-old son. Gonzalez was wearing a red windbreaker with the word *America* stitched in white on the back. Two fake grenades were found. U.S. officials said he would be prosecuted and denied asylum. Cuba blamed the United States, citing lax treatment of earlier hijackers.

Andrew Gonzalez: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Antonio Alfredo Gonzalez Olmeda: Cuban believed to live in Miami who was injured on June 20, 1988, when a bomb exploded in a car in the Balboa sector of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, killing the bomb manufacturer, Jeff Parker. Police found Gonzalez's driver's license and an Immigration and Naturalization Service card. A briefcase in the car contained a digital remote control detonator. Gonzalez was arrested.

Armando Gonzalez-Carillo: Mexican and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and to hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. Swedish police claimed that the group had intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. Gonzalez-Carillo was one of three Latin Americans sent to Cuba, their point of origination.

Carlos Gonzalez: secretary of Organization of the June 21 National Association of Salvadoran Teachers who was arrested on the southern highway at the entrance of a San Francisco neighborhood on July 3, 1980. His release from prison was demanded by the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the Marxist Popular League of February 28. The group led 115 illiterate peasants in the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, on July 11, 1980.

Carlos Gonzalez: one of the rebel representatives who, on December 29, 1996, agreed to end 36 years of fighting with the signing of a peace agreement with the Guatemalan government.

Carmen Gonzalez Peralva: one of two Basque Nation and Liberty members whose extradition Spain requested of the Dominican Republic on October 27, 1989. The duo had been sent from Algiers earlier in the year. They were wanted for the murder of a Spanish Navy admiral.

Daniel Alejandro Gonzalez: on December 2, 1985, Spain turned down Argentina's request for extradition of the suspected member of the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

Diana Gonzalez: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia member detained by Ecuadoran troops after she was wounded in a clash with Colombian troops on March 1, 2008, on the Colombian–Ecuadoran border.

Fernando Gonzalez: alias Commander Tres. Leader of the seven April 19 Movement of Colombia hijackers of a Colombia Aerotal B727 flying from Bogota to Pereira on January 27, 1982. After the plane refueled, it flew on to Havana, Cuba, where the hijackers requested political asylum. Colombia requested extradition on February 4, 1982.

Igoberto Gonzalez Sanches: Cuban key-punch operator living in Puerto Rico who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 932, a B747 flying from San Juan to Miami, Florida, on June 30, 1979. He wanted to go to Cuba but was overpowered and handed over to the FBI upon landing in Miami. A federal judge set bond at $500,000.

Jose Ignacio Gonzalez: Miami businessman who claimed to be active in Republican Party politics and who pleaded guilty on February 21, 1984, to having placed a time bomb in the Mexican Consulate in Miami on September 11, 1981, causing $2 million damage to the Rivergate Plaza Building. Omega-7, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group, claimed credit. Gonzalez was tried before U.S. district court judge Robert L. Carter and was a close associate of Eduardo Arocena, an Omega-7 leader awaiting trial on charges of attempting to murder the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations in March 1980.

Jose Luis Gonzalez Medina: Puerto Rican-born would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 929, a DC8 flying from New York to San Juan on September 10, 1969. He was subdued by the crew and passengers after he said he wanted to go to Cuba. He was committed to a mental institution on January 30, 1970, from which he was released in December 1971.

Jose Manuel Gonzalez-Gonzalez: New Orleans resident and Cuban citizen who, on January 17, 1990, attempted to hijack an America West 727 flying from Houston to Las Vegas, demanding to go to Cuba. The pilot landed in Austin, Texas, where a policeman subdued him. He paid cash for a one-way ticket.

Jose Miguel Gonzalez: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper killed on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Leon Gonzalez: on January 30, 1989, Gonzalez signed a communiqué from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command that was broadcast on San Salvador, El Salvador's Radio Cadena Ysu and on a Mexican radio station, in which the group suspended attacks against U.S. military personnel.

Lidia Yanida Gonzalez de Paniza: alleged by *Critica Libre* of Panama of knowing where the AK-47 assault rifles were secreted that were used in the June 10, 1992, shooting in Panama of U.S. Southern Command Cpl. Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. On October 28, 1995, the prosecutor dismissed all charges against her. She was the sister of Pedro Miguel Gonzalez, the chief suspect in the killing.

Mario Gonzalez: on March 16, 1990, the first prosecutor of the Third Judicial District in Chiriqui

Province in Panama ordered the architect's arrest for inciting rebellion against the government and threatening citizens if they attended the San Jose Fair. The leaflets by the 20 December Movement threatened future attacks against Costa Rican president Oscar Arias and Panamanian president Guillermo Endara.

Mario A. Gonzalez: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala.

Pedro Miguel Gonzalez: son of Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama. A member of the Panamanian 20 December Movement, he was one of the suspects in the June 10, 1992, shooting of U.S. Southern Command Cpl. Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. Police said that he was arrested in September 1990, when his vehicle was found to contain a fragmentation grenade, assorted weapons, and a ski mask. He was allegedly involved in the machine-gun attack on the Arnulfista Party's headquarters in May 1990. He was detained in 1990 with an Argentine citizen related to former Argentine Col. Mohamed Seineldin, a Defense Forces advisor who headed a coup attempt against Argentine president Carlos Menem. The Panamanian attorney general on June 29, 1992, said that Gonzalez was in the car used by the machine gunners to fire on the president. On January 25, 1995, the Second Court of Justice ordered further investigations and reissued the arrest warrant against him; he had been charged with the attack. He also faced charges of homicide, association to commit a crime, and injury to a minor. He turned himself in at the Presidency on January 26, 1995, to face trial. He said that he had gone into hiding since the United States had "illegally" offered $100,000 for his arrest. On February 2, 1995, three witnesses identified him as one of the killers. On October 28, 1995, the Fourth Superior Attorney's Office formally indicted him for the murder of Hernandez.

Rigoberto Gonzalez Sanchez: hijacked Capitol Airlines Flight 236, a DC8 scheduled to fly 202 passengers and 10 crew from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami, Florida, on May 1, 1983. He diverted the plane to Havana, Cuba. He was on parole at the time. Four years prior to the incident, the Cuban had been convicted of an attempted hijacking in the United States. He surrendered to Cuban authorities.

Roberto Gonzalez: name used by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front when buying tickets to hijack a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Ralph Gonzalez: one of two men who chartered a Sawyer Aviation Cessna 310 to fly from Phoenix to Tucson, Arizona, on March 6, 1975. They forced the pilot to fly to Nogales, Mexico. The hijackers turned the plane and pilot over to a group that met the plane. The pilot escaped the next day and notified the authorities of the hijacking. Gonzalez surrendered to federal agents on April 11, 1975. He was sentenced to six years in prison for kidnapping on July 17, 1975.

Vladimir Gonzalez Obregon: alias Miller Perdomo. Top regional commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia rebels operating around Bogota. Gonzalez was killed by Army troops on March 12, 1999. He had a role in major kidnappings, including the 1998 abduction of four Americans.

Comrade Gonzalo: alias of Abimael Guzman Reynoso.

Ralph L. Goodwin: one of three members of the Republic of New Africa wanted in the slaying of

a New Mexico policeman. They hijacked Trans World Airlines Flight 106, a B727 on the ground at Albuquerque that was refueling from its flight from Phoenix and being prepared to fly on to Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D.C., on November 27, 1971. The trio allowed the plane to refuel at Tampa, Florida, where the passengers deplaned, then flew on to Cuba. He drowned while swimming at a beach outside Havana on March 4, 1973.

Silvia Gora Rivera: alias Rosa Cespedes Miranda. One of two Peruvian Shining Path members being tracked by Uruguayan police on December 14, 1995, after the two flew into Uruguay with falsified Bolivian papers obtained in Quito, Ecuador. After their arrival, they went to the headquarters of the National Liberation Movement (the former Tupamaros; MRTA) seeking shelter and claiming that they were being pursued by unidentified individuals. The duo requested refugee status. Gora identified herself as Silvia Sonia Gora Rivera. An arrest warrant was later issued against her "for illegally forming an armed group." Bolivia requested her expulsion. The media said the duo attempted to open bank accounts in Uruguay to collect ransom they were seeking for the release of Doria Medina. Medina had been kidnapped on November 1, 1995, in Bolivia by the Shining Path. The duo appeared in a Montevideo court and was released because the judge had no request for their arrest or extradition from Peru. On December 24, 1996, Uruguay confirmed that the MRTA member, who had been imprisoned in December 1996 for entering the country with a false passport, had been released by an appeals court.

Enrique Gorriaran Merlo: People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member who flew to Havana on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was believed to have spent several years in Cuba and Spain directing guerrilla actions in Argentina. On February 14, 1974, he and Domingo Mena announced in Buenos Aires the creation of the Revolutionary Coordinating Junta, composed of the ERP of Argentina, the Revolutionary Left Movement of Chile, the National Liberation Army of Bolivia, and the Tupamaros of Uruguay. He was incorrectly believed killed, along with ERP leader Roberto Mario Santucho, on July 19, 1976, in a gun battle with police at Villa Martelli, a suburb five miles from Buenos Aires.

In 1981, he led the destruction of an air force base in El Salvador by the Salvadoran People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces.

On February 9, 1989, Uruguayan police said that a person of that name was believed to have led the attack by Argentine terrorists of the Third Infantry Regiment in La Tablada, Argentina, in January 23, 1989, in which 27 people died. The police said he led the attack from a car parked near the garrison, then quietly left the country. Gorriaran, his wife Sonia, and twins, age 20 (one was named Cecilia), escaped by crossing the Uruguay River from Argentina. Police said Gorriaran may have slipped away to Nicaragua.

October 28, 1995, Mexico City police and Argentine intelligence agents arrested him on charges of killing former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay on September 17, 1980. He was carrying a false Mexican passport. He was sent to Argentina within nine hours. He had been wanted for 25 years for crimes in Argentina, Paraguay, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. He was suspected of bank robberies in Brazil and Mexico in the 1990s.

William W. Graham: alias Morgan Richards. One of four hijackers, including three male members of the Tuller family, who took over Eastern Airlines Flight 496, a B727 flying from Houston, Texas, to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 30, 1972. They shot to death a ticket agent who tried to stop them, then wounded a maintenance man. The plane refueled in New Orleans, Louisiana, before flying to Havana, Cuba. An indictment was handed down against them by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Texas on November 6, 1972. They were also charged with the murder of Arlington police-

man Israel P. Gonzalez and bank manager Harry J. Candee during an attempted robbery of the Arlington Trust Company's Crystal Mall branch on October 25, 1972. They were also charged with attempted bank robbery and the attempted murder of Gladys Willier, a bank clerk who was wounded in the attempt. Graham said he was going to college in Cuba. On October 1, 1993, he pleaded guilty in an Arlington, Virginia, court to two counts of murder and one count of attempted murder committed during the botched bank robbery in Crystal City. Graham had returned to the United States in 1976 and worked in the San Francisco area as a computer technician, using the name Morgan Richards. He surrendered to federal authorities in April 1993. On October 29, 1993, in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, he entered a guilty plea to the hijacking charge, facing a possible maximum sentence of life in prison for air piracy. On January 14, 1994, he was sentenced to 30 years for the hijacking, a sentence to run concurrently with a life sentence he received for the two murders. He would be eligible for parole in 20 years.

Rodrigo Granda: Colombian guerrilla leader released on June 4, 2007, by president Alvaro Uribe in an attempt to jump-start negotiations for the release of hostages, including three Americans kidnapped by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on February 13, 2003, and a French Colombian politician. The alleged "foreign minister" of FARC was accused by Paraguay of involvement in the murder of the daughter of a former president.

Garland J. Grant: alias Gerald Grant; new name Jesus Grant Gelbard. Hijacked Northwest Airlines Flight 433, a B727 flying the Minneapolis–Milwaukee–Detroit–Washington, D.C., run on January 22, 1971, diverting it to Havana, Cuba. He originally wanted to go to Algeria. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Wisconsin on March 9, 1971. On April 28, 1977, the Black Panther said that he desperately wished to leave Cuba, having spent five and a half years in Cuban prisons and lost an eye in a beating by prison guards. He said he was living in a Havana hotel with 15 other hijackers, who were also unhappy.

Gregory A. Graves: AWOL marine who hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 435, a DC9 flying from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia, on August 20, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. An indictment was handed down on February 2, 1971, by a Georgia federal grand jury. He was arrested in San Juan on June 1, 1975, and flown to Georgia to stand trial. He was convicted of air piracy and sentenced to 20 years on October 25, 1975.

Linda Grinage: alias Hazine Eytina. Former Black Power activist arrested on July 25, 1988, by the FBI for helping to hijack Eastern Airlines Flight 401 on January 2, 1969, to Cuba. She was picked up at her Albany home where she lived under the name Haziine Eytina with her attorney husband. She faced a minimum of 20 years if convicted.

Facundo Guardado: secretary-general of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) of El Salvador, whose release was obtained on May 4, 1979, by 16 BPR members who took over the French Embassy in El Salvador. He was also a leftist labor leader and member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador. He was rearrested on January 18, 1981. His release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua. On November 21, 1989, Guardado phoned the manager of the San Salvador Sheraton Hotel during the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's takeover of the hotel and subsequent taking of United States and other foreign hostages. He asked that the rebels be given safe passage.

Lenin Guardia: Chilean sentenced in September 2002 by a Chilean judge to 10 years and 300 days

for sending a letter bomb to the U.S. Embassy in Chile that arrived on September 27, 2001, and another to a prominent Chilean attorney. He was the ringleader, wanting to create fear to generate business for his security consulting firm. He was charged with obstruction of justice and possession of illegal weapons.

Eduardo Guerra Jimenez: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 1061, an L1011 Tristar flying from New York to Miami and Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on June 11, 1979, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. The former Cuban Air Force pilot had flown a Cuban MIG17 on October 5, 1969, to Homestead Air Force Base and landed it near President Carter's plane. He was arrested and was expected to be tried in Cuba.

Maikel Guerra Morales: Guerra, age 31, was one of six knife-wielding Cubans who, on March 19, 2003, hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key West International Airport at 8:06 P.M., where the hijackers surrendered. The six were arraigned on air piracy charges and faced 20 years to life in prison if convicted. The 25 passengers and 6 crew were held at an immigration detention center near Miami. Sixteen of the passengers returned to Cuba on March 22; the others opted to stay in the United States. Cuba demanded the return of the plane, its crew, and all of the passengers, saying it was an "act of terrorism." Cuba later said U.S. prosecution would be acceptable. Reports were unclear as to the nationality of the passengers. One report said no passengers were Cuban and that one was Italian.

On August 7, 2003, U.S. magistrate judge John O'Sullivan said confessions by Neudis Infantes Hernandez and Yainer Olivares Samon should not be used at trial because the FBI did not give them their Miranda warnings immediately. Edited summaries of the confessions of their four colleagues could be used in the September trial. Prosecutors were given 10 days to respond to his ruling.

On December 11, 2003, the six Cuban defendants were convicted after jurors were not persuaded that it was a "freedom flight" undertaken with the crew's cooperation. Conviction entailed a mandatory 20 years, with a possible life sentence. On April 21, 2004, four hijackers were sentenced to 20 years in prison; the plot's leader and his brother received 24 years.

Santiago M. Guerra-Valzez: Cuba-born hijacker of National Airlines Flight 183, a DC8 flying from Miami to Jacksonville, Florida, on July 24, 1971, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. During the flight, Guerra-Valzez opened fire, wounding a stewardess and a passenger. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury on May 25, 1972, in the Southern District of Florida.

Alfonso Guerrero Ulloa: on December 8, 1987, the Honduran government permitted him to leave the country for asylum in Mexico. He was a suspect in the bombing on August 9, 1987, of Comayagua's Restaurante China that injured four Honduran civilians and six U.S. Army soldiers. The United States filed protests with Honduras and Mexico.

Oleg Gueton Rodriguez: Venezuelan arrested on October 14, 1976, by Venezuelan authorities in connection with the October 6, 1976, bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. See also Orlando Bosch, Freddy Lugo, Luis Posada Carriles, and Hernan Ricardo Losano.

Major Ernesto Che Guevara: led a rebel group that ambushed a Bolivian government patrol on March 23, 1967, killing six soldiers and an Indian guard. He was a close friend of Cuban president Fidel Castro. He became a favorite of leftist students around the world; T-shirts with his image are still selling well in the 2000s. He was fatally wounded near La Higuera, Bolivia, in a clash with the Bolivian Army on October 9, 1967.

Nydia Guevas Rivera: one of two people who took over Chile's consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978, and demanded the release of five Puerto Ricans held in federal jails for attempting to assassinate President Truman in 1950 and firing pistols in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954. The next day, they surrendered. Guevas was held on $250,000 bail.

Raul Guglieiminetti: former member of the Argentine intelligence service and wanted for terrorist acts in Argentina in 1985, including the bombing of Radio Belgrano on April 29, 1985, the murder of businessman Emilio Esteban Naum, and the ransom kidnapping of businessman Meyer and Enrique Pescarmona. He was arrested on June 21, 1985, in Marbella, Spain. Argentina requested extradition. On December 2, 1985, a Spanish court approved extradition of the suspected member of the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

Maria Teresa Guidobro Bermudez: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Berlioze Guillaume: one of two Haitian soldiers who, during a failed mutiny against the government on April 10, 1989, fired into the air and took over a twin-engine plane with seven missionaries on board at Cap Haitien, Haiti. The Cessna landed in Miami International Airport. The hijackers surrendered peacefully to police and the FBI. The next day, U.S. magistrate William Turnoff ordered the duo held without bail on a criminal complaint.

Miguel Guija Barreto: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Mario Guillen Garcia: Costa Rican member of the People's Vanguard, a Costa Rican group, and one of several members of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command who fired a bazooka at a van carrying U.S. Marine guards to the U.S. Embassy in San Jose on March 17, 1981, injuring three Marines and two Costa Ricans. Guillen had originally said he was a Nicaraguan when he was arrested in April. On April 29, 1981, police announced that he had confessed to the attack.

Gustavo: one of 20 members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo, San Marcos Department.

Jorge Luiz Gutierrez Ulla: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Jose Eliseo Gutierrez Amplie: variant of Jose Eliseo Gutierrez Sampie.

Jose Eliseo Gutierrez Sampie: variant Amplie. Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Jose Luis Francisco Gutierrez: Colombian and suspected member of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who was arrested on April 16, 1989, by Peruvian police while traveling in a car with Peruvian engineer Miguel Rincon Rincon. Police found subversive propaganda from the

outlawed Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) of Peru. Police suggested Gutierrez was the liaison between M-19 and MRTA, which two years earlier had created the now-dismantled America Battalion, which staged armed operations in Colombia.

Mario Gutierrez Serrano: one of two members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) in Costa Rica who, on June 19, 1983, died when a bomb they were transporting in their car exploded prematurely. They were on their way to a meeting with the anti-Sandinista ARDE and apparently planned to assassinate ARDE leaders.

Paulina Gutierrez: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Loyola Guzman: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Manuel Ruben Abimael Guzman Reynoso: aliases Comrade Gonzalo, President Gonzalo, Fourth Sword of World Revolution. Former San Cristobal de Ayacucho University professor who formed Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) on May 17, 1980, on Maoist principles. On February 10, 1991, Lima's Channel 5 Television reported that he was wounded by two bullets in the arm in a shootout with police at a house behind a military facility in Lima's Chorrillos District. He was arrested on September 12, 1992, by police and members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate. A military tribunal began his closed trial at the Callao naval base on September 28, 1992, under a new Peruvian antiterrorist decree that called for suspected subversive leaders to be given summary military trials for treason. Shining Path was known for retaliating against judges who sentenced their members.

On October 7, 1992, the tribunal sentenced Guzman and 10 others to life in prison for high treason and fined him and two other defendants $25 billion. On October 14, 1992, the Supreme Military Council for Justice unanimously confirmed the life sentence. He was blamed for the deaths of 23,000 Peruvians and was found guilty of masterminding the murder of popular leader Maria Elena Moyano. He went on a hunger strike in his cell at the naval base on April 3, 1994.

On March 20, 2003, a Peruvian court set aside his life sentence because his treason conviction was handed down by an unconstitutional secret military court.

His new trial was scheduled for November 5, 2004, but was postponed after the first day after the courtroom proceedings were disrupted.

Guzman was the illegitimate son of a middle-class businessman in Arequipa, Peru. He lost his mother at age five. He graduated from the town's university, writing a thesis on Kant's theory of space. He married his wife, Augusta la Torre, daughter of a local Communist leader, when he was age 29. She was believed to have died in 1990, possibly in Sweden. He taught in the early 1960s in the philosophy department of the University of Huamanga in Ayacucho. He joined the Peruvian Communist Party, later joining its Maoist faction, whose newspaper was named *Sendero Luminoso.* He attended cadre school in China during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976 to study "people's war." He was arrested three times, most recently in 1979. After an attorney obtained his release, he went underground. He called himself the "Fourth Sword of Marxism," after Marx, Lenin, and Mao. His mistress was Elena Iparraguirre, who was also sentenced to life for treason. He suffered from psoriasis and a throat inflammation.

H

Frederick William Hahneman: Honduran-born U.S. citizen who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 175, a B727 flying from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to Washington, D.C., and Miami on May 6, 1972. At Dulles Airport, he demanded $303,000, six parachutes, two bush knives, two jumpsuits, two crash helmets, and two cartons of cigarettes. He flew to New Orleans, obtaining another plane. He bailed out over Yoro in the northern Honduran jungle. The FBI named him in a warrant on June 1. On June 3, he appeared at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa with childhood friend Jose Gomez Rovelo. Hahneman, who had been in the Air Force and had worked as a technician for U.S. firms abroad, was indicted for air piracy, kidnapping, and extortion. He claimed "a contact who came to Honduras from Panama took the money and deposited it in the Chinese Communist bank in Hong Kong." He was sentenced to life on September 29, 1972. The money was recovered in May 1973.

Shafik Handal: on January 30, 1989, he signed a communiqué from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command that was broadcast on San Salvador, El Salvador's Radio Cadena Ysu and on a Mexican radio station in which the group suspended attacks against U.S. military personnel.

Michael L. Hansen: hijacker of Western Airlines Flight 407, a B737 flying from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, California, on May 5, 1972, and diverted to Cuba. The hijacker wanted to go to Hanoi, North Vietnam, to protest the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam but was told the plane lacked the range, so he settled for Cuba. He permitted refueling in Los Angeles, California, Dallas, Texas, and Tampa, Florida. He was returned to New York from Cuba via Barbados on June 14, 1975. After being tried in Los Angeles as a result of an indictment handed down against him by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California on September 2, 1972, he was sentenced to 10 years on December 23, 1975, for air piracy.

'Ali al-Hasan: Syrian arrested on October 8, 1994, by Argentine police who found him carrying four sticks of dynamite and military attaché credentials issued by the Iraqi Embassy. The Iraqi Embassy denied knowledge of al-Hasan. He was arraigned in the Moron Court headed by Judge Susana Morris Douglas for possession of explosives, a federal crime. Police were investigating whether he was involved in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was in possession of a large quantity of newspaper clippings on the blast.

Hassan Rad Hassan: Brazilian member of Hizballah who was arrested in Valencia, Spain, on November 24, 1989, when police discovered that eight Hizballah terrorists had cached several kilograms of Exogen C-4 explosives in jam jars in the port of Valencia and Madrid.

El Haya: alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit

team targeting President Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports located the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

David Thomas Healy: hijacker of a Cessna 172 from the United States to Cuba on April 13, 1962. He and fellow hijacker Leonard Malcolm Oeth were deported to Miami, Florida, on April 20, 1962. They were convicted on November 12, 1964, of aircraft piracy and kidnapping, and sentenced to 20 years and 1 year, to run concurrently. Healy was paroled on December 15, 1969.

Renata Hehr: West German arrested on May 3, 1983, in Arequipa, Peru, and accused of terrorist activities, including the bombing of the Peruvian–U.S. Cultural Institute in Arequipa. She had 39 sticks of dynamite, 83 fuses, 2 revolvers, and subversive materials. She was charged with terrorist activities committed in 1978, 1980, and 1983 while she was a member of Shining Path. She said that Shining Path leader Alberto Segura forced her to commit the 25 terrorist acts, which were directed at stores, banks, power line towers, electricity stations, and radio stations in Cusco, Puno, and Arequipa. On November 7, 1986, she was sentenced to a 12-year prison term to end on April 30, 1995. Her first attorney, Vasquez Huayca, disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Martha Huatay, head of the Peruvian Democratic Lawyers Association, charged that government forces abducted Huayca in the corridors of the building.

Robert McRae Helmey: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 459, a B727 flying from Jacksonville to Miami, Florida, on January 11, 1969, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. The Cubans placed the Green Beret reserve noncommissioned officer in solitary confinement for 109 days. He was then put on a ship to Canada, which returned him to the United States on May 5, 1969. He was the first successful hijacker of an airliner to be arraigned in the United States. He believed he was part of a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro. Two psychiatrists testified that he was temporarily insane. The jury acquitted him of air piracy and kidnapping on November 20, 1969, making him the first skyjacker of a commercial plane to be acquitted.

Silvia Heriquez Peralta: signatory of a confessor letter by the Vanguardia Patriotica Torrijista 20 de Diciembre, a leftist subversive group in Panama, to claim credit for the January 31, 1993, kidnapping of three U.S. missionaries.

Alfonso Hernandez: on April 24, 1976, he pulled a revolver shortly after takeoff and forced his way into the cockpit of an Avianca B747 flying from Pereira to Bogota, Colombia. He told the pilot to continue to Bogota, where he released all of the passengers. He said he was protesting "the government's neglect of the peasants," then surrendered to authorities.

Alfred A. Hernandez: Cuban exile who hijacked National Airlines Flight 411, a B727 flying the Newark–Charleston–Miami route on September 24, 1969, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive from an indictment handed down on November 19, 1969, by a federal grand jury in Florida.

Angel Hernandez Rojo: one of four Cuban exiles arrested on October 27, 1997, when U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico. The exiles were apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were

summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted seven Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995 the seven and others began plotting to kill Castro. They obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hillpoint stakeout that overlooked the airport. He noted its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. The U.S. district court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, age 59, Angel Hernandez Rojo, age 62, Francisco Secundino Cordova, age 51, Jose Rodriguez Sosa, age 59, and Jose Antonio Llama, age 67. Charges against another defendant were dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Carlos L. Hernandez-Tranhs: hijacker of American Air Taxi 208, a Cessna 402 general aviation craft flying from Key West to Miami on April 5, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down on June 8, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida.

Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez: on October 27, 1997, U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico and arrested four Cuban exiles apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory.

J. Hernandez: on August 13, 1980, he tripped the Key West metal detector while trying to smuggle a toy gun on board an Air Florida B737 flying from Key West to Miami. He was convicted of air piracy and conspiracy and sentenced to 20 years in February 1981 by a Florida court. Seven of his colleagues hijacked the plane and diverted it to Cuba.

Lazaro Hernandez: Cuban boatlift refugee who on January 18, 1985, attempted to hijack Eastern Air Lines Flight 403, an Airbus A300 en route from Newark to Miami and divert it to Cuba. The pilot tricked the hijacker into thinking that he had landed in Havana, Cuba; they really landed in Orlando, Florida. The copilot and a passenger subdued the hijacker.

Osvaldo Hernandez: one of three Cubans who on October 2, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Viscount en route from Havana, Cuba, to Santiago, Chile, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where they requested political asylum.

Luis Ralph Hernandez: Chilean who attempted to hijack a Canadian Pacific Air DC10 en route

from Canada to Peru on March 19, 1986. He was subdued by passengers. During an emergency landing in Panama, he was arrested by local authorities who said they would extradite him to Chile.

Rogelio M. Hernandez Leyva: a Cuban exile who hijacked National Airlines Flight 1064, a DC8 flying from Los Angeles to Miami on July 17, 1968, diverting it to Cuba, where he was disarmed. He was allowed to remain in Cuba. He was indicted on August 28, 1969 by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Louisiana. As of 1979, he remained at large.

Luz Mary Hernandez Saavedra: April 19 Movement of Colombia member who was taken prisoner in late 1985 in Brazil for extorting money from Colombian merchants.

Mauricio Hernandez Norambuena: one of four members of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chile who, on December 30, 1996, escaped a high-security prison via helicopter. The foursome jumped into a basket dangling from the helicopter during a gun battle between guards and the helicopter team. He was serving a life sentence for the 1991 assassination of rightist senator Jaime Guzman. The helicopter was rented at a Santiago airfield by three women who appeared to be from the United States and two Argentine-accented men. Prison director Claudio Martinez resigned. Police later found the helicopter and a getaway car with two M-16 rifles in a park in southern Santiago. In 2002, a São Paulo, Brazil, judge sentenced Hernandez to 16 years in prison for kidnapping a Brazilian advertising executive.

Fortunato Herrera: left-wing Venezuelan congressman arrested on August 4, 1976, for questioning in connection with the kidnapping by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976, of William Niehous. Niehous was president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela.

Geraldo Herrera: variant Gerardo Herrera. Former member of the Colombian People's Liberation Army arrested on June 22, 2001, for a U.S. oil worker's kidnapping and murder on October 12, 2000, in Ecuador. He was believed to be the ringleader of the 50 gang members involved in a series of kidnappings. He was extradited to the United States in 2003.

Gerardo Herrera: variant of Geraldo Herrera.

Gonzalo Herrera: hijacker of a Cubana Viscount on April 12, 1960.

Luis Herrera: would-be hijacker of an Avianca DC4 flying from Barranquilla to Santa Marta, Colombia, on July 10, 1969. He was overpowered by the pilot.

Maria A. Herrera: one of two hijackers of an Aerolineas Argentinas Comet IV flying from Cordoba to Tucuman to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 24, 1970, and diverted to Cuba after a repair stop in Lima, Peru.

Charles R. Hill: alias Fela Olatunji. One of three members of the Republic of New Africa wanted in the slaying of a New Mexico policeman. They hijacked Trans World Airline Flight 106, a B727 on the ground at Albuquerque, refueling from its flight from Phoenix and being prepared to fly on to Chicago and Washington, D.C., on November 27, 1971. The trio allowed the plane to refuel at Tampa, Florida, where the passengers deplaned, then flew on to Cuba. As of 1999, Hill was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the district of New Mexico on December 14, 1971. As of August 31, 1999, he was living in Havana and had a girlfriend and a 13-year-old daughter from a previous relationship. He had no remorse for the murder of New Mexico State Trooper Robert Rosenbloom, age 28,

whose killing led to Hill's hijacking, saying the killing was in self-defense. Hill said the trio wanted to go to Africa, but they stayed and cut sugarcane. He battled alcohol problems, drinking more than a large bottle of rum each day. In 1979, the Cubans arrested him for falsifying currency receipts; he served 14 months of a four-year sentence. In 1986, he was jailed for eight months for possession of a marijuana cigarette.

Silvia Mercedes Hodges: aliases Luisa, Diana, Ana Morales, Ana Aguilar, Alejandra Renata Colombo. Argentine People's Revolutionary Army member who rented the house used by the hit team in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Juan Huaman: narcoterrorist arrested on July 12, 1985, by Arequipa, Peru, police who raided a cocaine processing facility, seizing dynamite and subversive literature. The gang was believed to have ties to the Maoist Shining Path.

Cirilo Javier Huamani: propaganda chief of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in Peru who was arrested on November 22, 1985, in the San Antonio neighborhood of Miraflores, Peru.

Martha Huatay: attorney who ran the Shining Path metropolitan unit and was one of 70 Shining Path members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Edigiro Huerta: variant Huerta; aliases Nestor Cerpa Carolini, Comrade Evaristo, Commandante Huertas. Commander of the Edgar Sanchez Special Forces, the two dozen Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) gunmen who, on December 17, 1996, took over the residence of the Japanese ambassador and held hostage 700 diplomats, business leaders, and government officials. He was later identified as a Marxist ideologue and the only MRTA leader at large. A former textile union official, he was one of the group's founders in 1984 and served as its military commander, in which role he was a highly successful tactical commander who was obsessed with the treatment of imprisoned comrades.

Carlos Huete: hijacker of a Honduran SAHSA DC3 flying from La Cieba to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on September 14, 1969, and diverted to San Salvador, El Salvador's Ilopango International Airport. He was immediately arrested.

Victor Ramon Huembes Jimenez: variant Huemberg. One of the six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who, on October 29, 1981, hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11. He was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 because of incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica. On December 8, 1981, he was arraigned.

Victor Ramon Huemberg Jimenez: variant Victor Ramon Huembes Jimenez.

Esperanza Hugaz de Rossi: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Sean Hughes: Irish citizen arrested on arms smuggling charges on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when a U.S. couple took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van carried 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. His girlfriend, Susan May, was also arrested.

Yvonne Hunter Martinez: one of five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who,

on October 29, 1981, hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11. On December 8, 1981, she was arraigned.

Akram Farhat Hussein: detained Lebanese mentioned on August 18, 1994, by Buenos Aires LS84 Television as having been identified by a woman to Paraguayan police investigating the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was released after three months for lack of evidence.

I

Carlos Iazo: one of two Chilean Socialists held in a Santiago military jail whose release was demanded by four Chilean Socialists, three of them brothers, who hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight and diverted it to Lima, Peru, on July 5, 1977.

Miguel Ibanez Oteiza: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Uruguayan courts granted his extradition. On March 11, 1994, Uruguayan courts confirmed the extradition request on charges of involvement in an attack. The courts had earlier confirmed an extradition request on murder charges. He was one of three imprisoned ETA members who conducted a 14-day hunger strike that ended on August 24, 1994. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, facing six counts of homicide.

Pablo Ibanez: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was also indicted for possession of drugs. His assets were attached for 50,000 pesos.

Roberto Ibarguen: one of two students from the Sociology School of Greater San Andres University arrested on November 15, 1990, in connection with the October 10–11, 1990, attacks on the U.S. Marine residence in the Miraflores District of La Paz. Two Nestor Paz Zamora Commando gunmen fired machine guns from their car at the residence and then threw a package bomb at the door of the building. They later bombed the John F. Kennedy monument. The duo was linked to the Nestor Paz Zamora Committee.

Carlos Ibarra Perez: spokesperson, age 60, for the Citizen Defense Committee activist group in Mexico. On June 5, 2000, the group offered a $10,000 bounty for killing a U.S. Border Patrol agent. He claimed that too many illegal immigrants were being slain by federal agents and private landowners while sneaking into the United States. Two weeks earlier, a Border Patrol agent in Brownsville, Texas, shot to death an illegal immigrant in a struggle on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Raul Ibarra: Ibarra was charged with helping deliver the van used in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires. His trial began on September 24, 2001.

Miriam Ibarraguirre: alias Comrade Miriam. Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, with Shining Path founder Abimael Guzman Reynoso in Lima, Peru, and charged with organizing the party congress.

Jose Ibrahim: Brazilian labor leader in the São Paulo area. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners

to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Raul Idilio Ibarra: deputy police superintendent on active duty who testified on July 14, 1996, to Argentine federal judge Juan Jose Galeano regarding the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in Buenos Aires. He and three other police officers allegedly sold the car bomb used in the attack on the AIMA, in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured.

Azhar Igbal: one of four Pakistanis suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They were arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges had not been dropped.

Ignacio Ikonicoff: Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member arrested in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by ERP's Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. Ikonicoff, an *Inter Press* journalist, claimed that he was beaten while in jail.

Carlos Andres Inchaustigui Degoela: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Neudis Infante Hernandez: Infante, age 31, was one of six knife-wielding Cubans who, on March 19, 2003, hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key West International Airport at 8:06 P.M., where the hijackers surrendered. The six were arraigned on air piracy charges and faced 20 years to life in prison if convicted. The 25 passengers and 6 crew were held at an immigration detention center near Miami. Sixteen of the passengers returned to Cuba on March 22; the others opted to stay in the United States. Cuba demanded the return of the plane, its crew, and all of the passengers, saying it was an "act of terrorism." Cuba later said U.S. prosecution would be acceptable. Reports were unclear as to the nationality of the passengers. One report said no passengers were Cuban and that one was Italian.

On August 7, 2003, U.S. magistrate judge John O'Sullivan said confessions by Neudis Infantes Hernandez and Yainer Olivares Samon should not be used at trial because the FBI did not give them their Miranda warnings immediately. Edited summaries of the confessions of their four colleagues could be used in the September trial. Prosecutors were given 10 days to respond to his ruling.

On December 11, 2003, the six Cuban defendants were convicted after jurors were not persuaded that it was a "freedom flight" undertaken with the crew's cooperation. Conviction entailed a mandatory 20 years, with a possible life sentence. On April 21, 2004, four hijackers were sentenced

to 20 years in prison; the plot's leader and his brother received 24 years.

Samuel Alben Ingram: self-proclaimed black Muslim who hijacked a Delta L1011 flying the Los Angeles–Dallas–Atlanta–New York route on January 25, 1980. He wanted to go to Cuba, but when in Havana, said he wanted to go to Tehran, Iran. He was overpowered by the pilots. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. He was convicted of hijacking by a U.S. federal jury on November 19, 1980.

Heriberto Luis Inostroza Espinoza: member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front who was wounded in a shootout with police and arrested in connection with the April 19, 1986, bombing of the Santiago, Chile, residence of U.S. ambassador Harry Barnes.

Elena Iparraguirre: mistress of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman. On October 14, 1992, the Peruvian Supreme Military Council for Justice unanimously confirmed their life sentences for high treason.

Gaby Ipocco: one of five members of a Shining Path "annihilation squad" led by Rosa Ramos Campos. They were arrested on March 4, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Police in Tacna, near the Chilean border, in connection with the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement. Ipocco was studying at the University of Tacna.

Anastasio Irineo Leal: deputy police superintendent on active duty who testified on July 14, 1996, to Argentina federal judge Juan Jose Galeano regarding the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in Buenos Aires. He and three other police officers allegedly sold the car bomb used in the attack on AIMA in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured. On September 24, 2001, his trial began; he was charged with helping deliver the van.

Jesus Maria Lariz Iriondo: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. Although Spain requested extradition, Iriondo was released. A Court of Appeals spokesperson said on July 8, 1993, that it had denied extradition because the Spanish charges—belonging to an armed organization, kidnapping, carrying explosives and weapons, and destructive acts—were political crimes.

Carlos Irigoytia: on October 30, 1995, an arrest warrant was issued for Irigoytia in connection with his links to the key suspects in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Luis Iruretagoyena: on August 7, 1996, the Basque explosives expert jailed in Spain confessed that he had helped manufacture bombs for the Nicaraguan Sandinistas and leftist Salvadoran guerrillas. His bombs were used in a 1982 car bombing at the Defense Ministry in El Salvador and in several attacks on Salvadoran bridges and power line towers. He was arrested in Paris in 1992 and extradited to Spain.

Zein Isa: Isa, age 63, was one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was already in prison awaiting execution for stabbing to death his 16-year-old daughter in 1989. The indictment said he discussed killing Jews in the United States and was involved with Luie Nijmeh with illegal transfers of money. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. Charges against him were dropped in July 1994.

Carroll Ishee: U.S. member of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a rebel group's political wing, who was killed by gunfire from a Salvadoran government helicopter in August 1983.

Comrade Isidoro: spokesperson for the Shining Path of Peru on February 11, 1991, when the group threatened to kill United Nations secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian citizen.

Jokin Izeta Picavea: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty member deported from Venezuela and turned over to Spanish police by French officials on November 3, 1987.

Andres Izaguire: Cuban soldier who hijacked a military helicopter with Guillermo Santos, helped kill the pilot, and landed in Key West on March 20, 1964. No charges were brought.

Consuelo Yvonne Izquierdo: variant of Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo.

Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo: variant Consuelo Yvonne Izquierdo; alias La Medica. One of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

J

Julio Jacinto Eyzaguierre: alias Roberto. Lautaro United Popular Action Movement terrorist who died on August 24, 1990, after being wounded by a Chilean Carabineros noncommissioned officer during an attack by the terrorists on a Conchali supermarket. Two days later, the group bombed three Mormon temples in his memory.

The Jackal: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Henry D. Jackson Jr.: one of three wanted criminals who hijacked Southern Airways Flight 49, a DC9 flying from Birmingham to Montgomery, Alabama, on November 10, 1972. The trio claimed to be Black Panther sympathizers. They demanded $10 million and forced the pilot to fly to nine different locations before finally landing in Cuba, where they were not permitted to keep the money. The hijackers decided to leave, making this the first time a hijacked plane had left Cuba with the hijackers still aboard. After leaving Havana and landing in Orlando, Florida, the FBI shot out the tires of the plane. In retaliation, the hijackers shot the copilot in the hand and forced the pilot to return to Cuba. The three were found guilty by Cuba on September 27, 1973. Jackson was sentenced to 20 years. On August 12, 1975, the *Washington Post* reported that Cuba had returned the ransom money that had been paid to the hijackers. As of 1979, the three were fugitives from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Alabama on November 27, 1972. Jackson was free on bail in Detroit, Michigan, where he was accused of rape.

Robert Lee Jackson: hijacker, along with his Guatemalan-born girlfriend, of Braniff Flight 14, a B707 flying on the Acapulco–Mexico City–San Antonio, Texas, run on July 2, 1971. The duo forced the pilot to fly to Monterey, Mexico, where they received $100,000 from a Braniff official in exchange for the release of the passengers. The plane flew on to Lima, Peru, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where police tried and failed to arrest the hijackers. The plane flew on to Buenos Aires, Argentina; the hijackers were looking for an Algerian representative who would arrange political asylum for them. The Argentine government surrounded the plane and the hijackers surrendered after 16 hours. The Argentine police took the money from them, although Jackson tried to hide $10,000 in his socks. Complaints were filed against the duo in the Western District of Texas on July 2, 4, and 6, 1971. An Argentine court sentenced Jackson to five years on December 15, 1971. The duo was extradited to Mexico on July 25, 1974. As of 1979, they remained fugitives from U.S. charges.

A. Jacobs: one of two American would-be hijackers who attempted to divert a British West Indian Airways (a Trinidad and Tobago corporation) B727 flying from Kingstown, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, to Miami, Florida, on May 1, 1970. They said they had an appointment with Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers and demanded to be flown there. The plane landed in Havana, Cuba; the pilot claimed that there was a faulty oil pressure gauge. The duo then demanded to be flown to Senegal but was talked out of it by British and Cuban negotiators.

Alfonso Jacquin: one of three leaders of the 50 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who, on November 6, 1985, stormed the Palace of Justice in downtown Bogota and killed 10 Supreme Court justices.

Jaime: alias of Rene Maximiliano Rodriguez Lopez.

Miguel Gustavo Jaimes: Argentine Judge Galeano indicted Jaimes on January 31, 1995, on charges of "harboring" in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. His assets were embargoed for 500,000 pesos, and then he was released. He was ordered to appear before the court within the first five days of each month. He was indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association.

Henri Jamioy Quistial: Colombian, age 28, extradited with Juan Luis Bravo to Miami on October 28, 2002. The duo appeared in federal court on a 10-count indictment that said they were part of a for-profit kidnap group operating in the Amazon basin from 1997 to 2001. They were to face trial in U.S. District Court in Washington. This was the first time Colombia had permitted its citizens to be tried in the United States on a non-drug crime. They faced life for the kidnapping and murder on October 12, 2000, in Ecuador of U.S. hostage Ron Sander, an oil rig supervisor. Some of the kidnappers had been members of the since-disbanded Popular Liberation Front.

Jessie Jane: one of four members of Brazilian Action for National Liberation who tried to hijack a Cruzeiro do Sul Caravello flying the Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo–Buenos Aires, Argentina, run. They wanted to go to Cuba, but the wounded pilot flew back to Rio. Police stormed the plane and arrested the hijackers before they made any demands.

Guillermo John Jansen: one of four armed members of the right-wing Argentina National Organization Movement who ambushed two Soviet Embassy officials in a commercial garage on March 29, 1970. He was one of three would-be kidnappers captured following a gun battle with police.

Arturo Jarrin: leader of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It who died in 1986 in clashes with police.

Commander Javier: claimed credit on behalf of the People's Command on March 27, 1986, for the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

Uwe Jensen: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror began 13 months earlier with meetings of undercover FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez (alias Commandant Napo) and Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization. The charges carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day

in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Commander Jeronimo: alias of Jorge Eliecer Martinez.

Willis Jessie: alias Stewart Orth. Hijacker of a Naples Airlines Cessna 182 chartered to fly near Naples, Florida, on August 4, 1968, and diverted to Cuba. The Cubans permitted the U.S. Army deserter to remain in Cuba. He voluntarily returned to the United States via Mexico on January 10, 1969. He was sentenced in June 1969 to 10 years for kidnapping. He was paroled on July 28, 1971.

Alvaro Jimenez: member of the April 19 Movement of Colombia, which demobilized in the early 1990s. By 2007, he had become director of the Colombian chapter of the International Campaign to Ban Land Mines.

Carlos Jimenez Millan: alleged Colombian guerrilla who, with his pregnant wife, Luz Amparo Tamayo, sought asylum in the Austrian Embassy in Bogota on August 19, 1986. They left 10 hours later when they discovered that the embassy did not have power to grant them asylum in Austria.

Carlos Mario Jimenez: one of three members of the directorate of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) who commanded the Central Bolivar Bloc. The Central Bolivar Bloc included 6,000 rebels who ran a cocaine trafficking operation. Jimenez, age 42, was extradited to the United States on May 7, 2008. A judge had blocked the extradition in April 2008, but the judiciary's senior administrative panel overruled him on May 6. Jimenez was to be charged with cocaine trafficking and financing a terrorist group. He was the first AUC leader to be extradited.

Enrique Jimenez Cano: would-be hijacker of an Aerovia Quisqueyana (a Dominican airline) L1049 Super Constellation flying from Santo Domingo to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on January 26, 1971. He wanted to go to Cuba, refused to let the plane land in Haiti, but permitted refueling in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico. He was overpowered by the crew.

Gaspar Eugenio Jimenez Escobedo: Jimenez was imprisoned on August 9, 1976, in Mexico City on charges of plotting with Orestes Ruiz Fernandez to kidnap and murder Daniel Ferrer Fernandez, Cuban consul in Merida, Mexico, on July 24, 1976, when bombs were found in Ruiz's luggage. They mistook Dartagnan Diaz, an official of the Cuban Fisheries Institute who was accompanying him, for the consul and shot him. On April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced him to eight years for endangering public safety and falsifying documents in connection with the November 2000 plot to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro in Panama City. Panama freed Jimenez, age 69, on August 26, 2004.

Gregorio Jimenez Morales: alias El Pistolas. Basque Nation and Liberty member arrested on September 19, 1983, in Costa Rica with 11 others alleged to be plotting the assassination of anti-Sandinista leaders Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo. Police chiefs received daily threats after his arrest. On November 6, 1984, the Superior Criminal Court of Alajuela authorized his extradition to Spain after his trial in Costa Rica. On July 2, 1987, the National High Court in Madrid sentenced him to 15 years.

Harry Jiminez Castillo: member of a band of leftist Dominican Republic guerrillas who robbed the Royal Bank of Canada of $50,000 in November 1971. On January 12, 1972, a daylong battle with a group of suspects resulted in police using bazookas and mortars, with eight policemen and four guerrillas dying in the firefight. Jiminez escaped and was promised an impartial trial by president Joaquin Balaguer if he surrendered.

Javier Enrique Jimenez Alvarez: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid

on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Juan Carlos Jimenez Gonzalez: would-be hijacker on March 10, 1987, of Cubana Airlines Flight 706, an AN245 departing from Rancho Boyeros Airport to Nuevo Gerona, Isle of Youth. Using a hand grenade, he tried to divert the plane to Miami, Florida. The grenade exploded, injuring 13 passengers. He was shot and killed by an off-duty member of the National Revolutionary Police. Havana TV Service indicated that the hijacker's mother, Rosalina Suarez Lafita, and Arturo Suarez Ramos had two more grenades but were overpowered by police.

Silvia Jimenez Izquierdo: Chilean arrested but later released in connection with the February 1, 1981, explosion of sticks of dynamite in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru.

Raymond Johnson Jr.: hijacker of National Airlines Flight 186, a B727 en route from Houston, Texas, to Miami, Florida, via New Orleans, Louisiana, and diverted to Havana, Cuba, on November 4, 1968. Johnson claimed to be a Black Panther, renamed the plane the Republic of New Africa, and called the passengers "economic devils." He was indicted on June 13, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Louisiana. On January 21, 1987, a New Orleans federal judge sentenced him to 25 years in prison for the hijacking. He had served two years in Cuba for the hijacking before returning to the United States in the fall of 1986 after writing to federal authorities and offering to surrender.

El Mono Jojoy: alias of Jorge Briceno Suarez.

Ahmad Mahmud Jomma: Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguaza area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was released on September 14, 1994.

Tarek Jamil Jomma: Lebanese arrested on September 10, 1994, by Argentine police in the Puerto Iguaza area in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was released on September 14, 1994.

Ahmed Jooma: alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports located the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

G. Jones: alias used by the hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 257, a DC9 flying between Richmond, Virginia, and Atlanta, Georgia, that was hijacked after leaving Raleigh, North Carolina, on November 13, 1970. He allowed the plane to refuel at Jacksonville, Florida, before flying to Cuba. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Jorge: alias of Freddy Ramos.

Comrade Jorge: alias of Similiano Chavez Yanac.

Jose: member of the People's Revolutionary Army of El Salvador who, on November 29, 1984, turned himself in at the Sixth Infantry Brigade at Usulutan. He said morale was low in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Marcelo Fabian Jouce: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Galleano ordered criminal proceedings against Jouce for illegal replacement of a car engine in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Police believed he sold a Renault van used in the bombing. His assets were confiscated up to 30,000 pesos. The judge confirmed his release on bail.

Jaime Jovanovich Prieto: one of four armed members of the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement who, on January 16, 1984, scaled a wall of the Apostolic Nunciature in Santiago and requested asylum. They were wanted in connection with the August 30, 1983, assassination of Gen. Urzua and his two escorts. The two men and two women were armed with three submachine guns, five pistols, a bomb, and a large quantity of ammunition.

K

A. R. Kagan: alias used by a hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 980 flying from Guatemala City to Miami on August 16, 1979. He was overpowered while the plane was in a landing pattern over Havana, Cuba. The plane safely landed in Miami.

Fawzi Kan'an: on June 18, 2008, the U.S. Department of the Treasury designated two Venezuelans as supporters of Hizballah, freezing their assets and prohibiting Americans from conducting business transactions with the duo. The Caracas-based owner of two travel agencies was a "supporter and a significant provider of financial support to Hizballah." He had "met with senior Hizballah officials in Lebanon to discuss operational issues including possible kidnapping and terrorist attacks." He reportedly also traveled with Hizballah operatives for training in Iran.

Giselda Elvira Kanecapacoch: Peruvian Shining Path member who was arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Monzer al-Kassar: variant Munsir al-Qaysar. Syrian arms trafficker who sold weapons to groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and the Palestinian territories. He was connected to Mohammed Abbas, alias Abu Abbas, who was behind the *Achille Lauro* attack, and with Saddam Hussein's oldest son, Uday. On July 24, 1987, Monzer al-Kassar and his brother Haitham were expelled from Spain. He was accused of being connected with two attacks on Arab citizens in Madrid.

On November 1, 1989, subpoenas issued in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., in connection with a suit against Pan Am pending in federal court in Brooklyn asked for all documents pertaining to his activities. The suit arose from the December 21, 1988, bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie that killed 270 people.

On June 4, 1992, Marbella, Spain, police arrested him. He was believed to have financed the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252.

On February 24, 1993, the Spanish National Hearings Court granted his extradition to Argentina, where he was wanted for forgery. He was accused of having illegally obtained Argentine nationality.

He was acquitted in Spain in 1995 of supplying assault rifles used by the Palestinians who shipjacked the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in 1985, killing an American.

He was arrested by Spanish authorities in Madrid on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and "possible surface-to-air missiles" to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." He was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, Andalusia, Spain, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007, with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 million to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment also said al-Kassar

offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." He and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees, and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile. Romanian authorities arrested his codefendants, Tareq Mousa al-Ghazi and Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy. The United States requested extradition.

The Spanish National Court approved his extradition in October 2007. The court said that since the 1970s, he had provided weapons to armed groups in Nicaragua, Brazil, Bosnia, Iran, and Iraq, inter alia. The Spanish government gave its final approval in early June 2008.

On June 13, 2008, he was extradited by Spain to the United States, accompanied on the Madrid–New York City flight by U.S. DEA officers. He was held on charges of supplying millions of dollars of weapons to FARC rebels to attack U.S. forces in Colombia. The indictment charged him with conspiracy to support terrorists, conspiracy to kill U.S. soldiers, conspiracy to acquire and use antiaircraft missiles, and money laundering. The United States agreed not to seek the death penalty or life without parole, punishments that are not available in Spanish law.

Robert Joseph Keesee: hijacker of a Bira Air Transport general aviation Cessna 182 flying in northern Thailand on September 18, 1970, and diverted to Dong Hoi, North Vietnam. The plane was fired upon while landing on the beach. Keesee was released to U.S. authorities with a group of American prisoners of war on March 14, 1973. He next showed up in the kidnapping and murder of U.S. vice-consul John S. Patterson in Mexico on March 22, 1974. On May 28, 1974, Keesee was arrested in San Diego on U.S. federal charges of planning and participating in the kidnapping. On April 29, 1975, Keesee was sentenced to 20 years for conspiracy to kidnap a diplomat. He and his partner had claimed to be the fictitious People's Liberation Army of Mexico.

Kenol Joseph: on May 11, 1987, he stabbed in the back Debbie Rossyn, a U.S. Embassy employee in Haiti and wife of the political attaché, after trying to take her hostage at the U.S. Consulate's parking lot. He was arrested after a Haitian policeman shot him in the foot. He wanted to pressure the United States to obtain the dismissal of Haitian economy and finance minister Leslie Delatour and get the country's sugar mills reopened. Joseph worked at the Haitian–American Sugar Company sugar mill.

Azfat Khan: one of three Pakistani sailors arrested on May 2, 1995, in Rosario, Argentina, while taking photos of the Argentine Zionist Union building at 2555 Salta Street in the old Pichincha District. They were placed at the disposal of Federal Judge Galeano. The trio worked on the Cypriot ship Mastrogiorgis B, moored in Rosario. Police were investigating whether they were involved with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Shaker el Khelb: Venezuelan who worked at the Iraqi Embassy in Venezuela as a translator and who was arrested on January 18, 1991, by the Military Intelligence Directorate for links to international terrorist organizations, including one run by Carlos.

Abbas Zarrabi Khorasani: on August 9, 1994, Argentine judge Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy first secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He left for Iran prior to the blast.

Gurmelda King: alias used to register for the October 29, 1981, Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 that was hijacked by five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua

from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement.

John Carleton Kivlen: hijacker of Continental Airlines Flight 62, a B727 flying from Los Angeles, California, to Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona, Houston, Texas, and Miami, Florida, on March 17, 1979. He demanded $200,000 and a flight to Cuba. He had been arrested in Tampa, Florida, in 1969 on hijacking charges that were later dropped. Kivlen was overpowered by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Tucson. He appeared before U.S. district court judge Leo Brewster on a charge of seizing or exercising control of an aircraft by force of violence. Bail was set at $1 million.

Mario Raul Klacho: wanted by Argentine authorities in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army's (ERP) Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group had demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10 and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. His uncle, Buenos Aires businessman Jose Marinasky, had been kidnapped on May 14, 1973. Klacho's wife, Giomar Schmidt, was acquitted in the Sallustro case.

Annette Klump: suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. She was in Uruguay until four or five days before the bombing and might have crossed over the border. Her sister is Andrea Martina Klump, a Red Army Faction explosives expert.

Rana Abdel Rahim Koleilat: fugitive bank executive arrested on March 13, 2006, by Brazilian police. Koleilat was held on an unrelated charge but wanted for questioning by the United Nations in the February 14, 2005, car bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafiq Hariri, age 60, as the billionaire was driving through central Beirut's waterfront just before lunchtime. Another 22 people died and more than 100 people were injured, including the minister of economy.

James Charles Kopp: alias Atomic Dog. Kopp, age 44, was wanted for the October 23, 1998, sniper murder of prominent obstetrician and gynecologist Barnett Slepian, who was killed in his home in Amherst, New York. Kopp had spent time in jails in New York, Georgia, West Virginia, and Vermont for blockading abortion clinics. Authorities believed he might have gone to Mexico or Central America. He was in the Buffalo, New York, area from October 18 to October 21, 1998. On June 5, 2002, he was extradited to the United States from France and pleaded not guilty to federal charges of using deadly force to interfere with the right to abortion and with second degree murder in New York. He had been arrested more than a year earlier. The federal charge carried a sentence of life without parole; the state charge carried a 25-to-life sentence. On November 10, 2002, he admitted to shooting Slepian but meant only to wound him. He declined to rule out shooting more doctors if freed. On December 17, 2002, he was indicted on a new murder charge. He pleaded guilty to reckless murder with depraved indifference to human life, which has a 25-to-life sentence. In early March 2003, he waived a jury trial. On March 18, 2003, Erie County Judge Michael D'Amico found Kopp guilty of second degree murder. On May 9, 2003, he was sentenced to 25 years to life.

L

Robert J. LaBadie: hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 134, a B727 flying from Las Vegas, Nevada, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on August 24, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. The Cuban government found LaBidie undesirable and flew him back on September 24, 1970, making him the first hijacker they had returned. (See Juan Adega-Fresneda and Crecencio Perez-Perez with similar claim in 1980.) He was found incompetent to stand trial on December 28, 1970, and was committed to a mental institution, from which he was released on October 30, 1973.

Ishmael Ali LaBeet: convicted mass murderer who, on December 31, 1984, hijacked American Airlines Flight 626, a DC10 en route from St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands to New York. He was being escorted by three guards to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City. He pulled a gun from the lavatory and then forced the pilot to fly to Havana, Cuba, where he was arrested by Cuban authorities. He had been sentenced to eight consecutive life terms for his role in the 1972 murders of eight people at the Fountain Valley Golf Club on St. Croix.

Guillermo Salvador Lacayo: Salvadoran charged as the ringleader in the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador. He pleaded not guilty. On December 2, 1983, he was sentenced to two life terms.

Margarita Guadalupe Lacayo: sister of Guillermo Salvador Lacayo, a Salvadoran charged with helping the principal kidnappers in the July 8, 1983, kidnapping in Miami, Florida, of Clelia Eleanor Quinones, wife of Roberto Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador. Charges against her were dropped.

Philippe Lacroix: one of two Belgians arrested on March 15, 1991, by Colombian security forces in Barranquilla for involvement in at least four armed robberies and the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnapping on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. They were also affiliates of Medellin, Colombia, cocaine cartel leader Pablo Escobar. They apparently signed up as mercenaries for the cartel, which was reconstituting its terrorist infrastructure. They entered through Brazil four months earlier after leaving Belgium. They each had a dozen faked national ID cards with different aliases, $170,000 in cash—which they offered the arresting officers—and several telephone numbers of cartel members in Medellin. They were to be returned to Belgium on March 21, 1991, on a special Belgian military plane.

Osama bin Laden: variant Usama bin Ladin, aliases Usama bin Muhammadbin Awad bin Ladin, Shaykh Usama bin Ladin, the Prince, the Emir, Abu Abdallah, Mujahid Shaykh, Hajj, the Director, the Teacher: Founder of al Qaeda. Member of a Saudi family that made its millions in construction, he studied at King 'Abd-al-Aziz University, where he was influenced by two members of the Muslim Brotherhood—'Abdallah 'Azzam, a Jordanian Palestinian, and Muhammad Qutb,

brother of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood's most extremist militant, Sayyid Qutb, who was executed by Egypt in 1966. Bin Laden was born on July 30, 1957, in Saudi Arabia. He is left-handed and walks with a cane. He is circa six feet five inches and 160 pounds. He said on November 27, 1996, that his followers were responsible for the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. On February 24, 1998, he issued a fatwa that allows attacks on Americans worldwide. He was placed on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List in June 1999. U.S. Rewards for Justice offered up to $25 million for his apprehension; the U.S. Senate voted 87 to 1 on July 13, 2007, to double it to $50 million. An additional $2 million is available via the Air Transport Association and Airlines Pilots Association.

As of October 2001, his cells were believed to be operating in the United States, Canada, Ecuador, Uruguay, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Qatar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Albania, Bosnia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Shaykh Usama bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Usama bin Muhammad bin Ladin: variant of Osama bin Laden.

Mariano Lagos Donaire: arrested by the Honduran Armed Forces on August 27, 1987, in connection with the bombing on August 9, 1987, of Comayagua's Restaurante China that injured four Honduran civilians and six U.S. Army soldiers.

Alberto Laila: naturalized-Panamanian Colon Free Zone businessman arrested on October 31, 1995, by Panamanian police on suspicion of involvement in a significant money-laundering network. He maintained close contacts with Lya Jamal, the suicide bomber of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994. Jamal killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane had left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. Laila was sought by the United States because he flew several times with Jamal and took the ALAS flight to the Colon Free Zone the morning of the attack. He faced seven charges of drug trafficking and was to be summoned by the court for questioning in the ALAS case. Laila was released in December 1995 on a $500,000 bond, but was re-arrested on February 16, 1996, and charged with 11 counts of narcotics-related money laundering due to new information supplied by the United States.

Washington Laino Amaral: Uruguayan National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) leader who was arrested in Mexico City for robbery on November 7, 1978. He admitted recruiting at the University of Mexico for the Tupamaros. He claimed that he had come from Nicaragua, where he participated in attempts to overthrow the Somoza government.

Christine Lamont: one of two Canadians convicted in the kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket mogul Abilio Diniz, who was freed in 1989 after police captured 10 suspects with links to the Chilean and Argentine Revolutionary Left Movements. They were suspected of having ties with the Popular Revolutionary Forces. On November 20, 1998, Brazilian authorities placed Lamont and David Spencer on a Canadian airliner. They were eligible to apply for parole on December 28, 1998.

Jacques Lanctot: one of five Quebec Liberation Front kidnappers of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec who was taken from his Montreal home on October 5, 1970. The group demanded publication of a political manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, release

of political prisoners, a chartered aircraft to fly the prisoners to Cuba or Algeria, $500,000 in gold bullion, federal jobs for 450 truck drivers, publication of the name and photograph of an FLQ informer who led police to the discovery of an FLQ cell, and an end of the manhunt for Cross. Cross was released unharmed on December 3, 1970. Seven individuals were flown to Cuba under a safe conduct agreement for the kidnappers of Cross and Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor who was kidnapped by FLQ on October 10. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. On August 6, 1974, France granted temporary asylum to an FLQ member and his wife, Suzanne, who had been flown to Cuba.

Roman Landarra Martin: priest from Santurce, Puerto Rico, arrested on October 3, 1987, in a police sweep of Basque Nation and Liberty members in southwestern France and expelled.

Carlos Lang Pedrovich: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Yves Langlois: one of five Quebec Liberation Front kidnappers of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec who was taken from his Montreal home on October 5, 1970. The group demanded publication of a political manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, release of political prisoners, a chartered aircraft to fly the prisoners to Cuba or Algeria, $500,000 in gold bullion, federal jobs for 450 truck drivers, publication of the name and photograph of an FLQ informer who led police to the discovery of an FLQ cell, and an end of the manhunt for Cross. Cross was released unharmed on December 3, 1970. Seven individuals were flown to Cuba under a safe conduct agreement for the kidnappers of Cross and Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor who was kidnapped by FLQ on October 10. Laporte's body was found in a car trunk on October 18. On August 6, 1974, France granted temporary asylum to an FLQ member and his wife, Suzanne, who had been flown to Cuba.

Augusto Lara Sanchez: founder of the April 19 Movement of Colombia whose disfigured body with two bullet holes was found in Bogota on February 6, 1986.

Betty Lara: Peruvian Congressman Javier Noriega Febres's secretary. She had ties with the Peruvian Shining Path and was a friend of Lori Helen Berenson, an alleged member of the Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in 1995.

Miguel Larios Moreno: Basque who obtained Nicaraguan citizenship in 1982 during Sandinista rule. He used a falsified Ecuadoran diplomatic passport. On May 23, 1993, a bomb exploded in his car repair shop in the Santa Rosa neighborhood on the outskirts of Managua, Nicaragua, killing two people and damaging 16 houses. In the rubble, police found a sophisticated bunker containing tons of weapons, including 19 surface-to-air missiles, hundreds of AK-47 assault rifles, machine guns, and rocket-propelled grenades, and tons of ammunition, including C-4 plastique. Police also found documents detailing a Marxist kidnapping ring, and hundreds of false passports and identity papers. The documents included 310 passports, many blank, from 21 countries. Although most of the papers were dated from 1986 to 1990, some were from the Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty, a separatist group that dated from early 1993, and documents of Salvadoran guerillas from May 1993. Police said that the ring had the tacit approval of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which ruled Nicaragua from 1979 to 1990. Some fraudulently obtained Nicaraguan passports were found in March 1993 at the home of Ibrahim Elgabrowny, one of the World Trade Center bombing suspects.

Felipe F. Larrazolo: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 598, a B727 flying from San Diego to Los

Angeles, California, and Portland, Oregon, on November 1, 1970. He was accompanied by his two children. The plane refueled in Mexico and flew on to Havana, Cuba. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California on December 9, 1970.

Jose Maria Larrechea: Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) member expelled from French soil on January 11, 1984, and sent to Panama. On April 29, 1984, a special envoy from Spanish prime minister Felipe Gonzalez asked Havana to provide him and five other ETA members with asylum. On May 1, 1984, he was received by Cuba.

C. Laurent and P. Laurent: two of three Haitian hijackers of a Haiti Air Inter Dehavilland Twin Otter flying from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haitien on September 9, 1975. The trio threatened the pilot with knives and Molotov cocktails and demanded to fly to Cuba. The pilot persuaded them to refuel at Gonaives. One of the hijackers left to find fuel at the deserted airport. Shortly thereafter, the other two hijackers were overpowered by the crew and two passengers. Local authorities took the trio into custody.

Guillermo Lazaro Major-Diaz: would-be hijacker on March 1, 1982, of United Airlines Flight 674, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida. The pilot flew toward the Florida Keys to confuse the hijacker, who wanted to go to Cuba, then circled back to Miami. A passenger wrestled the hijacker to the ground. The hijacker was tied up by the crew and taken into custody by the police. He said that he wanted to attend a wedding and then said that his mother had died the previous day. A federal magistrate ordered a psychiatric evaluation. Lazaro had spent a year in a Cuban mental hospital and was arrested several times since entering the United States in the 1980 Mariel boatlift. He was charged with air piracy and using a weapon in the commission of a felony.

Suzanna Lazzati: Argentine citizen who was arrested with her boyfriend and an Italian on September 22, 1987, in Rome in connection with the January 13, 1987, shooting and wounding of Colombian ambassador Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in Hungary. The Hernan Botero Moreno Command, a narco group, claimed credit. She was arrested at her home.

Lolita Lebron: Puerto Rican nationalist who joined three men in firing pistols in the House of Representatives in 1954. Her release was demanded by Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation, who set off five bombs in New York City on October 26, 1974, and four more bombs on April 3, 1975. Her release was demanded by two Puerto Rican nationalists who took over the Chilean Consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978. President Carter granted her clemency on September 7, 1979. She flew to Puerto Rico, where she received a hero's welcome.

Maritza Garrido Leca Rizco: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Alfonso Lechon Canuendo: one of four members of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It expelled from Colombia to Ecuador via the border town of Ipiales on December 26, 1986.

Edna Lee: one of two hijackers of a British Honduran chartered Cessna 180 on a local flight in the British Honduras on March 25, 1970, that was diverted to Cuba.

Carlos Lehder Rivas: leader of the Medellin, Colombia, cocaine cartel whose release was demanded by the Extraditables Command of narcotrafficers who, on May 29, 1988, kidnapped Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, twice presidential candidate of the opposition Conservative Party, as he was leaving Bogota's Chico Church. His release was also demanded on January 3, 1989, by the kidnappers

of two U.S. evangelical missionaries in Valle del Cauca Department in Colombia.

Lyglenson Lemorin: alias Brother Levi of Atlanta. Member of the "Liberty City Seven" arrested on June 22, 2006, by U.S. authorities in Miami, Florida, for plotting to attack the Sears Tower in Chicago, the James Lawrence King Federal Justice Building, federal courthouse buildings, the Federal Detention Center, the Miami Police Department, and the FBI office in Miami. They were supporters of militant Islam and had taken a pledge to al Qaeda. On December 13, 2007, Judge Lenard declared a mistrial for six of the defendants. Lemorin was acquitted of all charges but remained in detention as there was an "immigration hold" on him. The retrial began on January 22, 2008. On February 6, 2008, federal immigration prosecutors charged Lemorin, age 33, with nearly identical offenses. They hoped to deport him to Haiti, even though he is a permanent legal resident of the United States. His attorneys were Charles Kuck and Joel DeFabio.

Roger Lentz: hijacker of a Heinzmann Engineering Company general aviation Piper Navajo at Grand Island, Nebraska, on April 18, 1976. He forced the pilot to fly to Denver, Colorado, where he demanded a larger plane to fly to Mexico. The hijacker and his hostages transferred to a Convair 990, but as Lentz was walking down its aisle, he was fatally shot by FBI agents.

Guillermo Leon Saenz: alias Alfonso Cano. As of May 2008, the leader, age 59, of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). He studied anthropology and law in Bogota, was a Communist Party youth organizer, and joined FARC in the 1980s. He headed FARC's political section before becoming the chief. The government believed he was hiding in the mountains in Tolima, Colombia.

Susana Lesgart: died on August 22, 1972, attempting to escape from the Trelew prison in Argentina. Her husband, Fernando Vaca Narvaja, was a Montonero member who flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires.

Jorge Omar Lewinger: aliases Joselito, Wilfredo Delgado. Argentine named by Paraguayan police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Manuel Osvaldo Leyva Osorio: one of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Carlos Lezcano Montenegro: signatory of a confessor letter by the Torrijist Patriotic Vanguard–December 20, a leftist subversive group in Panama, to claim credit for the January 31, 1993, kidnapping of three U.S. missionaries.

Guillermo Lima: Cuban refugee who, on September 12, 1980, attempted to hijack an Eastern Airlines flight going from Newark, New Jersey, to Miami, Florida. When he got out of his seat, he was immediately overpowered and beaten up by the crew and passengers. He was charged with air piracy and jailed with no bond.

Moises Simon Limaco Huayascachi: alias Ramiro. Identified on July 15, 1994, by Peru's National Counterterrorism Directorate as the leader of the 170-member "historic southern contingent" of Shining Path. He was arrested on June 18 at the Sinchi Roca housing development in Comas. He served as the Shining Path Southern Regional Committee political commander and was a member of the group's Central Committee and coordinator of the SL Central Directorate.

Marvin Right Lindon: would-be hijacker who, with his brother, attempted to divert a Costa

Rican National Airways C46 flying from Puerto Limon to San Jose in Costa Rica to Cuba. Police fired tear gas into the plane, and the duo surrendered.

Germaine Lindsay: alias Abdullah Shaheed Jamal. Jamaica-born British citizen, age 33, who grew up in a single-parent household in southern England. On July 7, 2005, at 8:56 A.M., a device he placed on the floor of the first carriage of the London underground, near the first set of double doors where passengers stand, went off three minutes out of the Russell Square Station en route to King's Cross Station, killing at least 21 people on the Piccadilly Line Train 311. At least 900 passengers were on board.

He had converted to Islam at the urging of his mother, who also converted. She remarried and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, three years earlier. Meanwhile, Lindsay moved in with Samantha Lewthwaite, a British woman, and lived in public housing in Huddesfield, 15 miles southwest of Leeds, where the other suspects who set off three other bombs the same day lived. Lindsay was a carpet layer and sold cell phone covers on the weekend. He had become a father 15 months earlier. The couple moved to Aylesbury, an hour away from London. Lewthwaite, age 22, is pregnant.

Santos Lino Ramirez: mine worker and founder of the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Army, who was arrested by Honduran troops in La Esperanza on October 24, 1980.

Lynn L. Little: would-be hijacker of a TWA B707 flying from San Francisco to Pittsburgh on April 6, 1970. He attempted to divert the plane to Cuba, but he became confused and surrendered his weapon to the pilot.

Jesus Maria Lizarralde: Lizarralde's extradition to Spain from Uruguay was granted on March 16, 1994. Spain charged him with Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) membership. The next day, the First Chamber of the Appeals Court upheld the extradition on charges of causing damage and destruction, illegal association, and illegally taking hostages. He was held in custody at the Central Police Precinct Jail in Montevideo and was charged with using false documents. He was one of three imprisoned ETA members who conducted a 14-day hunger strike that ended on August 24, 1994. He was extradited to Spain on August 25, 1994, facing six counts of homicide.

Jose Antonio Llama: on October 27, 1997, U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico and arrested four Cuban exiles apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted Llama and six other Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995 the seven and others began plotting to kill Castro. They obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a stakeout position on a hill overlooking the airport. He input the location and an offshore spot into the satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro. Llama was represented by attorney Jose Quinon.

This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. On December 8, 1999, after deliberating for eight hours over two days, the U.S. District Court jury declared the five Cuban exiles not guilty on all charges of plotting to assassinate Castro. The five Cubans were Angel Alfonso, age 59, Angel Hernandez Rojo, age 62, Francisco Secundino Cordova, age 51, Jose Rodriguez Sosa, age 59, and Jose Antonio Llama, age 67. Charges against another defendant were dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Mauricio Llanque: suspected Peruvian terrorist arrested in a clash with Chilean police on October 11, 1986. He was accused of assaulting the police and illegally entering the country. On October 16, 1986, three of the group were handed over to the Peruvian consul general.

Maneras Lluveras: one of 150 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) who kidnapped Sir Geoffrey M. S. Jackson, British ambassador to Uruguay, on January 8, 1971. On September 6, 1971, some 106 Tupamaros escaped from the Punta Carretas, Uruguay, prison by digging a tunnel. Two days later, the group said there was no point in keeping Jackson, and they freed him the following day.

Carlos Manuel Lobo: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Carlos Londono: hijacker of an Avianca Airlines DC4 flying from Barranquilla to Santa Marta, Colombia, and diverted to Cuba on September 22, 1968.

Rodrigo Londono Echeverry: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) commander who wrote an e-mail on March 1, 2007, indicating that Venezuelan intelligence operations had offered parts for antiaircraft missiles, according to Colombian officials who confiscated FARC computers on March 1, 2008.

Angel E. Lopez: hijacker of a Cubana Viscount on April 12, 1960.

Angel Lopez Rabi: one of two would-be hijackers of a Cubana IL14 flying from Havana to Cienfuegos, Cuba, on July 11, 1971. The duo threatened the pilot with guns and grenades but was overpowered by the crew. A grenade exploded, killing a passenger and wounding three others. The hijackers, who did not specify a destination, were handed over to authorities in Havana.

Enrique Lopez Olmedo: Spanish citizen believed to be carrying out subversive activities. He was killed in a police shootout on November 16, 1977, in Chile after he refused to identify himself.

Ernesto Lopez: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Francisco Lopez: one of two Nicaraguans who hijacked an Aeronica C046 flying from Bluefield to Managua on May 10, 1982, and diverted it to Limn, Costa Rica, where they requested political asylum and then surrendered to police. Nicaragua requested extradition.

Francisco Solano Lopez Dominguez: one of two National Liberation Army hijackers of a SAM Lockheed Electra flying the Cali–Pereira–Medellin,

Colombia, route on May 30, 1973. The gunmen threatened to blow up the plane if 140 Colombian prisoners were not released and $200,000 was not paid. The plane flew to Aruba, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, and Paraguay. All of the passengers escaped or were permitted by the hijackers to leave at different stops along the way. At one of the stops, the hijackers agreed to settle for $50,000 from SAM. They escaped from the plane in Resistencia, Argentina.

Hernando Lopez Quintero: one of three men arrested for the February 17, 1978, kidnapping in Medellin, Colombia, of Jose Bartolini Berlini, an Italian toy-factory owner. The group demanded a 40 million peso ($1.4 million) ransom. Berlini was rescued by the Administrative Department of Security's antikidnapping squad on February 22, 1978, at a fashionable home outside of Medellin, where the members of the ring were arrested.

Humbert Lopez Jr.: Cuban exile arrested in Miami after a bomb he was preparing exploded at his home in October 1975. He lost his left eye and three fingers in the explosion. A jailed friend, Luis Crespo, lost an arm in a similar accident. He had fled the United States to avoid serving a possible 15-year jail term for violation of federal and state laws regulating the use of explosives and firearms. Lopez was held without bail pending arraignment.

Humberto Lopez Candia: sentenced in September 2002 by a Chilean judge to 10 years and 300 days for sending a letter bomb to the U.S. Embassy in Chile that arrived on September 27, 2001, and another to a prominent Chilean attorney. He was charged with manufacturing and sending the bomb.

Jose Luis Lopez Gutierrez: Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Juan Benjamin Lopez: released from prison as one of the demands of the 50 armed members of the 28 February Popular Leagues of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy with several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Manuel Salvador Lopez Marin: one of three hooded members of the National Salvation Democratic Front who, on March 12, 1993, tried to occupy a Radio Mundial studio in Managua, Nicaragua. The takeover was in support of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who, on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. Lopez and the others were arrested after broadcasting a proclamation in support of Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, the leader of the anti-Sandinista gunmen. Lopez and the others were released as part of a negotiated deal with the anti-Sandinista gunmen.

Manuel Valery Lopez Tamaris: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Mireyz Lopez: exiled Chilean wife of Marino Perez Rojas, an exiled Dominican student who, on November 8, 1982, occupied the Peruvian Embassy in the Dominican Republic and took a hostage. He wanted the government to find him work or for Peru to grant him political asylum. The couple surrendered peacefully, and Perez was arrested. He had been exiled from the Dominican Republic during the government of Joaquin Balaguer, who was president from 1966 to 1978.

Reinaldo Juan Lopez: alias Reinaldo Juan Lopez Lima. Hijacked a Piper Apache PA23 to Cuba on February 18, 1964. On May 5, 1989, the FBI arrested him in Arlington, Virginia. He had spent 23 years as a prisoner in Cuba. In 1987, he immigrated to the United States, moving to Arling-

ton to work as a courier. He was due to fly to Florida later the week of the arrest and was to appear before a federal magistrate on July 6, 1989, in Miami. On June 21, 1990, U.S. district judge Kenneth Ryskamp in Miami ruled that the government had failed to give Lopez a speedy trial and dismissed the hijacking case.

Reinaldo Juan Lopez Lima: alias of Reinaldo Juan Lopez.

Reinaldo Juan Lopez Rodriguez: alias Juan Lopez. Joined fellow Cuban exile Enrique Castillo Hernandez in hijacking a private Piper Apache PA23 from Miami to Key West, diverting it to Havana, Cuba. He was wanted for embezzlement and passing bad checks. The duo was indicted on February 17, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Robert Lopez: anti-Castro Cuban arrested by the FBI on January 25, 1980, on Isla de Vieques, Puerto Rico, in connection with the Anti-Communist Alliance bombing of offices of the Puerto Rican Bar Association in San Juan on January 7, 1980. He was charged with conspiring to bomb an airplane operating between San Juan and neighboring islands. The group said the bombing was to retaliate for the December 3, 1979, attack on a Navy bus in which two Navy personnel were killed and eight wounded.

Roberto Lopez: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Sofia Lopez: alias Dalia Escobar Alas. Lopez claimed that she was born in San Salvador, El Salvador, on February 17, 1962. She was arrested for the November 9, 1982, attempt in San Jose, Costa Rica, by six members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers to kidnap Japanese citizen Otaiasuk Tesuji Kosuga, president of the National Electric Corporation of Costa Rica. Two of the kidnappers, a student, and Kosuga were injured when police foiled the kidnapping attempt.

Vicente Geno Lopez: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Victor Lopez Morales: would-be hijacker of a Puerto Rican International Airlines (Prinair) Heron 157 flying from San Juan to Ponce, Puerto Rico, on December 21, 1970. Lopez wanted to go to Mexico, but the crew talked him into refueling in San Juan, where they overpowered him. The criminal complaint against him was dismissed due to his mental incompetence. He was committed to a mental institution and then released on November 29, 1973.

Flor Lord Canelero: released from jail on April 11, 1990, on conditional freedom by the court-martial in Santiago, Chile, after being charged with participating in the September 7, 1986, attack on Chilean president Augusto Pinochet. Lord was on a hunger strike at the Feminine Detention Center on Santo Domingo Street in Santiago. In December 1989, she was placed under the jurisdiction of the Sixth Military Prosecutor's Office after no evidence could be found of her participation in the attack. Defense lawyers requested that the charges under the antiterrorist law be changed to charges under the Arms Control Law and that she be given conditional freedom. The Sixth Military Prosecutor's Office turned down the request, leading to the appeal to the court-martial.

Jose Gabriel Lorenzo: hijacked a DC9 flying the Barquisimeto–Maracaibo–Caracas, Venezuela, route on October 31, 1973. He demanded to be flown to Cuba. When the pilot told the hijacker he was about to land at Caracas, Venezuela, and had very

little fuel, the hijacker shot and seriously wounded himself; some reports claim he died.

Federico Lorgio Guaman: Peruvian member of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement who was arrested on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca-Cola company. Lonsdale was abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz, Bolivia. The kidnappers killed their hostage.

Jose Armando Lovos: alias Neto. Armed Forces of National Resistance leader arrested on August 11, 1978, in connection with the May 17, 1978, kidnapping and murder in El Salvador of Fugio Matsumoto, Japanese president of Central American Synthetic Industries, a textile firm. One of his colleagues said that Matsumoto was killed when Lovo's pistol accidentally fired.

Aurelio Lucero Dominguez: one of two hijackers of an Aeromexico DC9 on May 16, 1978, that they diverted to Mexico City. The duo was fired in a labor dispute on the Chihuahua Pacific Railroad in the north and was seeking publicity and justice.

Comrade Lucia: alias of Lori Helen Berenson.

Claudio Alberto Luduena: one of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army kidnappers of Alfred A. Laun, III, age 36, chief of the U.S. Information Service in Cordoba, Argentina, on April 12, 1974. The kidnappers freed him 15 hours later, worried about the seriousness of his wounds. On April 28, 1974, police shot Luduena as he was attempting to kidnap Antonio Minetti, a business executive in Cordoba.

Angel Lugo Casado: hijacker of American Airlines Flight 98, a B747 flying from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 25, 1971, and diverted to Cuba.

Freddy Lugo: Venezuelan photographer who with Hernan Ricardo Losano was detained on October 8, 1976, in Barbados and returned to Trinidad the same night as suspects in the Cubana Airlines Flight 455 bombing. On October 18, 1976, Lugo and Ricardo confessed to placing a bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. On October 21, 1976, El Condor threatened to bomb a West Indies Airways plane in Trinidad and Tobago if Lugo and Ricardo were not released. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted Lugo and Ricardo, along with Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, on treason and qualified murder charges, which carry a maximum penalty of 30 years.

On September 26, 1980, the Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved the four defendants of charges of high treason and homicide, but the prosecutor successfully argued that the defendants should be tried under civilian penal code not military code. They were kept imprisoned pending a new trial.

On August 8, 1985, Lugo and Ricardo were convicted of homicide and sentenced to 20 years in prison. On August 4, 1987, the homicide conviction was upheld by a three-judge Venezuelan panel that agreed with the lower court's 20-year sentence.

Lugo and Ricardo were released in 1993 after serving 17 years.

Jose Luis Lugo: kidnapped banker Jose Luis Carrion and hijacked a four-engine commuter plane in San Juan, Puerto Rico, demanded $290,000, and flew to Camaguey, Cuba, on April 7, 1972.

Rena Lugo Valencia: one of two hijackers of a Nicaraguan Lanica BAC111 flying the Miami–

Managua, Nicaragua–San Salvador, El Salvador–Mexico City route on November 4, 1969, that was diverted to Grand Cayman Island. They were tricked into believing it was Havana, Cuba. But the duo flew on from the island to Havana.

Elias Ribeiro da Luz: Brazilian who on February 21, 1992, purchased for $3,000 the car that carried the explosives in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. He was believed to have ties with Hizballah in southern Paraguay, a few miles from the Argentine border.

Yanes Allen Luz: one of five members of the Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard–Joao Palmares Command who hijacked a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul Caravelle flying from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1970, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, after 48 hours of stopovers.

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A.R.M.: alias Leal Oskiki. One of three members of the Japanese Red Army alleged by *La Manana* on April 1, 1995, to have entered Uruguay using false passports within the past two weeks. The paper speculated that they planned to carry out a bombing in neighboring Brazil or Argentina. They were believed to be in the River Plate area. Oskiki used a Paraguayan passport.

Ados Magnos: one of five members of the Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard–Joao Palmares Command who hijacked a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul Caravelle flying from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1970, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, after 48 hours of stopovers.

Ali Mahmad: Lebanese citizen, age 48, detained in Paraguay in the triborder area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay on April 27, 1996. Israel announced that he was part of an Iranian-controlled Hizballah terrorist cell on his way to attack a Jewish institution. On April 29, 1996, the Buenos Aires, Argentina, press reported the release of two Lebanese citizens held for not presenting identity papers. The duo claimed to be bakers from Fox do Iguacu, Brazil, and that their attorney, who was applying for their residency papers, was in possession of their identity papers.

Muhammad Mahmud: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the July 19, 1994, suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer, that killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen. The plane crashed shortly after leaving Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Nasser Mahmud: Lebanese citizen, age 37, detained in Paraguay in the triborder area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay on April 27, 1996. Israel announced that he was part of an Iranian-controlled Hizballah terrorist cell on his way to attack a Jewish institution. On April 29, 1996, the Buenos Aires, Argentina, press reported the release of two Lebanese citizens held for not presenting identity papers. The duo claimed to be bakers from Fox do Iguacu, Brazil, and that their attorney, who was applying for their residency papers, was in possession of their identity papers.

Cornelis Maisi: notorious criminal who escaped from prison and, on March 21, 1994, led 100 members of the Liberation Front of Suriname in seizing the Afobaka Dam, 100 kilometers south of Paramaribo and taking 30 workers hostage.

Malbrich: senior leader of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front who was wanted by Chilean police as of May 31, 1991, when the group renounced armed struggle. He fled a Santiago prison in January 1990 with 100 other prisoners.

Walter Malca Carbajal: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began his extradition proceedings from Spain on terrorism charges.

Nikolay Malenko: Russian arrested with two Peruvians on April 25, 1981, by Peruvian authorities on charges of carrying dynamite and participating in terrorist attacks.

Mohammad Abass Malik: Pakistani arrested on August 18, 2000, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles for being in the United States without proper documentation. He was wanted for questioning in the bombings of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in 1992 and the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in 1994.

Ripudaman Singh Malik: Sikh millionaire businessman, age 58, tried in connection with the June 23, 1985, bombing of Air India Flight 182 originating in Canada that killed 329 people. The B747 was flying from Montreal to London and crashed off Ireland. He was also tried in connection with the 1991 bombing at Tokyo's Narita Airport in which two baggage handlers were killed. The bomb went off in baggage intended for Air India Flight 301.

On April 28, 2003, his trial began. On March 16, 2005, after a four-year trial, British Columbia Supreme Court Justice Ian Josephson acquitted Indian-born Canadian Sikhs Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri, age 55, a sawmill worker from Kamloops, British Columbia, of murder and other charges in the bombing of Air India Flight 182. They were also acquitted of Tokyo's Narita Airport bombing. The judge said the key witnesses—former girlfriends, paid informants, and former business partners—were not credible. Prosecutors claimed that the bombings were revenge by Sikh separatists for a 1984 raid by Indian forces at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, Punjab State, India, a holy site to Sikhs.

Catalina Mamani Yucra: Shining Path member arrested on October 11, 1986, in Juliaca minutes before Peruvian president Alan Garcia was to arrive at the airport. She was carrying 37 dynamite sticks in her skirt and indicated that another woman was carrying detonators.

Simon Mamani Callizaya: arrested on October 22, 1989, by Bolivian policeman in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia. He was taken to the Criminal Unit and Judicial Police Jail in La Paz, where he denied involvement in the attack but admitted knowing the victims and being a member of the Zarate Willka group.

Salvatore Mancuso: one of 13 senior paramilitary leaders of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia extradited to the United States on May 13, 2008. They had been accused of ordering the murders of thousands of people, including peasants, leftist politicians, journalists, and union activists. While in Colombian jails, they ran a cocaine trafficking organization.

Manuel: alias of Jose Yamil Ramos Riano.

Mariano Maquera: Peruvian arrested by Bolivian police on December 9, 1988, who tested positive for traces of gunpowder on his hands. His physical features did not fit those described by eyewitnesses in the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement.

Pablo Marcano Garcia: one of two people who took over the Chilean Consulate in San Juan on July 3, 1978, and demanded the release of five Puerto Ricans held in federal jails for attempting to assassinate President Truman in 1950 and firing pistols in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954. The next day, they surrendered. He was held on $500,000 bail.

Alfonso Marchela Ruiz: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Ivens Marchetti: architect charged in the October 12, 1968, machine-gun attack on U.S. Army Capt. Charles R. Chandler in Brazil by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard on October 12, 1968. He was among the 15 freed in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick. He was flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Marco Antonio Mardones Villarroel: one of two members of the Marxist Lautaro Youth Movement of Chile indicted on October 17, 1989, for violating Article 1, Paragraph 6, of the Antiterrorist Law regarding arson and planting explosives in connection with the July 4, 1989, attack by seven youths carrying revolvers on the Mormon Church in Santiago. They forced a Mormon missionary named Balart to strip and burned the church's cultural hall after dousing it with gasoline. Police deactivated a bomb the terrorists left behind.

Julio Marenales: member of the central committee of the Uruguayan National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) in 1986.

Mariela: alias of Cecilia Maria Garcia Henao.

Carlos Marighella: Brazilian guerrilla theorist whose views influenced Latin American guerrilla tactics in the 1960s and 1970s. He died in November 1969.

Aldo Orlando Marin Pinones: Chilean leftist terrorist killed on August 5, 1977, when a dynamite bomb he was planting with an Italian terrorist exploded in Turin.

Jose Marin: one of six members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped antielection leaflets over the city, then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Luciano Marin Arango: alias Ivan Marquez. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) leader who told the media on November 30, 2007, that FARC would not be issuing any proof of life of its hostages any time soon. He had met in Caracas with Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez.

Dr. Pedro Marin: arrested on January 20, 1987, by Chilean police for working in clandestine clinics for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

Pedro Antonio Marin: birth name of Manuel Marulanda Velez.

Jose Luis Maria Marinaro: Italian Argentine terrorist hired by Bolivian Colombian drug trafficking families to assassinate U.S. ambassador Edwin G. Corr in La Paz, Bolivia. The plot was discovered on December 7, 1984. Marinaro had entered Bolivia 15 days earlier from Brazil and was being sought by Bolivian and Interpol personnel. Bolivia media deemed him "The Jackal."

Ivan Marino: on July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider extradition for Marino. He was somehow involved in the April 19 Movement of Colombia takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, in Colombia.

Ivan Marino Ospina: named leader of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) following the April 28, 1983, death in an airplane accident of M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon. He died in a shootout with Cali, Colombia, police on August 28, 1985.

Mario: alias of Jose Miguel Vega Flores.

John Gerard Marques: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 14, a DC8 flying from Los Angeles to New York on June 25, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, he was a fugitive from an indictment

handed down by a federal grand jury in the central district of California on January 14, 1970. He met with Colombian president Belisario Betancour on October 8, 1983, in a private home in Spain regarding peace negotiations.

Zumari Blanca Marquina: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Ivan Marquez: alias of Luciano Marin Arango.

Juan de Dios Marquez Miranda: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

Lisardo Marquez Perez: member of the Red Flag group arrested on October 8, 1983, in Colombia for participation in a September 1983 attack on Cutufi on the Venezuela–Colombia border. A national guardsman was killed and eight others injured.

El Marrano: aliases Rafael, Marrano, Alveiro, Reynaldo. Identified by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on March 10, 1999, as having participated in the kidnapping and murder of three American activists on February 25, 1999. He was one of six FARC members charged with murder on April 30, 2002, in the United States.

Hector Marrero Diaz: one of five prisoners who, on December 30, 2002, broke out of Las Cucharas, Chile, maximum security prison after two confederates rented a Caribbean Helicorp helicopter in San Juan, Puerto Rico, ostensibly to examine construction work, and forced the pilot to land on the prison roof during morning recreation. The prisoners flew on to a remote area in the central mountains and escaped. The five had been serving sentences in excess of 100 years for murder and other crimes. Corrections Secretary Miguel Periera said it was possible that prison guards helped the escapees. By January 3, 2003, four of the prisoners and two of the hijackers were back in custody. Police were searching for the fifth prisoner, who may have been killed.

Carlos Alberto Marroquin: alias Antonio. Born in San Salvador, El Salvador, on April 20, 1950, he was arrested for the November 9, 1982, attempt in San Jose, Costa Rica, by six members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers to kidnap Japanese citizen Otaiasuk Tesuji Kosuga. Kosuga was president of the National Electric Corporation of Costa Rica. Two of the kidnappers, a student, and Kosuga were injured when police foiled the kidnap attempt. He claimed to be a painter who served only as a courier of information and money between El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Sergio R. Marroquin: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala. Brother of Walter Marroquin.

Walter V. Marroquin: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala. Brother of Sergio Marroquin.

Martha: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Camilo Marti: one of two Nicaraguans who hijacked an Aeronica C046 flying from Bluefield to Managua, Nicaragua, on May 10, 1982, and diverted it to Limn, Costa Rica, where they requested political asylum and then surrendered to police. Nicaragua requested extradition.

Sergio Martin Olivares: one of five Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement members arrested in 1989 and charged with kidnapping a businessman. On November 24, 1994, Chilean president Eduardo Frei asked Brazilian president Itamar Franco to order the release of the five Chilean terrorists sentenced to 28 years in prison in Brazil and expel them.

Carlos Andres Martinez-Torres: alias of Illich Ramirez Sanchez.

Diosdado Martinez Hernandez: one of five individuals who attempted to hijack a domestic Cubana flight on December 8, 1960. Following a gun battle in which the pilot was injured, the plane crashed at the Cienfuego airport, killing one person and injuring four. The five were soon executed.

Dr. Felipe Martinez Soriano: leader of the National Democratic Popular Front (FPDN) of Mexico who allegedly organized the February 18, 1980, takeover of the Belgian Embassy by 10 members of the National Independent Committee for Political Prisoners and Persecuted and Missing Persons and the simultaneous takeover of the Danish Embassy by 20 members of the FPDN. On February 23, 1980, Mexican president Lopez Portillo ordered an amnesty for the occupiers, but it was unclear whether this extended to Martinez, for whom an arrest warrant had been issued. He had served as the vice chancellor of the University of Oaxaca. He was imprisoned on June 27, 1990, and accused of organizing the April 2, 1990, assassination of two security guards for the Mexican daily *Jornada,* for which the Secret Revolutionary Peoples Union and the Party of the Poor claimed credit. His release was demanded on October 29, 1990, by the five gunmen of the left-wing National Independent Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, the Politically Persecuted, and the Missing when they took over the German Consulate in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Fidel Martinez Rodriguez: founder of the leftist Chichoneros who was killed by Honduran government forces in June 1981.

Guillermo Martinez Marquez: New York spokesman for the Cuban Liberation Front in 1971.

Jorge Eliecer Martinez: aliases Commander Jeronimo, Jeronimo Aljure. One of six Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia members charged with murder on April 30, 2002, in the United States in connection with the 1999 kidnapping and killing of three Americans working in the Arauca, Colombia, rain forest on behalf of the Uwa Indians. The Americans were Terence Freitas, age 24, Ingrid Washinawatok, age 41, and Lahe'ena'e Gay, age 39. Colombian troops captured Eliecer on August 30, 2005.

Jorge Luis Martinez Isaac: one of 8 to 10 Cuban hijackers who, on April 2, 2003, took over the *Baragua,* a 50-foot ferry, in Havana harbor and sailed it to sea until it ran out of fuel. The hijackers claimed by radio to be armed with three pistols and a knife, and threatened to throw the 50 passengers overboard unless they were given another boat to reach the United States, about 40 miles away. The ferry is part of a small flotilla that shuttles Cubans from one side of Havana Bay to the other. The FBI sent a hostage negotiation team. The Coast Guard dispatched two cutters. Cuba also sent two ships from the Frontier Guards and threatened to use force to free the hostages. The hijackers freed three ill adults. The hijackers agreed to let the ferry be towed to Mariel, west of Havana. On the afternoon of April 3, authorities rescued the hostages and arrested the hijackers. The hostages, including one Frenchman, had begun jumping overboard at a signal from Cuban officers.

Military divers helped the hostages swim to safety. Some hijackers jumped overboard but were captured.

Despite the protests of human rights groups, on April 11, Cuban firing squads executed three of the hijackers at dawn after convicting them on terrorism charges. They were identified as Lorenzo Enrique Copello Castillo, Barbaro Leodan Sevilla Garcia, and Jorge Luis Martinez Isaac. They had been given three days to appeal. The death sentences were upheld by Cuba's Supreme Tribunal and by the ruling Council of State. Another four received life sentences.

Jose Juan Ramon Martinez: Martinez's arrest was ordered on January 27, 1995, by Judge Galeano in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Jose Ramon Juan Martinez: Spaniard detained in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was arrested on January 25, 1995, by police in Mar del Plata, Argentina, following accusations that he had purchased the van used in the bombing. He was released on January 31, 1995.

Jose Santos Martinez Calles: Martinez was arrested for the November 9, 1982, attempt in San Jose, Costa Rica, by six members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers to kidnap Japanese citizen Otaiasuk Tesuji Kosuga, president of the National Electric Corporation of Costa Rica. Two of the kidnappers, a student, and Kosuga were injured when police foiled the kidnap attempt. He was wounded by gunfire.

Luis Eduardo Martinez Rusinke: one of four hijackers of an Avianca B737 flying from Bogota to Pereira, Colombia, on May 20, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

Martinez next surfaced when he and his wife, carrying their infant, hijacked an Avianca B727 flying between Pereira and Medellin, Colombia, on July 24, 1974. The two forced the pilot to land at Cali, where the passengers escaped. They demanded the release of several political prisoners and $2 million. A policeman disguised as a mechanic boarded the plane and shot Martinez three times when he attempted to resist capture. Martinez died in a hospital an hour later.

M. Martinez: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 929, a B727 flying from New York to Chicago on December 26, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, Martinez remained a fugitive from a complaint filed in the Southern District of New York on December 29, 1969.

Martin Martinez Lacayo: pistol-carrying youth who boarded an Aeronica airliner scheduled to depart Managua, Nicaragua, for El Salvador and Mexico on June 7, 1986. He was overpowered by security forces after three hours of negotiations. Authorities said he was trying to escape military service in the Nicaraguan armed forces.

Ramon Martinez: alias of Carlos Alberto Telledin.

Raul Martinez: member of the Argentine Revolutionary Organization of the People's leadership secretariat in late 1992. On October 28, 1992, he phoned the Uruguayan newspaper *La Republica* to claim credit for bombing the main offices of Government Oil Deposits.

Raul Martinez Sanchez: alias of Oscar Eduardo Fonseca Alba.

Rodolfo Martinez: as of March 1995, political commander in the Ayachucho Province of the Peruvian Shining Path.

Hector Washington Marturana Uruzua: alias Azel. Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF) terrorist arrested on April 14, 1989, after having

murdered a Carabineros noncommissioned officer in Talca and confessing to participation in the would-be assassination on Chilean president Augusto Pinochet on September 7, 1986. He had arrived in Talca on April 11. He was one of four MRPF members sentenced to life in prison on April 1, 1992, in connection with the Pinochet attack and the attack on the Los Quenes carabineros station in Chile. On November 25, 1992, the Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the sentence.

Manuel Marulanda Velez: aliases Tiro Fijo, Sure Shot; born Pedro Antonio Marin. Marulanda was born in the town of Genova in Central Colombia and was the founder and leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) from 1964 to 1990. On February 15, 1985, the paramilitary group Death to Kidnappers announced it intended to kill him for kidnapping. In July 1990, a hijacked plane took him from Colombia to Cuba for treatment of heart problems.

Marulanda, age 76, died of a heart attack on March 26, 2008, according to ANNCOL, a Web site that runs FARC statements.

Antonio Mas Mas: Spanish student who joined the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) at Montevideo University and was arrested by Uruguayan security officials on March 29, 1973. He was held for murdering USAID official Daniel Mitrione, who was kidnapped by the Tupamaros on July 31, 1970. He was sentenced on February 16, 1977, to 30 years in prison and 12 years of additional unspecified security measures, the maximum punishment provided by the penal code. He was also charged with murdering Pereira Garay, a police agent, and Ruben Zambrano, a guard, in collaboration with other terrorists, and with the shooting of police officer Hector Moran Charquero. He was also believed to have been an accessory in the kidnapping of Uruguayan political advisor Ulysses Pereira Reverbel and U.K. ambassador Sir Geoffrey Jackson.

Jorge Masetti: member of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation granted clemency by President Clinton in August 1999. On January 2, 2000, a former Cuban intelligence agent who defected to Europe told the House Government Reform Committee that Masetti had conducted one of the country's biggest armed robberies with $50,000 seed money from the Cuban government. He claimed Cuba was behind the 1983 robbery of $7.2 million from a Wells Fargo armored truck in West Hartford, Connecticut. Masetti claimed he had shipped $4 million of the money from the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City to Havana. The story appeared in Masetti's book *The Fury and the Delirium.*

Alfredo Mason y Sanchez: one of four Cuban gunmen who, on April 16, 1959, hijacked a Cuban Aerovias DC3 flying from Havana to the Isle of Pines, Cuba, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where four U.S. border patrolmen arrested them. They claimed that they had been imprisoned in La Cabana Fortress and were attempting to escape execution. They had requested the pilot to fly to the Dominican Republic, but he said he did not have enough gas.

Cesar Matamoros: on April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced the Cuban resident of Panama to seven years for endangering public safety in connection with the November 2000 plot to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro in Panama City.

John M. Mathews Jr.: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 400, a DC9 scheduled to fly from Birmingham, Alabama, to Chicago, Illinois, on March 31, 1971. Mathews, born on March 1, 1957, in Birmingham, Alabama, tried to become America's youngest hijacker when he held a gun on a flight attendant and demanded to go to Cuba. He was talked out of it. In court, the flight attendant said Mathews felt rejected because of his parents' divorce. She offered to give him a home during the summer, and Mathews accepted the

offer. His three-year probation on June 7, 1971, for carrying a weapon aboard an aircraft was suspended.

Hector Matiani: alias Hector Hugo Malvano. Argentine who died on February 1, 1981, when sticks of dynamite he had activated exploded in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru. It was unclear whether he had planted the dynamite or had inadvertently activated it.

Dr. Plinio Matos Moquete: Dominican Republic Communist lawyer accused of being the leader of 12th of January Liberation Movement in the Dominican Republic, a band of leftist guerrillas who robbed the Royal Bank of Canada of $50,000 in November 1971. On January 12, 1972, a daylong battle with a group of suspects resulted in police using bazookas and mortars, with eight policemen and four guerrillas dying in the firefight. Matos escaped and was promised an impartial trial by president Joaquin Balaguer if he surrendered.

Matos's release from prison was demanded by the kidnappers of Barbara Hutchison, U.S. Information Service director in Santo Domingo. The group then took over the Venezuelan Consulate on September 27, 1974. By 1976, Matos was jailed in Vias Vina on charges of robberies and other criminal actions. Thirty mostly Dominicans planned to demand his release in a plot to kidnap Pedro Padilla Tonos, the Dominican ambassador to Venezuela, but they were unsuccessful and arrested on October 21, 1976.

Mauro: alias used by a spokesperson of the Vanguardia Patriotica Torrijista 20 de Diciembre, a leftist subversive group in Panama, who claimed credit for the January 31, 1993, kidnapping of three U.S. missionaries.

Werner Mauss: former German intelligence agent, age 54, and private investigator who, on November 17, 1996, was arrested by Medellin, Colombia, airport police with a woman (age 36 and using the alias Michaela Moellner) claiming to be his wife, as the duo was boarding a private plane. They were accompanied by Brigitte Schoene, a German they had ransomed from the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN). Mauss was carrying 14 passports, a satellite telephone with a Global Positioning System, a satellite fax, a computer with encryption, and letters from the German Embassy saying the duo was on an "official mission."

The police claimed that Mauss, who had acted as an intermediary in peace talks between narcoterrorists and the government, had helped the rebels select kidnap targets and increase their ransoms. He would then offer his services as an intermediary and obtain multimillion dollar commissions. He arranged for the release in 1995 of three Italians kidnapped by the ELN. Schoene was kidnapped in September 1996, after which family members had neared a deal to pay a $200,000 ransom. After Mauss entered the picture, the ransom demand increased to $1.5 million, according to the family.

Mauss also tried to get the Cali, Colombia, cartel to close up shop in return for the government permitting its members to keep 20 percent of its drug profits.

On July 26, 1997, Mauss was freed. His lawyer, Abraham Casallas, said that the Mausses would stay in the country to clear their name. Germany pressured Colombia to deport Mauss. The regional head of Colombian intelligence in Medellin, Emilio Rojas, told reporters that as soon as legal issues were cleared up, Mauss and Moellner would be deported for entering the country on false passports.

Miguel Mayor Valasques: one of five Cuban hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 73, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba on November 23, 1968. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and three small children believed related to one of the hijackers. The group was indicted on March 10, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Western District of Kentucky. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Erazmo Mayorinca Chavez: arrested on January 13, 1987, at a clandestine clinic in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago, Chile. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Mayra: one of 20 members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo, San Marcos Department.

Luis Mazo Arango: arrested on March 30, 1990, with three other people in connection with the March 27, 1990, kidnapping of American Gerardo Robinson Davila near the Santa Paola neighborhood in the northern part of Cali, Colombia.

Basilio J. Mazor: self-proclaimed People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) hijacker of an Aerolineas Argentinas B737 flying from Buenos Aires to Tucuman on July 4, 1973. He demanded that Argentina pay $200,000 to charitable organizations. He forced the pilot to fly to Mendoza, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru; Panama City, Panama; and finally Havana, where he was offered asylum. The ERP denied that he was a member.

Patrick H. McAlroy: hijacker of a San Francisco International Airport Helicopter Company general aviation helicopter that was to fly from Berkeley, California, to San Francisco on January 26, 1972. McAlroy seized the helicopter on the ground and demanded a cash payment and use of a commercial helicopter to take him to the San Francisco airport, where a jet was to take him to Cuba. He surrendered and was committed to a mental institution by the state.

Bill McBridge: hijacker of an Island Flying Service Cessna Skymaster 336, chartered to fly from Nassau to Exuma, but diverted to Cuba on August 22, 1968.

Martin McCauley: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques—including the use of plastic explosives and mortars—to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas in a rebel-controlled zone. The trio was about to board an Air France flight to Paris. They carried false passports. FARC normally uses bombs from propane gas cylinders.

Carlos Castano, a leader of antiguerrilla paramilitaries, said that he was approached by one of the IRA suspects who offered his "professional services" to train his group. The training apparently took place over five weeks. On August 21, Colombia arrested an Irish citizen, age 48, who claimed he was teaching English in local villages. He was transported to Bogota but not charged. The attorney general charged the trio with helping training terrorists and traveling on false passports. The IRA members—Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, age 55, and Martin McCauley—were sent to Bogota's Modelo Prison, where they could be held for 240 days while the prosecution prepared its case. Only Connolly, traveling as David Bracken, spoke Spanish.

The trio said they were Irish journalists preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. They stayed at a FARC camp near La Macarena, in a region where top FARC commanders live. Cuba claimed Connolly was the Sinn Fein Latin America representative since 1996, based in Havana. Monaghan is a former member of the Sinn Fein executive board. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives in the IRA members' clothing. FARC claimed that the IRA members were in the country to learn about the local peace process. However, the military cited intercepted FARC communications regarding the IRA members providing training in Semtex.

On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted on charges of training the FARC but convicted of

traveling on false passports and identity documents. McCauley was sentenced to three years and eight months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time. On December 16, 2004, a three-judge panel in Bogota overturned the acquittal and ordered their immediate arrests so that they could serve 17-year terms. Their whereabouts were unknown.

On August 5, 2005, the three IRA members snuck back into Ireland. An Irish broadcasting network carried an interview with Monaghan. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition from Ireland. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Monaghan and McCauley left the stations without being charged.

John Scott McCreer: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 379, a DC9 flying the Syracuse–Philadelphia–Tampa run on August 5, 1969. He wanted to go to Cuba. He was arrested when the plane landed in Tampa, Florida. Charges against him were dismissed on January 12, 1970, and he was committed to a mental institution and then discharged on September 15, 1971.

Dianne Vivian McKinney: a woman who joined Ira David Meeks, an ex-convict, in hijacking a Caldwell Aviation Corporation Cessna 172 they had chartered to fly over Gastonia, North Carolina, on April 22, 1970, diverting it to Cuba. She was arrested in New York on July 10, 1976, as she returned from Cuba. The duo was held on an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Western District of North Carolina on September 21, 1970, on charges of air piracy and kidnapping. They were declared mentally incompetent to stand trial and charges were dismissed on December 6, 1976.

Roper McNair: on August 16, 1975, McNair entered a private Piper Cherokee 140 taxiing for departure from Woodbridge, Virginia, and pointed a gun at the pilot. He demanded to fly to Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and Madrid. The plane headed south but ran out of fuel and landed on a highway near Fayetteville, North Carolina. One of the two hostages escaped. McNair commandeered a car and drove his remaining hostage to the Fayetteville airport, where he unsuccessfully attempted to board several parked aircraft. He was persuaded to surrender by local authorities.

Patrice Ann McRary: seajacker, along with her husband and two children, of the pleasure boat *Spook* in the United States on July 22, 1974. The couple forced the crew to take the boat to Havana, Cuba, after leaving Key West. The four were turned over to competent courts to be tried in accordance with Cuban law for the most severely penalized offense in accordance with the acts they had committed.

La Medica: alias of Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo.

Fabian Medina Filisterraz: one of three April 19 Movement of Colombia terrorists who participated in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito. In an assault of the hideout by police on September 2, Medina was killed.

Luis Medina Perez: Cuban exile and Bay of Pigs veteran who hijacked National Airlines Flight 209, an Electra 188 bound for Key West from Miami, Florida, to go to Havana, Cuba. The crew subdued him. He was acquitted on June 24, 1966, of aircraft piracy and assault. His mental competence was an issue in court.

Tomas Medina: alias El Negro Acacia. Commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's (FARC) 16th Front, who ran much of FARC's cocaine and arms trafficking through Brazil. His camp was bombed by the Colombian Air Force in September 2007, killing him and 16 other guerrillas.

Jorge Julio Medrano Cabellero: would-be hijacker, age 20, of a RAPSA C47 flying from David

City to Bocas del Toro in Panama on January 9, 1970. He wanted to go to Cuba. While the plane refueled at David City, he was shot to death by the National Guard.

Ira David Meeks: ex-convict who joined Dianne Vivian McKinney in hijacking a Caldwell Aviation Corporation Cessna 172 they chartered to fly over Gastonia, North Carolina, on April 22, 1970, diverting it to Cuba. The FBI arrested Meeks in New York after he flew there from Barbados. The duo was held on an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Western District of North Carolina on September 21, 1970, on charges of air piracy and kidnapping. They were declared mentally incompetent to stand trial and charges were dismissed on December 6, 1976. He had been diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia in 1966. He was released in 1981. He was married in 1990. He worked in Gastonia as a mechanic, drafter, welder, and electrician. On June 23, 2003, Meeks, age 59, died of lung cancer in Gastonia, North Carolina.

Ali Khalik Mehri: naturalized Paraguayan citizen and Lebanese businessman living in Ciudad del Este who was arrested by Paraguayan authorities in February 2000. He had financial links to Hizballah and was charged with violating intellectual property rights laws and aiding a criminal enterprise involved in distributing CDs espousing Hizballah's extremist ideals. He also was charged with selling millions of dollars of counterfeit software and sending the proceeds to Hizballah. In a search of his home, police found videos and CDs of suicide bombers calling for others to follow them. He fled the country in June 2000 after faulty judicial procedures allowed his release. He was believed to be an al Qaeda financier and was a large campaign contributor to members of the ruling Colorado Party.

Abdullah Mehsud: variant Abdullah Mahsud. One-legged former Taliban fighter, age 28 as of October 2004, who was freed from the U.S. Navy detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, in March 2004, after being held for two years. He was captured by Afghan forces in Kunduz in northern Afghanistan in December 2001 while fighting for the Taliban. Authorities believed he established ties with al Qaeda after his release. He also led foreign militants, principally from Uzbekistan. He was the leader of the group that on October 9, 2004, kidnapped Chinese engineers working with Pakistanis in South Waziristan. He was killed in Pakistan on July 24, 2007, during a raid by security forces on his hideout in Zhob in Baluchistan Province, 30 miles from the Afghan border. He blew himself up with a grenade rather than surrender. He was one of seven former Guantánamo detainees named by the Pentagon as having returned to the insurgency upon release.

His brother, Baitullah Mehsud, commands 30,000 fighters supporting al Qaeda in Pakistan.

Sosa Matilde Mejia Alegria: one of three female Sandinista National Liberation Front members arrested on July 4, 1981, by Costa Rican Civil Guards. The group planned to take over the Guatemalan Embassy to obtain the release of political prisoners.

William Mejia: leader of an M-19 cell who planned to kill U.S. ambassador to Colombia Charles Gillespie. The plot was discovered, but he escaped the police raid on March 21, 1987, with his companion, Gloria Juliet Munoz.

Eduardo Javier Mejias Morales: Mejias, age 26, was one of six knife-wielding Cubans who, on March 19, 2003, hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key West International Airport at 8:06 P.M., where the hijackers surrendered.

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Felix Melgar Antel: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the ten the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Lautaro Enrique Mellado Saavedra: one of four Chileans arrested in Peru on October 14, 1993, on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts. On January 7, 1994, they were convicted in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. They were sentenced by a military court to life in prison and fined $50 million. On March 21, 1994, the Special Military Court of the Peruvian Air Force, serving as an appellate court, confirmed the life sentence on charges of high treason. Mellado was involved in the kidnapping of Peruvian entrepreneur Raul Hiraoka Torres and other crimes.

Gabriel Melli: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was set free, although Judge Galeano ordered an attachment of his assets at two million pesos.

Domingo Mena: medical student and People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member who flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires, Argentina. On February 14, 1974, he and Enrique Gorriaran announced in Buenos Aires the creation of the Revolutionary Coordinating Junta, composed of ERP of Argentina, the Revolutionary Left Movement of Chile, the National Liberation Army of Bolivia, and the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) of Uruguay.

Ricardo Mena: student leader whose release was obtained on May 11, 1979, by nine Popular Revolutionary Bloc members who took over the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador.

Jose P. Menendez: pilot who diverted his Cubana plane to Jamaica on July 17, 1960.

Radhames Mendez Vargas: spokesperson for the 12th of January Liberation Movement kidnappers of Barbara Hutchison, U.S. Information Service director in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on September 27, 1974. The group then seized the Venezuelan Consulate, holding seven more hostages. Mendez demanded $1 million from the United States and the release of 38 political prisoners. Mendez was a convicted hijacker who had been released from prison in 1974.

Rafael Angel Mendez: Costa Rican whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Selva A. Mendez: one of four hijackers, including three Brazilians and one Mexican, who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 on the Cozumel–Merida–Mexico City run on Mary 24, 1970, and diverted it to Cuba.

Ivan Sacha Mendieta Rivera: alias Cesar. One of four individuals arrested on May 28, 1985, in connection with the May 24, 1985, bombing of National Electric Power high tension pylons that blacked out 1,400 kilometers of Chilean territory, including Santiago and Copiapo. Mendieta was a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

Benjamin Mendoza Amor: mentally unstable Bolivian artist who attempted to assassinate Pope Paul VI with a knife at Manila Airport on November 27, 1970. He was dragged to the ground and arrested.

Gloria Mendoza: one of three April 19 Movement of Colombia terrorists who participated in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito. In an assault of the hideout by police on September 2, Mendoza was killed.

Salvador Mendoza Hernandez: arrested after a several block car chase by Guatemalan police on December 5, 1995, in the foiled kidnapping of U.S. citizen Debora Casman, a member of the United Nations Mission for Guatemala.

Irardo Mendoze Viera: one of five Cuban hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 73, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba on November 23, 1968. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and three small children believed related to one of the hijackers. The group was indicted on March 10, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Western District of Kentucky. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Irgeu Mengon: an imprisoned former member of the Brazil Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) who, on January 13, 1971, refused to leave prison and Brazil after President Medici agreed to free 51 prisoners following the December 7, 1970, kidnapping of Swiss ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher by the VPR and the Juarez Guimarez de Brito Command of the Action for National Liberation. Mengon said, "I joined the VPR thinking that I could do something for Brazil. But I have been completely deceived. The VPR only uses terror and violence, which horrify me."

Simon Mercado Pleites: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. His release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released him.

Maria Lidia Merchi: one of five Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement members arrested in 1989 and charged with kidnapping a businessman. On November 24, 1994, Chilean president Eduardo Frei asked Brazilian president Itamar Franco to order the release of the five Chilean terrorists sentenced to 28 years in prison in Brazil and expel them.

Gerald Leland Merity: alias Mohamed Jalal Akbar. Black Muslim who jumped a wall at southern

California's Ontario Airport and hijacked an American Airlines B727 waiting to take on passengers on April 9, 1980. He diverted the plane to Cuba, where he surrendered to authorities. The former dental school student requested asylum in a Muslim country.

Jairo Merlando: Colombian senator whose arrest was ordered on November 9, 2006, for alleged ties to one of the country's far-right paramilitary groups. His name was found in the computer of a deputy to paramilitary leader Rodrigo Tovar Pupo.

Salom Mesa Espinoza: left-wing Venezuelan congressman who was arrested on August 4, 1976, for questioning in connection with the kidnapping by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976, of William Niehous, president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela.

Silvio Mesa Cabrera: Cuban claiming to be a Puerto Rican who hijacked the Chicago–Miami–San Juan Delta L1011 flight on July 22, 1980, and diverted it to Cuba. He wanted Havana, but settled for Camaguey.

Nelson Mesquita: alias G.D.J. Silva. Hijacker of a Varig Airlines Lockheed Electra 188 flying from São Paulo to Porto Alegre, Brazil, on May 30, 1972. He hijacked the plane out of Curitiba and demanded $260,000 and three parachutes. The crew on the ground sabotaged the engines and when troops rushed the plane, the hijacker committed suicide.

Carlos Mesto: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Julio Cesar Mezich: variant of Julio Cesar Mezzich.

Dr. Julio Cesar Mezzich: variant Mezich. Deputy chief of Shining Path, who was wounded by police on September 7, 1986, when 40 rebels attacked the town of Tauca, Ancash, Peru. He escaped. Mezzich was captured on March 3, 1990, in the Blanca Mountain Range of the Andes Mountains, 450 kilometers west of Lima. His wife was believed to be Rosa.

Jente Kai Midei: member, age 51, of the Japanese Red Army carrying a British passport who was arrested in Ciudad del Este, the capital of Alto Parana Department, Paraguay, on June 12, 1995. The Japanese Embassy said Midei's true name was Jennie Kang Midei.

Fadael Milord: one of two Haitian soldiers who, during a failed mutiny against the government on April 10, 1989, fired into the air and took over a twin-engine plane with seven missionaries on board at Cap Haitien, Haiti. The Cessna landed in Miami International Airport. The hijackers surrendered peacefully to police and the FBI. The next day, U.S. magistrate William Turnoff ordered the duo held without bail on a criminal complaint.

Aimee Miranda: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. She and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from one to ten years.

Francisco Emilio Miranda Mungalo: one of two Nicaraguan hijackers of a Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute twin-engine Aztec crop duster, registration YMDDQ, from the Los Brasiles airport in Nicaragua to the Santamaria airport in Costa Rica. There they requested asylum on October 22, 1981.

Rosa Mireya Cardenas: member of the Alfaro Lives, Damn It group in Ecuador, who surrendered to the Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal on June 27, 1990.

Al-Said Hassan Mkhles: variant Mokhles. Suspected Egyptian Islamic Group (EIG) terrorist whose extradition was requested of Uruguay by Egypt in connection with the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt. He was detained in Uruguay in early 1999 on charges of document fraud after trying to enter the country with a false passport.

July 2003, Uruguay extradited him to Egypt. Egypt said he was a member of EIG and a possible al Qaeda associate. Egypt agreed that he would not be subjected to the death penalty, permanent imprisonment, or charged for document fraud, for which he already served four years.

Nelson Molina: hijacker of American Airlines Flight 206, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to New York on May 25, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive in Cuba from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of New York on August 13, 1970.

Michaela Moellner: alias used by a woman, age 36, who was arrested with Werner Mauss, age 54, a former German intelligence agent on November 17, 1996, by Medellin, Colombia, airport police as the duo was boarding a private plane. She claimed to be his wife. They were accompanied by Brigitte Schoene, a German they had ransomed from the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN). Mauss was carrying 14 passports, a satellite telephone with a Global Positioning System, a satellite fax, a computer with encryption, and letters from the German Embassy saying the duo was on an "official mission."

The police claimed that Mauss, who had acted as an intermediary in peace talks between narcoterrorists and the government, had helped the rebels select kidnap targets and increase their ransoms. He would then offer his services as an intermediary and obtain multimillion dollar commissions. He arranged for the release in 1995 of three Italians kidnapped by ELN. Schoene was kidnapped in September 1996. Family members had neared a deal to pay a $200,000 ransom when Mauss entered the picture. At that point, the ransom demand increased to $1.5 million, according to the family.

Mauss also tried to get the Cali, Colombia, cartel to close up shop in return for the government permitting its members to keep 20 percent of its drug profits.

On July 26, 1997, Mauss was freed. His lawyer, Abraham Casallas, said that the Mausses would stay in the country to clear their name. Germany pressured Colombia to deport Mauss. The regional head of Colombian intelligence in Medellin, Emilio Rojas, told reporters that as soon as legal issues were cleared up, Mauss and Moellner would be deported for entering the country on false passports.

Said Hazan Mohammed: arrested in February 1999 by Uruguayan authorities while he was trying to enter the country from Brazil with a fake Malaysian passport. On February 24, it appeared that Uruguay would extradite him to Egypt to stand trial for the attack in Luxor on November 17, 1997, in which terrorists killed 58 foreigners and four Egyptians.

Nahrim Mokhtari: Iranian woman arrested by Argentine police on December 5, 1998. She was linked to Middle Eastern terrorist groups and had told a former lover of plans to bomb the Israeli Embassy in Argentina before it occurred on March 17, 1992.

Luis Armando Mola: arrested in Costa Rica on September 27, 1992, for narcotics trafficking and money laundering, his release was demanded on April 26, 1993, by five gunmen who took hostage 19 of 22 Supreme Court justices in San Jose.

Tomas Molina Caracas: one of three members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) who, with four other South Americans, were, on March 7, 2002, indicted by a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., on charges of

conspiracy to import cocaine into the United States. The indictment, which was unsealed on March 18, was the first time the United States had brought charges against FARC. Molina was the commander of FARC's 16th Front in eastern Colombia, near the Venezuelan and Brazilian borders.

James Monaghan: one of three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) members arrested on August 11, 2001, by Colombian authorities while teaching urban bombing techniques—including the use of plastic explosives and mortars—to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas in a rebel-controlled zone. The trio was about to board an Air France flight to Paris. They were carrying false passports. FARC normally uses bombs from propane gas cylinders.

Carlos Castano, a leader of antiguerrilla paramilitaries, said that he was approached by one of the IRA suspects who offered his "professional services" to train his group. The training apparently took place over five weeks. On August 21, Colombia arrested an Irish citizen, age 48, who claimed he was teaching English in local villages. He was transported to Bogota but not charged. The attorney general charged the trio with helping to train terrorists and traveling on false passports. The IRA members—Niall Connolly, James Monaghan, age 55, and Martin McCauley—were sent to Bogota's Modelo Prison, where they could be held for 240 days while the prosecution prepared its case. Only Connolly, traveling as David Bracken, spoke Spanish.

The trio said they were Irish journalists preparing a report on the demilitarized zone. They stayed at a FARC camp near La Macarena, in a region where top FARC commanders live. Cuba claimed Connolly was the Sinn Fein Latin America representative since 1996, based in Havana. Monaghan is a former member of the Sinn Fein executive board. Investigators found traces of four kinds of explosives in the IRA members' clothing. FARC claimed that the IRA members were in the country to learn about the local peace process. However, the military cited intercepted FARC communications regarding the IRA members providing training in Semtex.

On April 26, 2004, the trio was acquitted of charges of training the FARC members but convicted of traveling on false passports and identity documents. Monaghan was sentenced to three years and eight months, fined $6,500, and ordered expelled from Colombia after serving his time.

On December 16, 2004, a three-judge panel in Bogota overturned the acquittal, sentenced the trio to 17-year terms, and ordered their immediate arrests. Their whereabouts were unknown.

On August 5, 2005, the three IRA members snuck back into Ireland. An Irish broadcasting network carried an interview with Monaghan. On August 6, 2005, Colombia demanded extradition from Ireland. On August 18, the trio surrendered to Dublin police at three police stations. Monaghan and McCauley left the stations without charge.

Pedro Moncada: leader of the Alfaro Lives, Damn It group in Ecuador, who said, on June 27, 1990, that the group would officially surrender its weapons to the Andean Parliament to prove that it was giving up the armed struggle to become a political party.

Alejandro Victor Monjo: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was set free, although Judge Galeano ordered an attachment of his assets at two million pesos.

Francisco Monnar: hijacker of a Cubana Viscount on April 12, 1960.

Luis Angel Monray: founder of the Quintin Lame organization who was killed in a shootout with the Colombian Army on November 12, 1985.

Pablo Monsanto: commander of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity who, on September 1, 1990, had his group ransack and torch

three houses and a clinic of the U.S. New Life religious sect, which had been operating in Sayaxche, northern Peten Department. He was one of the rebel representatives who on December 29, 1996, agreed to end 36 years of fighting with the signing of a peace agreement with the Guatemalan government.

Paulo Fernando Montalvan Tuesta: Peruvian Shining Path member who was arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Humberto Montana Valencia: leader of a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia urban unit who was arrested on November 30, 2007, when Colombian authorities announced a raid of a rebel hideout. They found videos of 15 captives, including 3 Pentagon contractors and Ingrid Betancourt, a former Colombian presidential candidate kidnapped in 2002. Authorities said the five videos were taken in October 2007.

Arturo Montano: Colombian, age 26, indicted by the United States on September 7, 2004, with trying to kill Americans in the November 16, 2003, grenade attacks at two Bogota, Colombia, bars frequented by Americans. One Colombian woman was killed and 72 people were injured. The attacks were in retaliation for the death of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia deputy commander Edgar Gustavo Navarro, alias El Mocho, at the hands of the Colombian armed forces in October 2003. Montano was charged with attempted murder of U.S. nationals, conspiracy, and use of a weapon of mass destruction.

Miguel Montesino Sanchez: aliases J. Sanchez, J. Lopez. Cuban hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 532, a B720 flying from Miami, Florida, to Dallas, Texas, and diverted to Havana, Cuba, on November 30, 1968. He was indicted on April 9, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida. As of 1979, he remained at large.

Alejandro Montecinos: arrested on December 12, 1986, by Chile's National Intelligence Center in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Fabio Montenegro Gavilo: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper killed on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Alejandro Montenegro: imprisoned chief of the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Army whose release was demanded on September 17, 1982, by the dozen members of the leftist Chichoneros Popular Liberation movement. The members seized the building housing the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro del Sula, Honduras, and took hostage 105 business executives. On September 19, 1982, Honduran authorities claimed he might have been turned over to Salvadoran authorities under another name.

Paola Andrea Montenegro Morales: member of the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives, Damn It who was captured by the army during clashes with the American Battalion in the mountains of Cauca Department and later deported by Colombia on August 17, 1986.

Maria Monteverde Ascanio: Monteverde, of La Grotava, Spain, was arrested by the Guatemalan Army on January 11, 1983, on charges of leading two guerrilla raids the previous week against farms between the towns of Patulul and San Lucas Toliman, Solola Department, in western Guatemala and for the January 6, 1983, killing of

Enrique de Leon, administrator of a sugar plantation. She was freed on February 8, 1983, for lack of evidence.

Juan Cary Montoya: would-be hijacker of a Sociedad Aeronautica De Medellin EC4 on the Medellin–Bogota–Barranquilla flight in Colombia on March 11, 1969. He wanted to go to Havana, Cuba. Police stormed the plane, and Montoya was wounded by gunfire. Troops fatally shot a flight mechanic mistaken for the hijacker.

Pedro Pablo Montoya: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) bodyguard, age 33, of FARC Directorate member Manuel Jesus Munoz. In early March 2008, Montoya shot Munoz to death, then severed Munoz's right hand and delivered it to Colombian authorities.

Carlos Anibal Monzon Novena: aliases Commander Rolo, Captain Tati. Bolivian general who engaged in terrorist attacks between 1975 and 1990. He was arrested on November 28, 1990, by Buenos Aires, Argentina, police who broke up a plot to fire antitank rockets at U.S. president George Bush and his entourage when they passed alongside the Palermo horse racing track during his visit to the country on December 5, 1990. Police seized antitank projectiles manufactured in the 1970s by the Montoneros, along with other arms stolen from the Buenos Aires Province police, the armed forces, and other security forces.

Monzon was the leader of the Revolutionary Workers Union, a splinter group of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). He had been detained between 1977 and 1983. He was arrested in 1989 after stealing teachers' wages in San Martin. He was living with a woman named Gringa, who was a contact between the Revolutionary Workers Union and ERP member Enrique Gorriaran Merlo.

Vidalina Antonieta Monzon: her release was demanded by the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces members who kidnapped U.S. labor attaché Sean M. Holly on March 6, 1970, and demanded the release of Aguirre and three others. She was released on March 8 to the Costa Rican Embassy and flew with two other prisoners to Mexico City.

Marcial Soto Moraga Contreras: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco, Chile, authorities for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina and also in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the Chilean presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts. On August 18, 1987, the Chilean Court of Appeals designated Judge Margarita Osnovikof to conduct the inquiry into the August 13, 1987, escape from Valparaiso Prison of four prisoners, including Moraga.

Mrayan Morak: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Alexis Normiella Morales: Morales, age 31, was one of six knife-wielding Cubans who, on March 19, 2003, hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key

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Cesar Morales Canavar: one of four members of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It expelled from Colombia to Ecuador via the border town of Ipiales on December 26, 1986.

Guillermo "William" Morales: Puerto Rican captured on May 26, 1983, in a safe house in Puebla, Mexico, during investigation of a plot to attack the interparliamentary meeting between U.S. and Mexican legislators scheduled to be held in Puebla in June 1983. Interpol found a significant cache of weapons, dynamite, and propaganda. Morales's wife was killed in the raid. The United States requested extradition. He was wanted for numerous Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation bombings.

Hector H. Morales Lopez: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala.

Jose Luis Morales Canavar: one of four members of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It expelled from Colombia to Ecuador via the border town of Ipiales on December 26, 1986.

Luis Ricardo Morales Munoz: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper arrested on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Manuel Morales Torres: would-be hijacker of a New York–San Juan flight on February 5, 1981. He wanted to go to Cuba but surrendered to what he thought was the Cuban police when the pilot landed in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Otto Morales: Dominican Popular Movement leader who was shot to death by police on July 16, 1970. He was a suspect in the March 24, 1970, kidnapping of Lt. Col. Donald J. Crowley, U.S. Air Force attaché, by a group claiming to be the Untied Anti-Reelection Command. The group demanded the release of 21, later 24, prisoners. Authorities released 20 prisoners, who flew to Mexico.

Ricardo "Monkey" Morales: anti-Castro Cuban exile who was shot dead from behind with a .32 pistol fired by a patron at the Cherries bar in Key Biscayne, Florida, on December 20, 1982. He claimed he had helped plan and carry out the 1976 bombing of a Cubana airliner in which 73 people died near Barbados. He claimed he had

been an officer of the Venezuelan intelligence service when he provided the C4 explosive used in the blast. He said he had built and planted bombs for anti-Castro activists in Miami.

William Morales: bomb maker whose hands and part of his face were blown off on July 12, 1978, when a bomb exploded in a Queens, New York, apartment being used as a Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) bomb factory. Police suggested he might be the same William Morales who in 1975 was a member of the National Commission on Hispanic Affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an organization with possible links to FALN.

He was sentenced to 99 years on state and federal explosives and weapons charges but escaped the next year from New York's Bellevue Hospital, where he was being fitted for artificial hands. Two New York policemen died while trying to apprehend him. When captured in 1983, Morales confessed that he had been planning to bomb a conference of U.S. and Mexican congressmen in Puebla, Mexico. On June 25, 1988, ignoring a long-pending U.S. extradition request, Mexican foreign secretary Bernardo Sepulveda allowed his release after he served five years of an eight-year sentence for the May 28, 1983, murder of a policeman in a shootout in Puebla. On June 27, 1988, he was sent to Cuba. The United States recalled ambassador Charles J. Pilliod Jr. for consultations, noting that Morales was implicated in more than 50 bombings.

Rene Moralex: Nicaraguan who was one of 120 guerrillas killed in El Salvador in December 1982 during a two-week period.

Rolando Moran: one of the rebel representatives who, on December 29, 1996, agreed to end 36 years of fighting by signing a peace agreement with the Guatemalan government.

Pablo Moreira Mosca: bank employee, age 29, from Uruguay who on February 7, 2002, kicked in the bottom of the cockpit door on United Flight 855, which was flying from Miami after midnight with 142 passengers and 15 crew members bound for Buenos Aires, Argentina. Three passengers subdued him from the passenger cabin while the copilot hit him in the head with a small fire ax, leaving a two-inch gash. The plane landed safely and on time in Buenos Aires. There was no evidence that Moreira was linked to terrorists. Passenger Jan Boyer said that Moreira was kicking the door "kung fu style." Boyer sat on Moreira while the captain shackled him with plastic arm and leg restraints. Other passengers said that he was behaving erratically in the waiting area before the flight and demanding to smoke in the nonsmoking area. Moreira was put on a flight for the United States that evening and faced charges of interfering with a flight crew. He told the FBI, "I wanted to destroy everything." He was held without bail and faced up to 20 years in prison.

Roberto Moreira: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the ten the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Luis Felipe Morena-Godoy: associate of Syrian arms trafficker Monzer al-Kassar. Modena-Godoy was arrested in Romania on June 8, 2007, on U.S. charges of conspiracy to sell millions of dollars of small arms, ammunition, thousands of machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and "possible surface-to-air missiles" to Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) rebels "to protect their cocaine trafficking business and to attack United States interests in Colombia." Al-Kassar was living in a 15-room Renaissance palazzo near Marbella, Andalusia, Spain, on the Costa del Sol, where he met on February 6, 2007, with two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration informants to discuss a deal worth $7.8 million to $13.5 million, plus costs of transportation. The indictment

also said al-Kassar offered "to send 1,000 men to the informants to fight with the FARC against U.S. military officers in Colombia." Al-Kassar and his associates were indicted on four counts of supplying material support to a foreign terrorist group, conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, officials, and employees, and conspiracy to acquire an antiaircraft missile.

Eloy Moreno Bacallado: one of five individuals who attempted to hijack a domestic Cubana flight on December 8, 1960. Following a gun battle in which the pilot was injured, the plane crashed at the Cienfuego airport, killing one person and injuring four. The five were soon executed.

Enildo Moreno Bacallado: one of five individuals who attempted to hijack a domestic Cubana flight on December 8, 1960. Following a gun battle in which the pilot was injured, the plane crashed at the Cienfuego airport, killing one person and injuring four. The five were soon executed.

Jose Rafael Moreno: would-be hijacker of an Avianca DC4 flying from Monteria to Cartagena, Colombia, on May 8, 1971. Moreno was armed with a pistol and grenade. He allowed the passengers to leave in Cartagena. The plane landed in Maracaibo, Venezuela, where he was arrested.

Jose Roberto Moreno Canjura: on January 8, 1988, a Salvadoran judge denied the former guardsman's request for amnesty. He was convicted of murdering four U.S. female clerics on December 2, 1980. He was serving 30 years for aggravated homicide and robbery.

C. Moreno Merino and V. Moreno Merino: two of the 15 hijackers of an Ecuatoriana International Lockheed Electra 188 on the Guayaquil–Quito–Miami run on January 19, 1969, that was hijacked to Cuba. All of the hijackers, age 15 to 25, were convicted in Ecuadoran court.

Pedro Moreno: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Emilio Hellin Moro: Spanish citizen ordered extradited on October 25, 1989, by a lower court in Paraguay which stated that no political crime had been committed. Interpol agents had detained him in August 1989 on charges of murdering Yolanda Gonzalez, a student who belonged to a leftist party in Spain. He was also charged with membership in an ultra-rightist gang. He had been sentenced to 34 years in prison for the murder.

Osman Morote: deputy chief of the Maoist Shining Path arrested by counterinsurgency police at a house in downtown Lima on June 12, 1988. He was a relative of Maximiliano Durand Araujo, believed by a Lima senator to head the group's Paris office.

Ostad Morote Barrioneuvo: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Erik Morris: Colombian representative whose arrest was ordered on November 9, 2006, for alleged ties to one of the country's far-right paramilitary groups. His name was found in the computer of a deputy to paramilitary leader Rodrigo Tovar Pupo.

John Hamilton Morrow: would-be hijacker of Trans World Airlines Flight 329, a B727 flying from Kansas City to Las Vegas on July 4, 1968. He was in the custody of U.S. marshals and told the stewardess that he would use dynamite to blow up the plane if it did not fly to Mexico. He pleaded guilty to charges of escape and sentenced on June 16, 1969, to an additional five years to run consecutively with his current sentence.

Amancio Mosqueda Fernandez: alias el Yarey. Radio Havana claimed that he and 4 members of his 10-man group of infiltrators were executed by firing squad, perhaps in May 1969 or December 1969, and that the others received 20-year sentences. He was a member of Cuban Representation in Exile, an anti-Castro exile group.

Israel Motta da Silva: one of two assassins of Delorme Mehu, Haiti's ambassador to Brazil, who was gunned down in Salvador, Brazil, on July 3, 1977. The assassins claimed that they were hired by Haitian Embassy first secretary Louis Robert Mackenzie, who denied their charges.

Vitalmiro Moura: alias Bida. Variants Vitalmiro Goncalves de Moura, Vitalmiro Bastos de Moura. Brazilian rancher named on an arrest warrant issued on February 15, 2005, for the February 12, 2005, killing of Sister Dorothy Stang, age 74. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil. Moura turned himself in to federal police in Altamira, Colombia, on March 27. He told police that he was not involved in the murder, although the two suspected gunmen told a judge that Moura told them to kill Stang. Prosecutors said Moura offered Neves and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista $25,000 to kill Stang. On May 15, 2007, the Brazilian rancher was convicted of ordering Stang's killing. Judge Raymond Moises Alves Flexa sentenced him to 30 years in prison, saying he "showed a violent personality unsuited to living in society" and that the killing was conducted in a "violent and cowardly manner." The gunman, his accomplice, and go-between Amair Feijoli da Cunha recanted earlier testimony that Moura had offered them $25,000 for the hit. Regivaldo Pereira Galvão, a local rancher and accused accomplice, is yet to be tried.

Roberto Bolanos Moyano Albert: arrested on March 29, 1983, by Colombian Army troops in Morelia. He was a leader of the Finance Committee of the 10th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Italo Marcelo Abelardo Moyas Canilla: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

'Imad Fayiz Mughniyah: variants Imad Fayez Mugniyah, Imad Fa'iz Mugniyah, Imad Mughniyeh, Muqniyah; aliases Imad Fayiz, Imad Fa'iz, Jahh, Haj, al-Haj, Haji Rudwan, The Fox. Head of the security apparatus for Lebanese Hizballah and indicted for his role in planning and participating in the June 14, 1985, hijacking of a TWA commercial airliner that resulted in assaults on various passengers and crew members and the murder of one U.S. citizen. He is wanted for conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew.

He claimed to have been born in Tir Dibba in southern Lebanon in 1962. He was circa five feet seven inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He studied engineering briefly at the American University of Beirut. He joined Fatah in his teens, serving in Yasser Arafat's Force 17 security unit. He joined several Shi'ite radical groups in Lebanon, helping to form the Islamic Jihad Organization, a terrorist wing of Hizballah. He may have had contacts with Osama bin Laden, meeting him once in the 1990s.

He was involved in the kidnapping of U.S. hostages in Lebanon in the 1980s, the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in which 63 people died, and the 1984 kidnapping and murder of Chief of Station–Beirut William Buckley. An Iranian intelligence defector told the Germans that Mughniyah joined Iranian diplomats in organizing the July 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires that killed 85 people. The Argentines wanted him for the March 17, 1992, bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, in which 23 died. He was believed to be behind the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut that killed 241 U.S. soldiers and behind the kidnappings of six Americans and five French citizens. He was believed behind the June 17, 1987, kidnapping in Beirut of Charles Glass, a former *ABC Television News* and *Newsweek* reporter, of 'Ali 'Usayran, son of defense minister Adel 'Usayran, and of their driver, police officer Ali Sulayman. U.S. officials believed he was one of the April 5, 1988, hijackers of Kuwait Airlines Flight 422, a B747 flying from Bangkok to Kuwait that was diverted to Mashhad, Iran.

Mughniyah was taken into custody on November 16, 1992. On April 19, 1993, his trial began at the 29th Grand Criminal bench of the Berlin Regional Court regarding the bombing of the West Berlin La Belle Disco on April 5, 1986. The stateless Palestinian pleaded not guilty to charges of planning attacks on members of the U.S. military.

On April 7, 1995, the FBI went to Saudi Arabia to arrest him for the 1983 truck bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon that killed 241 servicemen, the 1985 TWA hijacking, and numerous kidnappings and bombings against Westerners in the 1980s. However, the Saudis did not permit his Middle East Airlines B707 to land for a scheduled stopover in Jeddah on its way from Khartoum, where he was attending an Islamic conference, to Beirut.

His brother-in-law, Mustafa Badreddin, was one of 17 prisoners held for years in Kuwaiti prisons for a series of 1983 bombings and was believed to have been the explosives expert involved in the 1983 Marine barracks bombing. U.S. hostages were abducted in Lebanon to obtain the prisoners' release after Badreddin was sentenced to death. He was freed during the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mughniyah was 1 of 10 Shi'ite Muslims identified in November 17, 1992, by the Lebanese newspaper *Nida' al-Watan* as suspected of instigating the kidnappings of U.S. hostages William Buckley, William Higgins, and Peter Kilburn.

On September 2, 1999, the Argentine Supreme Court issued an arrest warrant for planning the March 17, 1992, bombing of the Israeli Embassy. Evidence backing the warrant included handwriting from Hizballah representatives on documents associated with the purchase of the truck used in the bombing.

In mid-February, Israel claimed that Mughniyah had purchased the arms carried by the *Karine,* a cargo ship that was boarded by Israeli Navy commanders on January 3, 2002, in the Red Sea. They found 50 tons of weapons, including Katyusha rockets, antitank missiles, mortars, mines, and sniper rifles believed originating in Iran and headed for the Palestinian Authority. The weapons were in quantities banned by the 1993 Peace Accords. Israel said interrogation of the 13 crewmen determined that the arms smuggling was coordinated by Lebanese Hizballah.

U.S. Rewards for Justice offered $5 million for his arrest and conviction.

In January 2006, Mughniyah allegedly traveled with Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to Damascus to meet with Hizballah secretary-general Hassan Nasrallah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad leader Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, Hamas leader Kahled Meshaal, and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command leader Ahmed Jibril. He may have organized the kidnapping of an Israeli soldier that led to the Israel–Hizballah War in summer 2006.

Mughniyah was killed in an explosion in a Mitsubishi Pajero in Tantheem Kafer Souseh, an upscale residential section of Damascus, Syria, on February 12, 2008. Israel denied responsibility.

Imad Mughniyeh: variant of Imad Fayiz Mughniyah.

'Abd-Rabbuh 'Ali Muhammad: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Ahmad 'Asad Muhammad: aliases Salim 'Abd al-'Aziz, Salim. Lebanese among three Abu Nidal members arrested by Peruvian police on July 16, 1988, for the EgyptAir hijacking of November 24, 1986, as well as the December 1986 Rome and Vienna airport attacks. The trio was trying to form links with Shining Path. They also planned to attack the Jewish Synagogue of Peru, the Israeli Embassy in Lima, the U.S. Consulate, the Shalom Travel Agency, and national and international maritime transportation companies. Peruvian police planned to expel the trio in early August 1988 for breaking immigration laws.

Khalid Sheikh Muhammad: variant Khalid Sheikh Mohammed; aliases Muktar Balucci, The Brain. Conceptualized the 1990s Bojinka plan to bomb a dozen American planes and of the 9/11 attacks. Born in 1965 in Pakistan, son of two Baluchistan immigrants, and an ethnic Pakistani, Muhammad's parents moved to Kuwait, where he grew up. One of his brothers joined the Muslim Brotherhood in the 1980s and invited Muhammad to join. In 1983, Muhammad obtained a visa to study at Chowan College in Murfreesboro, North Carolina. He graduated from North Carolina State Agricultural and Technical State University in 1986. He later surfaced in Afghanistan and moved to Peshawar, where he met Osama bin Laden. He was arrested on March 1, 2003, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

In March 2003, Tunis issued a warrant for the arrest of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed for his role in the truck bombing on April 11, 2002, that killed 19 people in a synagogue in Djerba, Tunisia.

At the beginning of his trial with 13 other detainees in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, on March 10, 2007, he said that he was responsible for 30 planned and actual terrorist attacks, including 9/11. "I was responsible for the 9/11 operation from A to Z." He also claimed credit for the following:

- 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, carried out by his nephew Ramzi Yousef
- November 2003 attacks in Istanbul against U.K. and Israeli targets that killed 57 and wounded 700
- attempted downing of a transatlantic aircraft by shoe bomber Richard Reid
- 2002 bombing of a Kenya beach resort frequented by Israelis
- failed 2002 missile attack on an Israeli passenger jet at Mombasa, Kenya
- 2002 bombing of two nightclubs in Bali, Indonesia, that killed 202
- 2002 shooting to death of a U.S. Marine in Kuwait's Fikla Island
- planned attacks against U.S. nuclear power plants; suspension bridges in New York; U.S. embassies in Indonesia, Australia, and Japan; Israeli embassies in India, Azerbaijan, the Philippines, and Australia; U.S. naval vessels and oil tankers around the world; an oil company he claimed was owned by former secretary of state Henry Kissinger on Sumatra, Indonesia; the Sears Tower in Chicago; the Empire State Building; the New York Stock Exchange; the Library Tower (now known as the U.S. Bank Building) in Los Angeles; the Plaza Bank in Washington State; the Panama Canal; Big Ben; and London's Heathrow Airport
- planned assassination attempts against former presidents Carter and Clinton
- assassination attempts against Pope John Paul II and Pakistani president Pervez Musharraf
- supervising the "cell for the production of biological weapons, such as anthrax and others, and following up on dirty-bomb operations on American soil"
- personally beheading *Wall Street Journal* reporter Daniel Pearl in February 2002: "I decapitated with my blessed right hand the head of the American Jew Daniel Pearl in the city of Karachi,

Pakistan. For those who would like to confirm, there are pictures of me on the Internet holding his head"

- plotting to blow up a dozen airliners heading from the Philippines and other locations in Asia to the United States
- plotting to blow up a flight from London to the United States
- planned attacks on U.S. military vessels in the Straits of Hormuz, Gibraltar, and the Port of Singapore
- planned hijackings of planes leaving Saudi Arabia to crash them into buildings in Eilat, Israel
- sending fighters into Israel to conduct surveillance
- surveilling U.S. nuclear power plants
- planned attack against North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels, Belgium
- planned attacks against Israeli passenger jets at Bangkok Airport
- planned attacks against U.S. military bases and nightclubs in South Korea

He did not claim credit for the August 1998 bombings of two U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the USS *Cole* bombing in October 2000 in Yemen, or the attack on the U.S. Consulate in Pakistan in June 2002. Many observers doubted that he was this active, suggesting that it would deflect attention away from the true planners.

On September 6, 2006, President Bush announced that the last 14 detainees would be transferred from secret foreign prisons to the military detention facility at Guantánamo Bay. The group was identified as Abu Zubaydah, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Ramzi Binalshibh, Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, Hambali, Majid Khan, Lillie, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali, Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Abu Faraj al-Libi, Zubair, Walid bin Attash, and Gouled Hassan Dourad.

On August 9, 2007, the Pentagon declared him an enemy combatant, a legal status which permitted the military authorities to hold him indefinitely at the detention center and put him on trial for war crimes.

On February 11, 2008, the Pentagon announced that it would seek the death penalty in the war crimes charges of six individuals detained at Guantánamo and believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks: Khalid Sheikh Muhammad, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Ali Abd al-Aziz Ali alias Ammar al-Baluchi, Mohammed al-Qahtani, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, and Walid bin Attash alias Khallad. The six were charged with conspiracy, murder in violation of the laws of war, attacking civilians, attacking civilian objects, intentionally causing bodily injury, destruction of property, terrorism, and material support for terrorism. Muhammad, bin Attash, Binalshibh, and Ali were also charged with hijacking or hazarding an aircraft. His defense team included Navy reserve judge advocate Gen. Prescott L. Prince, Army Lt. Col. Michael Acuff, and civilian attorneys Scott McKay and David Nevin.

At his June 5, 2008, arraignment before the military commission at Guantánamo, he said he wanted to represent himself and wanted to become a martyr. The formal opening of the trial was scheduled for September 18, 2008.

Ayerbe Mujica: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Jose Mujica: secretary-general of the Uruguayan National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) in 1986. On February 15, 2005, Mujica, age 69, who had been imprisoned in a deep well for seven years, was sworn in as the chair of the Senate and was slated to become minister of agriculture.

El Sa'id Hassan Ali Mohamed Mukhlis: Egyptian living in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, who was arrested on January 29, 1999, by Montevideo, Uruguay, police. He was tied to Egypt's Islamic Group and was en route to Europe to meet with an al Qaeda cell. He was believed to be a member of an Egyptian militant group that wants to establish a Muslim state in Egypt. Mukhlis was picked up attempting to enter the country from

Brazil on a false Malaysian passport. London Sunday *Times* claimed that based upon intercepted phone calls, authorities believed he was about to fly to London to form a terrorist cell that would conduct attacks against the British embassies in Paris and Brussels. He was suspected of involvement in the 1997 Gama'at massacre of 58 tourists in Luxor. He faced extradition to Cairo on murder charges.

Mukhlis had lived in Brazil for five years. He took his wife and their three children, all under age five, to the border. They were all carrying false Malaysian passports. They arrived in Chui, a border town on the Atlantic coast, and checked into a hotel. He told neighbors he had lived in Brazil for ten years, yet he knew no Portuguese.

Mullagy: variant Muyugi. Leader of the six to eight Indians of the former anti-Sandinista Yatama who, on July 2, 1994, kidnapped four U.S. citizens fishing in Caribbean waters near Cape Gracias a Dios on the northeastern tip of Nicaragua. The group included Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indian and Creole groups. He was believed to be from Santa Marta.

Pilar Munos Ramos: one of two hijackers of a Mexicana de Aviacion DC6 flying the Mexico City–Minatitlan–Veracruz–Villahermosa–Tabasco run on July 26, 1969, that was diverted to Havana, Cuba.

Edith Munoz: one of two journalists arrested on April 18, 1994, in Bolivia on charges of having ties to Zarate Willka Armed Liberation Front terrorists and being involved in the killing of American Mormons, including a woman, a few years before. Munoz was arrested when police found at her house the jeep that was used when the Mormons were murdered.

Gloria Juliet Munoz: companion of William Mejia, a leader of an April 19 Movement of Columbia cell who planned to kill U.S. ambassador to Colombia Charles Gillespie. The plot was discovered but they escaped the police raid on March 21, 1987.

Manuel Jesus Munoz: alias Ivan Rios. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commander killed by his followers in early March 2008 in a mountainous, coffee-growing region in north central Colombia. The rebels severed his hand and presented it, his ID card, and a computer to an army column. The United States had offered $5 million for his arrest on drug trafficking charges.

Pablo Munoz: one of four members of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chile who, on December 30, 1996, escaped a high security prison via helicopter. The foursome jumped into a basket dangling from the helicopter during a gun battle between guards and the helicopter's team. The helicopter was rented at a Santiago airfield by three women who appeared to be from the United States and two Argentine-accented men. Prison director Claudio Martinez resigned. Police later found the helicopter and a getaway car with two M-16 rifles in a park in southern Santiago.

Sergio Munoz Cadaval: French-born Chilean citizen and one of three deserters from the Juan de Austria regiment of the Spanish Foreign Legion who on August 5, 1979, drove onto the Puerto Rosario, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands airport runway in a stolen police jeep and took over an Iberian Airlines DC9 that was unloading passengers from Las Palmas, Gran Canaria Island. They demanded to be flown to Morocco, Algeria, and then to Lisbon, Portugal. They later asked to go to Bordeaux, France, and then to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. They flew to Geneva, Switzerland, where they surrendered. Spain said it would not request extradition. The Swiss government said it would charge them with deprivation of liberty and blackmail, which carried maximum sentences of 20 years.

'Ali al-Muqdad: Hizballah member and one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on

August 31, 1994, to have entered the country on August 27, 1994, to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain, via Hungary and Germany to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, Brazil, then to Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, or Asuncion, Paraguay, and then to Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack.

Ivan Dario Murcia Reyes: arrested on August 21, 1983, by the Colombian secret police and charged in the March 7, 1983, kidnapping of Kenneth Stanley Bishop, a U.S. executive of the Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia. His driver and bodyguard were killed. Murcia was also charged with the July 23, 1982, kidnapping and murder of Gloria Lara de Echeverri, a Liberal political leader.

Marcos Murga Zelada: member of the Peruvian Maoist Shining Path who was captured by the army during clashes with the American Battalion in the mountains of Cauca Department and later deported by Colombia on August 17, 1986.

Diego Fernando Murillo: alias Don Berna. Leader of a Colombian right-wing paramilitary group in 2004. He was one of 13 senior paramilitary leaders of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia extradited to the United States on May 13, 2008. They had been accused of ordering the murders of thousands of people, including peasants, leftist politicians, journalists, and union activists. While in Colombian jails, they ran a cocaine trafficking organization.

Esteban Murillo Zubiri: alias Jose Azcona Uriz. Basque Nation and Liberty member who was denied extradition to Spain on April 3, 1991, by Mexican 10th District Court Judge Luis Perez de la Fuente, saying that he would be politically persecuted. He was sentenced to nine months in a Mexican prison for violating the general law and using false documents. The judge said he could obtain temporary release by posting a bail of 10 million pesos.

Orlando Murillo Gonzalez: Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Jeffrey Murphy: one of three men who chartered an Atlantic Aero Cessna to fly from Greensboro, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 7, 1975. Shortly after takeoff, one of the men pulled a .22 caliber revolver and demanded to fly to Cuba. After a refueling stop, the plane landed in Florida. Two of the hijackers walked away from the plane, while the third went with his hostage to the airport. Authorities were alerted and the hijacker surrendered to police. The other two were subsequently apprehended. Prosecution against him was declined on January 7, 1976.

Muhammad Amad Mustafa: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David, Panama, when they tried to cross the Panamanian border into Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen, shortly after the plane left Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Myrna: one of 20 members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo, San Marcos Department.

N

Luis Alberto Nader: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. He was arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. He had lived with fellow detainee Johnny Moraes Baalbaki in Italy but had temporary residence in Fox do Iguacu. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. He was believed to be a Brazilian of Lebanese origin and a contact of the Cali cocaine cartel in Italy and Russia. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

Fernando Paulo Nagle Gabeira: variant Fernando Nagle Bageira. Former newsman and Brazilian Revolutionary Movement of the 8th member who pleaded guilty to the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. Nagle's release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of Action for National Liberation and the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum.

Raymond Napoleon: leader of the five National Anti-Duvalierist Movement members who kidnapped U.S. ambassador to Haiti Clinton E. Knox on January 23, 1973. He was joined as a hostage by U.S. consul general Ward L. Christensen. The group demanded the release of 30 prisoners and $1 million. The French ambassador negotiated the kidnappers down to 12 prisoners and $70,000. The U.S. government refused a demand of $500,000. It was unclear who paid the ransom, but the hostages were released after 18 hours of captivity. The kidnappers flew with the released prisoners to Mexico, which granted the group asylum but confiscated the money. The group continued on to Chile, which granted them transit visas.

Erasmo Narvaez: the Upala Canton, Costa Rica, home of Nicaraguans Erasmo and his brother Santos Narvaez was raided on June 28, 1994, in connection with the arrest of Miguel Gustavo Ricoy, a Zapatista National Liberation Army guerrilla. Security forces found 11 assault rifles and a .38 caliber gun.

Ruben Narvaez: schoolteacher from the Arauca, Colombia, region near the border with Venezuela who was arrested on March 22, 1981, in connection with the January 19, 1981, kidnapping and murder by a dissident faction of the April 19 Movement of Colombia of Bible translator Chester Allen Bitterman.

Santos Narvaez: the Upala Canton, Costa Rica, home of Nicaraguans Santos and his brother Erasmo Narvaez was raided on June 28, 1994, in connection with the arrest of Miguel Gustavo Ricoy, a Zapatista National Liberation Army guerrilla. Security forces found 11 assault rifles and a .38 caliber gun.

F. Navarrette: one of four hijackers, including three Brazilians and one Mexican, who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 on the Cozumel–Merida–Mexico City run on Mary 24, 1970, and diverted it to Cuba.

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolfe: alias Commander Cinco. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba. He was also involved in the May 29, 1988, M-19 kidnapping of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado as he was leaving Bogota's Chico Church, Hurtado was twice presidential candidate of the opposition Conservative Party.

Antonio Navarro Payano: Dominican Republic-born hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 9, a DC8 flying from New York to Miami on January 19, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. He was living in the Dominican Republic on May 9, 1970, and was scheduled to stand trial there. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1970.

Edgar Gustavo Navarro: alias El Mocho. Second in command of an elite Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia unit who was killed in a gunfight near San Vicente del Caguan on October 19, 2003. He was believed to be behind the February 13, 2003, capture of three Americans whose plane crashed while working on an antidrug program.

Juan Eduardo Navarro: engineer released on bail on January 14, 1987, after being held for three months in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Franklin Navas Chinchilla: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Carlos Della Nave: the Argentine government claimed that he was being "processed for common crimes" and would not be released because he was in the hands of a federal court in San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, when the Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL) of Argentina kidnapped Joaquin Waldemar Sanchez, Paraguay's consul in Buenos Aires, on March 24, 1970. FAL demanded that Della Nave and another political prisoner be released. FAL ultimately released the hostage without obtaining the prisoner release.

Mohammed Nawaz: one of four Pakistanis suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They were arrested by the Argentine federal police antiterrorist brigade on March 21, 1992. Chemical tests on their clothing indicated the presence of suspicious substances. They were released on March 28, 1992, for lack of evidence, but the charges had not been dropped.

El Nego: alias of Marcos Gomez.

La Negra: alias of Amparo Afanador Soto.

Manuel Negrin: Argentine People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) member arrested on April 19, 1972, by police in San Javier, Tucuman Province,

in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by ERP's Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro.

El Negro: alias of Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez.

El Negro Acacia: alias of Tomas Medina.

Nelson: alias of Eduardo Sancho Castaneda.

Alvarino Nelson-Gonzalez: one of four Cubans from the Freedom Flotilla arrested by Tampa, Florida, police on August 15, 1980, as they were attempting to board Eastern Airlines Flight 116 to Miami carrying bottles filled with flammable liquid. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

Neto: alias of Jose Armando Lovos.

Rayfran das Neves Sales: variant Raifran das Neves Sales. Confessed on February 22, 2005, to shooting Sister Dorothy Stang, age 74. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was shot to death by two gunmen in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil, on February 12, 2005. Neves named others in the contract killing. On February 24, he reenacted the crime for police. On June 22, 2005, a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., indicted Neves and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista for Stang's murder, conspiracy to murder a U.S. citizen outside the United States, and using a firearm in commission of a crime. On December 9, 2005, Neves told the jury that he acted in self-defense; he thought Stang's Bible was a gun. He and Stang had argued over who owned the land he was working. Neves said that Stang said she would "finish him off" with the help of 150 people living in the sustainable development reserve. Prosecutors said rancher Vitalmiro Moura offered Neves and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista $25,000 to kill Stang. On December 10, Neves and Batista were convicted of killing Stang. Neves was sentenced to 27 years; accomplice Batista received 17 years. During his October 22, 2007, retrial for the shooting of Stang, defendant Neves said he shot her out of fear and rage. Brazil requires a retrial for sentences longer than 20 years. Two ranchers hired him to kill her in a dispute over forest they wanted to clear cut for pasture.

Huey P. Newton: cofounder in 1966 of the Black Panther Party. He was shot to death on August 22, 1989, in Oakland by Tyrone "Double R" Robinson, who thought it was a way to advance in the Black Guerrilla Family, a narcotics distribution gang operating in California's maximum security prisons. Newton and Bobby Seale founded the party as a way of instilling pride in young black men and guard against alleged brutality by the Oakland police. In 1967, Newton was jailed in the shooting of an Oakland police officer. His conviction for manslaughter was overturned on appeal. He served 2 years of the 2- to 15-year sentence. In 1974, he was charged in the shooting death of an Oakland prostitute. He skipped bail and fled to Cuba.

Newton returned three years later to face two trials. At the time, he was working toward a doctorate in the History of Consciousness program at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Neither jury reached a verdict. In 1987, he served nine months of a two-year sentence on an illegal firearms charge. In 1989, he was arrested for cocaine

possession and imprisoned for violating parole. In May, he pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of embezzling state funds earmarked for a community school operated in Oakland by the Panthers. More than 2,000 mourners attended his funeral on August 28, 1989.

David Niehous: apparently involved in the kidnapping of Venezuela Congress president Gonzalo Barrios in 1974, Niehous was arrested on July 20, 1976, in Venezuela. His relationship to William Niehous, president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela, was unclear. William Niehous was kidnapped by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976.

Terrance Jamison Niemeyer: would-be hijacker of Texas International Airlines Flight 669, a CV600 flying from Alexandria, Louisiana, to New Orleans on May 30, 1969. Niemeyer was a prisoner being transported by law enforcement officers. He handed a note to a flight attendant saying he had a grenade and wanted to go to Cuba. The plane landed in New Orleans. On April 15, 1971, charges against him were dismissed due to insanity. He was committed to a state mental institution and released on probation on October 10, 1973.

Luie Nijmeh: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment as having discussed blowing up the Israeli Embassy. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. His brother Saif was held on similar charges. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a $250,000 fine.

Saif Nijmeh: one of four members of the Abu Nidal group jailed on April 1, 1993, by St. Louis police for planning to blow up the Israeli Embassy and murder Jews. He was listed in the indictment discussing a rocket-propelled grenade launcher he had obtained. He had received his instructions in Mexico in 1987. His brother, Luie, was held on similar charges. In July 1994, he pleaded guilty to federal racketeering charges of smuggling money and information, buying weapons, recruiting members, illegally obtaining passports, and obstructing investigations and helping plot terrorist attacks. On November 22, 1994, U.S. District Judge Donald Stohr sentenced him to 21 months in prison. With credit for time served, he was due to be released in January 1995. Jewish groups protested, noting that he was eligible for 20 years and a $250,000 fine.

Ariel Rodolfo Nitzcaner: on August 9, 1994, Argentine judge Galleano ordered criminal proceedings against Nitzcaner for illegal replacement of a car engine in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Police believed he had sold a Renault van used in the bombing. His assets were confiscated up to 30,000 pesos. The judge confirmed his release.

Maria Nivense: name used by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front when buying tickets to hijack a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Raul Nivense: name used by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National

Liberation Front when buying tickets to hijack a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Edwin Noel: one of three armed Haitian soldiers who, on October 1, 1988, hopped the fence surrounding the airport and forced their way on board American Airlines Flight 658, scheduled to fly from Port-au-Prince to New York. The trio surrendered their assault rifles to the crew shortly after takeoff. The plane landed at JFK International Airport, where the trio was taken into custody. They requested political asylum. All three were former members of the security forces at Port-au-Prince Airport.

Catalina Noguera Garcia: pregnant sister of Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) commander Elias and one of three female FSLN members arrested on July 4, 1981, by Costa Rican Civil Guards. The group planned to take over the Guatemalan Embassy to obtain the release of political prisoners.

Leslie Norbregas: pilot who diverted his Cubana plane to the United States on July 5, 1960.

Nicolas Normil: one of three armed Haitian soldiers who, on October 1, 1988, hopped the fence surrounding the airport and forced their way on board American Airlines Flight 658, scheduled to fly from Port-au-Prince to New York. The trio surrendered their assault rifles to the crew shortly after takeoff. The plane landed at JFK International Airport, where the trio was taken into custody. They requested political asylum. All three were former members of the security forces at Port-au-Prince Airport.

Miguel Northufster: aliases Gonzalo, Raul, Gringo, Largo Miguel. Terrorist of Italian–German origin who was killed on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca-Cola company, who had been abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage.

Northufster arrived in Bolivia as a member of the Cochabamba Greater Seminar to avoid military service. He was a leader of the leftist Nestor Paz Zamora Committee. Police identified him when they found the car used in the attack on the U.S. Marines on October 10, 1990. The car was abandoned with documents inside.

On December 29, 1990, the *La Paz* press reported that he had masterminded operations of the Nestor Paz Zamora Committee but did not directly participate in most of them.

Mr. and Mrs. William Norton: Los Angeles couple arrested on June 11, 1986, by Le Havre, France, police when they took possession of a van shipped from California aboard a Panamanian ship. The van carried 2 machine guns, 12 assault rifles, 23 handguns, and 2,200 cartridges intended for the Irish National Liberation Army. The couple was planning to drive the van to Ireland.

Guillermo and Ignacio Novo Sampol: Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations leader Orlando Bosch claimed that these two Cuban American brothers placed a bomb that exploded in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976, killing Orlando Letelier, the Chilean ambassador to the United States during Salvador Allende's administration, and Ronni Karpen Moffitt, an administrative assistant at the Trans National Institute, a division of the Institute for Policy Studies. Bosch said the Novos planted the bomb as a favor to the Chilean junta.

On September 15, 1980, the U.S. Court of Appeals overturned their convictions in the Letelier case, ordering new trials for the two men convicted of murder. On May 30, 1981, a federal appeals court acquitted Guillermo of charges of murder and conspiracy in the Letelier case but convicted him of two counts of making false declarations to a federal grand jury. On April 20,

2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced Guillermo to seven years for endangering public safety in connection with the November 2000 plot to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro in Panama City.

Commander Nueve: alias of Carmenza Cardona Londono.

Number 30: alias of Carlos Arturo Sandoval.

Francisco Nunez: Venezuelan arrested on October 14, 1976, by Venezuelan authorities in connection with the October 6, 1976, bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. See also Orlando Bosch, Freddy Lugo, Luis Posada Carriles, and Hernan Ricardo Losano.

Jose Nunez: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Teresa Nunez de Mendoza: one of five Cuban hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 73, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba on November 23, 1968. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and three small children believed related to one of the hijackers. The group was indicted on March 10, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Western District of Kentucky. As of 1979, they remained at large.

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Inocente Oaxaca Fernandez: Salvadoran who was slightly injured during his kidnapping with a colleague on February 21, 1978, of Manuel Luna Uzkuiame, a Bolivian economist and advisor to the United Nations in San Salvador, while he was driving to a meeting with a San Salvador private company. Luna managed to escape by disarming one man and forcing the driver of his car to crash in front of a patrol car near a police station. Police arrested Oaxaca.

Victor Obarrio Camargo: Colombian National Liberation Army kidnapper arrested on January 12, 1984, by F-2 secret police who rescued Lithuanian businessman Algis Mantas Disibiles. The businessman was being held for a $20 million ransom. The six killed or detained were also implicated in the 1983 kidnapping of Jaime Betancur Cuartas, brother of president Belisario Betancur.

Conxales Obregon: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia leader killed by the army on March 12, 1999.

Leonard Malcolm Oeth: hijacker of a Cessna 172 from the United States to Cuba on April 13, 1962. Fidel Castro believed the hijackers were CIA agents and deported them to Miami, Florida, on April 20 1962. They were convicted on November 12, 1964, of aircraft piracy and kidnapping and sentenced to 20 years and 1 year, to run concurrently. Oeth was paroled on December 16, 1968.

Filiberto Ojeda Rios: Puerto Rican separatist alleged to have planned the $7 million robbery of a Wells Fargo West Hartford, Connecticut, depot on September 12, 1983. He was released on $1 million bail on May 21, 1988, after being held for 32 months in pretrial detention. He was indicted for the attack. An appeals court ruled that the detention—longer than any defendant in federal history—violated his constitutional rights. Authorities claimed he was a Cuban agent who wanted to finance Los Macheteros (Boricua Popular Army), a violent independence group which he had founded. On August 26, 1988, he was rearrested on charges of shooting FBI special agent Abelardo Alba in Puerto Rico during his August 30, 1985, arrest. He had jumped bail while awaiting trial and was convicted and sentenced in absentia in 1992 to 55 years.

On September 23, 2005, the FBI shot to death Ojeda, age 72, after he fired on them while they were trying to arrest him at a farmhouse in the Hormigueros area of western Puerto Rico.

Thomas Okusane-Martinez: Mexican and one of 14 people arrested in Sweden on April 1, 1977, for plotting to kidnap former immigration minister Anna-Grete Leijon and hold her for the release of imprisoned Baader-Meinhof Group members in West Germany. Swedish police claimed that the group had arrived from Cuba and intended to bomb several public facilities and kill prosecutor K. G. Svensson. Okusane-Martinez was one of three Latin Americans sent to Cuba. He reportedly had participated in a 1972 hijacking.

Adolfo Hector Olaechea: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began extradition proceedings for Olaechea from the United Kingdom on terrorism charges. Spain extradited the suspected Shining Path member to Peru later in the year. He was released from custody but ordered to remain in Peru while the public prosecutor prepared the case for trial.

David Olarte: would-be hijacker of an Avianca DC4 flying from Cali to Bogota, Colombia, on July 10, 1969. He wanted to go to Cuba but was overpowered by a flight attendant and other passengers.

Adolfo Oleachea: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad who were sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Damaris Oliveira Lucena: wife of a Brazil guerrilla leader reported killed on February 20, 1970, by São Paulo police. She was one of five political prisoners whose release was demanded by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard kidnappers of Japanese consul general Nobuo Okuchi in São Paulo on March 11, 1970. She was freed and flew with other released prisoners to Cuba on March 27.

Jose Dirccu de Oliveira e Silva: former president of the National Student Union in Brazil. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. Oliveira was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Yainer Olizares Samon: Olizares, age 21, was one of six knife-wielding Cubans who, on March 19, 2003, hijacked a Cuban Aero Taxi DC3 en route from the Isle of Youth to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. The group broke down the cockpit door and tied up four crew members with tape and rope. Five of the hijackers had knives. The U.S. military scrambled jet fighters and a U.S. Customs Department Black Hawk helicopter to escort the plane. No injuries were reported. The plane landed at Key West International Airport at 8:06 P.M., where the hijackers surrendered. The six were arraigned on air piracy charges and faced 20 years to life in prison if convicted. The 25 passengers and 6 crew were held at an immigration detention center near Miami. Sixteen of the passengers returned to Cuba on March 22; the others opted to stay in the United States. Cuba demanded the return of the plane, its crew, and all of the passengers, saying it was an "act of terrorism." Cuba later said U.S. prosecution would be acceptable. Reports were unclear on the nationality of the passengers. One report said no passengers were Cuban and that one was Italian.

On August 7, 2003, U.S. magistrate judge John O'Sullivan said confessions by Neudis Infantes Hernandez and Yainer Olivares Samon should not be used at trial because the FBI did not give them their Miranda warnings immediately. Edited summaries of the confessions of their four colleagues could be used in the September trial. Prosecutors were given 10 days to respond to his ruling.

On December 11, 2003, the six Cuban defendants were convicted after jurors were not persuaded that it was a "freedom flight" undertaken with the crew's cooperation. Conviction entailed a mandatory 20 years, with a possible life sentence. On April 21, 2004, four hijackers were sentenced to 20 years in prison; the plot's leader and his brother received 24 years.

Chris Ana Olson de Oliva: suspected American leftist who threw a hand grenade at police surrounding a house in Argentina on October 19, 1976, where suspicious activity had been reported. The Berkeley, California, resident, age 30, was shot to death by security forces. She was the daughter of Carol Olson, a vice president

of Kaiser Industries, who had worked and lived in Cordoba, Argentina, in the 1950s.

Heber Celso Oliva Zelala: Peruvian convicted on January 7, 1994, in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. He was sentenced by a military court to life in prison and fined $50 million. On March 21, 1994, the Special Military Court of the Peruvian Air Force, serving as an appellate court, confirmed the life sentence on charges of high treason. He was involved in the kidnapping of Peruvian entrepreneur Raul Hiraoka Torres and other crimes.

Hossein Shyrh Olya: Iranian armed with a submachine gun who hijacked a U.S. commuter plane in Killeen, Texas, and demanded to be flown to Cuba on February 15, 1983. He forced the pilot to land in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he turned himself in to the Federal Security Directorate after being promised safe passage. He was flown to Mexico City, where he was indicted on March 4, 1983, for hijacking and hostage taking. The United States requested extradition.

Guillero Arsenio Oporta Reyes: one of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who, on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. As part of a deal that freed the hostages, he arrived on March 22, 1993, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where he was taken in National Department of Investigations (DNI) vehicles to DNI Headquarters. The Dominican government had granted him a provisional visa so he could remain in the country under DNI protection. President Joaquin Balaguer granted him asylum.

Juan Andres Ordenes Narvaes: alias Daniel. Mechanic and Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF) terrorist arrested on April 14, 1989, after murdering a Carabineros noncommissioned officer in Talca, Chile, and confessing to participation in the would-be assassination of Chilean president Augusto Pinochet on September 7, 1986. He had arrived in Talca on April 11. In May 1987, after having participated in several subversive activities, he traveled to Cuba, where he received marksmanship training. He was one of four MRPF members sentenced to life in prison on April 1, 1992, in connection with the Pinochet attack and the attack on the Los Quenes carabineros station in Chile. On November 25, 1992, the Supreme Court unanimously confirmed the sentence.

Mauro Ordonez Ramirez: April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) member arrested in Ecuador. On September 25, 1988, the Ecuadoran National Police and Navy foiled an M-19 plan to attack the San Lorenzo Naval Base thanks to information from Ordonez. He said 100 M-19 members had infiltrated the country and met daily at the no. 12 kilometer marker on the San Lorenzo–Ricaurte Road to plan the attack.

Orlando Ordonez Betancourt: former member of the Honduran Chichonero movement who, on September 23, 1992, kidnapped Costa Rican minister of public security Luis Fishman, Santa Rosa de Copan archbishop Luis Alfonso Santos, Mexican ambassador to Costa Rica Carmen Moreno, and Honduran Department of National Investigations chief Lt. Col. Manuel de Jesus Luna while they were meeting at San Jose, Costa Rica's, Don Bosco Institute. He forced three hostages onto a hijacked twin-engine plane and flew to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where he requested the protection of the Honduran Catholic Church. He had been imprisoned in Costa Rica for rape but was free on bail. He was wanted in Costa Rica for the rape of two minors. On September 24, 1992, Mexico granted him political asylum. On September 25, Costa Rica said it would request extradition and sent the papers on September 28. Honduras also wanted him extradited. Mexico later rejected the asylum request and gave him 30 days to leave the country. He arrived in Honduras on October 4. On October 6, a

Tegucigalpa police chief said that he was a guest of the Vatican.

Erick Orlando Orozco: alias Sergio. One of 20 members of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms in Guatemala who died on August 9, 1984, in a shootout with the Guatemalan Army in San Pablo, San Marcos Department.

Pedro Orozco Guzman: gunman wounded by police in a shootout on December 24, 1973. Before he died of his wounds, he confessed to participating in the kidnappings of U.K. honorary consul Anthony Duncan Williams on October 10, 1973, Mexican industrialist Fernando Aranguren, and U.S. consul general to Guadalajara Terrence G. Leonhardy on May 4, 1973, by the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Mexico.

Enrique Ortega: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Odoniel Ortega: leader of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions who, on May 22, 1982, led four hijackers of a blue and white helicopter of Rodolfo Reeder Escobar from Chinandega Department, Nicaragua, and forced it to fly to Choluteca, Honduras. The foursome was initially reported to be members of the Sandinista People's Army, but the government denied it, saying Ortega had been jailed three times for trying to artificially bankrupt a business. Nicaragua requested extradition.

Pedro Luis Ortega Contreras: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Sergio Ortega Rojas: Cuban who arrived in the United States in the May 1980 Mariel boatlift. He was homesick and, on February 2, 1982, told the crew of Air Florida Flight 710, a B727 flying from Miami for Key West, that he had a gasoline-filled bottle. He diverted the plane to Havana. The Cubans took him into custody.

Atilio Ortiz: one of two hijackers of an Aerolineas Argentinas Comet IV flying from Cordoba to Tucuman to Buenos Aires in Argentina on March 24, 1970, and diverted to Cuba after a repair stop in Lima, Peru.

Carlos Alberto Ortiz: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrest followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Jairo Ortiz Acosta: one of three National Liberation Army hijackers of an Avianca DC4 flying from Riohacha to Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 5, 1968. They diverted the plane to Cuba.

Jose Ortiz: one of 120 members of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Laureano Ortiz: mobile unit policeman arrested on March 30, 1990, with three others in connection with the March 27, 1990, kidnapping of American Gerardo Robinson Davila near the Santa Paola neighborhood in the northern part of Cali, Colombia.

Patriocio Ortiz: one of four members of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chile

who, on December 30, 1996, escaped a high security prison via helicopter. The foursome jumped into a basket dangling from the helicopter during a gun battle between guards and the helicopter's team. The helicopter was rented at a Santiago airfield by three women who appeared to be from the United States and two Argentine-accented men. Prison director Claudio Martinez resigned. Police later found the helicopter and a getaway car with two M-16 rifles in a park in southern Santiago.

Jose de la Cruz Osaga Urbina: one of three hooded members of the National Salvation Democratic Front who, on March 12, 1993, tried to occupy a Radio Mundial studio in Managua, Nicaragua. The takeover was in support of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who, on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. Lopez and the others were arrested after broadcasting a proclamation in support of Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, the leader of the anti-Sandinista gunmen. Lopez and the others were released as part of a negotiated deal with the anti-Sandinista gunmen.

Marcos Osatinsky: Argentine Revolutionary Armed Forces member who flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Commandante Oscar: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia founder who was killed on March 11, 1999, during a raid in Cali, Colombia.

Commandante Oscar: spokesperson of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took credit for the June 17, 1986, machine-gun attack against the motorcade of government minister Jaime Castro in Bogota that led to the death of one police officer and the injury of another.

Dr. Gladys Diaz Ospino de Amortequi: one of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes: alias Commander Tres. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba. He resurfaced as one of three leaders of the 50 members of M-19 who, on November 6, 1985, stormed the Palace of Justice in downtown Bogota and killed 10 Supreme Court justices. He died in the government's rescue attempt.

Rolando Otero: Cuban exile whose thumbprint was found on a locker at Miami International Airport in which a bomb exploded on October 17, 1975. He was convicted of the bombing on January 27, 1977, by a Fort Walton Beach, Florida, jury, which deliberated only one hour in his case, although he was acquitted of eight other bombing charges.

Jean Tony A. Oulai: Ivory Coast pilot, age 34, who was stopped at Jacksonville, Florida's, airport after an airline employee found a stun gun and old flight manuals in his checked luggage. As of November 2001, he was held in federal custody in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's investigation of the 9/11 attacks. He was released as of November 2002.

Shizuo Ozawa: a member of the Brazilian Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) arrested on February 26, 1970, for bank robbery. He was one of five political prisoners whose release was demanded by the VPR kidnappers of Japanese consul general Nobuo Okuchi in São Paulo on March 11, 1970. He was freed and flew with other released prisoners to Cuba on March 27.

Amelia Noemi Ozorga: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation

in Berlin, El Salvador. Her release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released her.

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Jose Antonio Pablo-Lugones: one of two men arrested on August 17, 1980, by Miami International Airport police and believed to be planning to hijack Air Florida Flight 41 en route from Miami to Key West. The duo was carrying a beer bottle full of gasoline. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

Rosemberg Pabon Pabon: identified by the government as Commander Uno, one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. The gunmen ultimately obtained safe haven in Cuba. On July 7, 1980, Panama said it would consider the extradition request for Pabon. On March 19, 1981, Colombia announced his capture after a pitched gun battle. Press reports identified him variously as Carlos Jaime Bateman or lawyer Everth Bustamante Garcia or Ernesto Charry Montealegre, educator and founder of the Trotskyite Worker's Self Defense Movement (Mao).

Argonauto Pacheco da Silva: Brazilian Labor leader and former São Paulo legislator. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Ignacio Pacheco: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Ivan Padilla: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Pierluigi Pagliai: Italian neofascist who died in Bolivia in 1982. He was connected to neofascist terrorist leader Stefano Delle Chiaie.

Enrique Pagoaga Gallastegui: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Mario Pagola Nicolini: one of four Tupamaros or Argentine People's Revolutionary Army members who hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas B737 flying from Buenos Aires to Salta, Argentina, on October 20, 1973. The group forced the pilot to fly to Tucuman and then to Yacuiba, Bolivia, where they released all but five of the hostages and demanded a smaller plane to fly to Cuba. The group surrendered after two days when Bolivia promised safe passage to Cuba.

Juan Paillacar Soto: Chilean arrested on April 9, 1979, in Italy on suspicion of being the leader of the leftist Revolutionary Action Group.

Salvador Horacio Paino: alleged founder of the Triple A terrorist organization who was arrested in Montevideo, Uruguay, on November 30, 1983. Argentina requested extradition.

Adolfo Palacios: one of five members of a Shining Path "annihilation squad" led by Rosa Ramos Campos. They were arrested on March 4, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Police in Tacna, near the Chilean border, in connection with the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement. Palacios was studying at the University of Tacna. He carried documents in the name of Fernando Palau and a journalist's card issued by the defunct newspaper *La Voz* under the same name. The real journalist was in La Paz and Bolivian police had mistakenly accused him of the murder.

Rey Palacios: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia leader captured by the army on June 24, 2000.

Fernando Palau: alias of Adolfo Palacios.

Eiraldo Palha Freire: one of four members of Brazilian Action for National Liberation who tried to hijack a Cruzeiro do Sul Caravello flying the Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo–Buenos Aires, Argentina, run. They wanted to go to Cuba, but the wounded pilot flew back to Rio. Police stormed the plane and arrested the hijackers before they made any demands.

Fernando Palha Freire: one of four members of Brazilian Action for National Liberation who tried to hijack a Cruzeiro do Sul Caravello flying the Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo–Buenos Aires, Argentina, run. They wanted to go to Cuba, but the wounded pilot flew back to Rio. Police stormed the plane and arrested the hijackers before they made any demands.

Ricardo Palma: one of four members of the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chile who on December 30, 1996, escaped a high security prison via helicopter. The foursome jumped into a basket dangling from the helicopter during a gun battle between guards and the helicopter's team. Palma was serving a life sentence for the 1991 assassination of rightist Senator Jaime Guzman. The helicopter was rented at a Santiago airfield by three women who appeared to be from the United States and two Argentine-accented men. Prison director Claudio Martinez resigned. Police later found the helicopter and a getaway car with two M-16 rifles in a park in southern Santiago.

Wladimir Palmeira: former president, age 24, of the Metropolitan Student Union in Rio, arrested in 1968 and sentenced in August 1969 to three years in prison for leading student demonstrations against the government. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Ricardo Palmera: alias Simon Trinidad. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) commander, age 54, who was arrested on January 2, 2004, by Colombian and Ecuadoran authorities while he was being treated in Quito for leishmaniasis, a parasitic, flesh-eating disease spread by sand flies in Colombian jungles, according to Colombian police. Ecuadoran authorities reported that he was arrested on a Quito street. Palmera was a negotiator in FARC–government talks. He was helicoptered to the border and handed over to Colombian authorities, who had offered an $820,000 reward for his capture.

Palmera was the son of a prominent Colombian lawyer, had done graduate work at Harvard, and was the manager of Banco del Comercio in northeastern Colombia. In 1987, he left his

wife and two sons to join FARC; he took several hundred thousand dollars of the bank's money with him.

Palmera became the nominal head of the Caribbean Bloc, who kidnapped and murdered Consuelo Araujo in September 2001. Araujo was the matriarch of a prominent Cesar Province family and a popular former minister of culture. Palmera was a leader of FARC political ideologists who were losing leadership to the military wing. On December 17, 2004, Colombian president Alvaro Uribe signed extradition orders after obtaining Supreme Court approval to send him to New York to face cocaine trafficking charges. President Uribe said he would revoke the decision if FARC released 63 hostages, including 3 Americans captured on February 14, 2003, and a German, before December 30, 2004. Palmera did not make the deadline, and on December 31, 2004, the former banker was sent to the United States to face drug and kidnapping charges.

On November 7, 2006, Palmera told a court that he had never seen the three U.S. hostages he was accused of helping to hold. He said FARC was noble and peaceful. He faced federal charges of providing material support to a terrorist group, conspiracy, and hostage taking. On November 21, 2006, U.S. district judge Thomas F. Hogan declared a mistrial after the jury said a third time that they were deadlocked after five weeks of testimony but only a day of deliberations. The prosecution said it would retry the case. Palmera also faced federal drug charges.

On July 9, 2007, Palmera was convicted in a U.S. federal court of helping to hold the hostages. The U.S. District Court jurors found him guilty of conspiracy to commit hostage taking but split over convicting him on supporting terrorism. The federal judge asked them to keep deliberating on that charge and three counts of hostage taking. He faced 30 years in the hostage case plus a trial on drug charges. On July 10, 2007, a mistrial was declared after the jury deadlocked on the hostage-taking charges and the terrorism support charge after five days of deliberations. On January 28, 2008, he was sentenced to 60 years in prison. The judge called him a terrorist. On May 6, 2008, U.S. prosecutors asked the judge to dismiss the cocaine charges.

Denis Palmieri: Brazilian killed during a Bolivian police raid on a Montoneros safe house on October 1, 1980.

Jose Palomino Sanchez: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Maria Pantoja Sanchez: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Pantalonzon: alias of Ruben Arturo Villarreal.

Enrique Paracohaki: Argentine arrested but later released in connection with the February 1, 1981, explosion of sticks of dynamite in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru.

Dr. Manuel Pardo: on March 16, 1990, the first prosecutor of the Third Judicial District in Chiriqui Province in Panama ordered his arrest for inciting rebellion against the government and threatening citizens if they attended the San Jose Fair. The leaflets by the 20 December Movement threatened future attacks against Costa Rican president Oscar Arias and Panamanian president Guillermo Endara.

Andres Paris: Senior Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia leader in mid-2002. He was the brother of Jorge Enrique Carvajalino.

Jeff Parker: American believed to be a resident of Miami who was killed on June 20, 1988, when a car bomb he made exploded in the Balboa sector of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Crecencio Parra Zamora: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked Northeast Airlines Flight 6, a B727 flying from Miami, Florida, to New York City on May 26, 1969, and diverted it to Cuba. Photos of two of the hijackers were found in FBI files. A complaint was filed on May 29, 1969, in the Southern District of Florida. An indictment was handed down on February 18, 1970. As of 1979, the trio remained at large.

Christian Vladimir Parradok: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) dissident who was murdered on the Sumbico, Colombian, path in early May 25, 1985. FARC was suspected.

Juan Jose Partinni: aliases Pepe, Jose Gonzalez. Argentine named by police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Ali Akbar Parvaresh: on August 9, 1994, Argentine Judge Juan Jose Galeano ordered the Iranian Embassy Third Secretary's arrest in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He left for Iran prior to the blast. On March 8, 2003, Judge Galeano issued a 400-page indictment against four Iranian diplomats, including Parvaresh, accusing them of the 1994 bombing of the AIMA community center that killed 85 people. Parvaresh was a former minister of education and former speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament).

Miguel Pascua: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia founder who was killed on March 11, 1999, during a raid in Cali, Colombia.

Rafael Pascual Arias: one of six suspected members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front arrested and charged with arms smuggling on August 11, 1986, in connection with the discovery of a huge arms cache in Corral Bay near El Carrizal Bajo, Chile. The cache included 338 U.S. M-16 rifles used in the Vietnam War, 37 Soviet-made hand grenades, 315 Katyusha rocket launchers, 10,140 detonators, 600 meters of fuse, 1,872 kilograms of U.S. and Soviet explosives, 210,000 rounds of automatic rifle ammunition, 857 M-16 cartridges, and 124 kilograms of plastic explosives.

Eden Pastora: Sandinista National Liberation Front commander Cero, who led the seizure of the national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on August 22, 1978. Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) members alleged that Pastora had trained them in Costa Rica. These same FARN members were responsible for the August 14, 1978, kidnapping of Kjell Bjork as he left the offices of Dada and Company in San Salvador, El Salvador. Bjork was a Swedish technical director of Telefonica LM Ericsson. Pastora became a naturalized Costa Rican in September 1977.

J. Patino Hormaza: one of four hijackers of an Avianca DC3 flying from Yopal to Sogamoso en Boyaca, Colombia, on May 21, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Otty Patino: third in command of the April 19 Movement of Colombia in June 1988.

Chappin Scott Patterson: would-be hijacker of Western Airlines Flight 328, a B737 flying from San Francisco, California, to Seattle, Washington, on February 25, 1971. Patterson hijacked the plane out of Ontario, California, in an attempt to avoid military service. He wanted to go to Cuba. He settled for Vancouver, Canada, where he surrendered to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He was ordered deported to the United States on March 2 and returned on March 8, 1971. He was sentenced on June 11, 1971, to 10 years for interference with a flight crew member.

Gwendolin Joyce Patterson: née Manual. One of two hijackers of Trans World Airlines Flight

496, a B727 flying from St. Louis, Missouri, to Miami, Florida, on December 11, 1968, and diverted to Cuba. She and James Joseph Patterson were indicted on October 13, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Georgia.

James Joseph Patterson: one of two hijackers of Trans World Airlines Flight 496, a B727 flying from St. Louis, Missouri, to Miami, Florida, on December 11, 1968, and diverted to Cuba. He and Gwendolin Patterson were indicted on October 13, 1969, by a federal grand jury in the Northern District of Georgia.

Horacio Henrique Paz: brother of Humberto Eduardo Paz. The Argentine brothers were arrested on December 17, 1989, by São Paulo, Brazil, police on charges of the December 11, 1989, kidnapping of multimillionaire businessman Abilio Diniz, director and shareholder of one of the largest economic groups in Brazil, as he was jogging in a São Paulo city park. The kidnappers were believed to be members of Chile's Independence Movement and Revolutionary Left Movement. They demanded an unspecified ransom, an armored vehicle, weapons, and a getaway plane. They were also charged with participating in the attack on the La Tablada barracks in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in January 1989. Police said the duo were members of the Argentine leftist People's Revolutionary Army, whose members were believed to have received urban guerrilla training in Cuba.

Humberto Eduardo Paz: alias Juan; brother of Horacio Henrique Paz. The Argentine brothers were arrested on December 17, 1989, by São Paulo, Brazil, police on charges of the December 11, 1989, kidnapping of multimillionaire businessman Abilio Diniz, director and shareholder of one of the largest economic groups in Brazil, as he was jogging in a São Paulo city park. The kidnappers were believed to be members of Chile's Independence Movement and Revolutionary Left Movement. They demanded an unspecified ransom, an armored vehicle, weapons, and a getaway plane. They were also charged with participating in the attack on the La Tablada barracks in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in January 1989. Police said the duo were members of the Argentine leftist People's Revolutionary Army, whose members were believed to have received urban guerrilla training in Cuba.

Nestor Paz Zamora: late brother of Jaime Paz Zamora, president of Bolivia in 1990. Paz launched a failed guerrilla movement in 1970 and died of hunger in the Teoponte guerrilla campaign. A Nestor Paz Zamora Commando team fired machine guns from their car at the U.S. Marine residence in the Miraflores District of La Paz and then threw a package bomb at the door of the building. They later bombed the John F. Kennedy monument.

Virgilio Pablo Paz Romero: Cuban exile fugitive charged with the September 1976 car bombing of former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier. The FBI, on March 27, 1979, said it wanted to question him about the bombings in New York and New Jersey on March 24, 1979, by Omega-7, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group. He was a member of the Cuban Nationalist Movement. On September 12, 1991, he was sentenced to 12 years. He had pleaded guilty to conspiring to assassinate Letelier on July 30, 1991.

Mirtha Susana Pedroso Silva: one of four Tupamaros or Argentine People's Revolutionary Army members who hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas B737 flying from Buenos Aires to Salta, Argentina, on October 20, 1973. The group forced the pilot to fly to Tucuman and then to Yacuiba, Bolivia, where they released all but five of the hostages and demanded a smaller plane to fly to Cuba. The group surrendered after two days when Bolivia promised safe passage to Cuba.

Rafael Fredsivindo Pellerano Albantosa: Cuban refugee, age 89, who, on April 10, 1981,

grabbed a flight attendant, spread a flammable liquid, and started a small fire during a hijack attempt on Eastern Airlines Flight 17 en route from New York to Miami, Florida. He was overpowered by a passenger and an airline employee and died minutes later. Although a witness said he swallowed a small pill, an autopsy "revealed small bruises indicating compression of the chest and neck which appeared to be related to the events surrounding his apprehension and the ensuing scuffle."

Luis Armando Pena Soltren: one of three Puerto Rican hijackers of Pan Am Flight 281, a B707 flying from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 24, 1968, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and a small child. The hijackers were arrested by Cuban authorities. The trio was indicted by a federal grand jury in December 23, 1968, in the Southern District of New York.

Manuel Pena: secretary-general of the Union of Slum Dwellers who was arrested on the southern highway at the entrance of a San Francisco neighborhood on July 3, 1980. His release from prison was demanded by the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the Marxist Popular League of February 28. The group led 115 illiterate peasants in the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, on July 11, 1980.

Steven Pera: one of two hijackers, who used the aliases Mr. Hughes and Mr. Garth, who took over a Jamaica Air Taxi Ltd. Cessna 182 that had been chartered to take an excursion flight from Kingston around Jamaica on March 21, 1972. The duo rented the plane for sightseeing. One man pulled a knife and ordered the pilot to fly to Cuba.

Mrs. Peralta: alias of Katie George Thomas.

Roberto Perdia: on August 17, 1989, Argentina requested the arrest of the Montoneros leader believed living in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Ricardo Perdomo: Tupamaros National Liberation Movement militant in Uruguay.

Inti Peredo: leader of the Bolivian National Liberation Army (ELN) who died in 1969. ELN issued a communiqué that claimed Roberto Quintanilla, the former Bolivian consul general in Hamburg, was responsible for Peredo's death. Quintanilla was shot to death in the consulate on April 1, 1971. Argentine citizen and ELN member Oswaldo Ucasqui is believed to be Quintanilla's killer.

Geraldo Pereira dos Anjos: one of two assassins of Delorme Mehu, Haiti's ambassador to Brazil, who was gunned down in Salvador, Brazil, on July 3, 1977. The assassins claimed that they were hired by the Haitian Embassy's first secretary, Louis Robert Mackenzie, who denied their charges.

Hector Pereira: Argentine arrested and later released in connection with the February 1, 1981, explosion of sticks of dynamite in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru.

Antonio Perera Carvalho: alias Acheme. Brazilian who furnished Japanese Red Army (JRA) member Takahashi Taketomo with weapons in 1974. He was never arrested and was eventually discovered to have ties to Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, the Venezuelan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist. He held messages for JRA and may have given them arms for their takeover of the French Embassy in the Hague on September 13 1974. Listed in the notebook of Michel Moukharbel, Carlos's assistant, as Felipe Fereira.

Amodio Perez: one of 150 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros), who kidnapped Sir Geoffrey M. S. Jackson, British ambassador to Uruguay, on January 8, 1971. On September 6, 1971, some 106 Tupamaros escaped

from the Punta Carretas, Uruguay, prison by digging a tunnel. Two days later, the group said there was no point in keeping Jackson, and they freed him the following day.

Crecencio Perez-Perez: one of two Cuban refugees who claimed to be "tired of all the robbing and killing" in New York City and hijacked Delta Airlines Flight 470, a B727 flying from Atlanta, Georgia, to Charleston, South Carolina, on September 17, 1980, and diverted it to Havana. Cuban authorities arrested the duo and returned them to the United States the next day, the first time that Cuba had returned Cuban hijackers to the United States. (See Robert J. LaBadie with a similar claim in 1970.) They were indicted on air piracy charges in October 1980. In January 1981, they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 40 years in jail.

Emilio Nazario Perez Sargent: one of five anti-Castro Cuban exiles arrested by the Cuban government two days after they landed in Cabanas on December 2, 1968. Perez and Ernesto Diaz Rodriguez were members of Alpha 66 and the Second Front of Escambray, which had merged their operations.

Esteban Perez: National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) member arrested on March 29, 1973, by Uruguayan authorities who also detained several Tupamaros wanted in the July 31, 1970, kidnapping and murder of USAID official Daniel Mitrione.

Hugo Antonio Perez: friend of Carlos Alberto Telledin, who was detained in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society (AIMA) in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. After Perez testified on January 12, 1995, before Judge Galeano, he was placed into custody. Judge Galeano indicted him on January 31, 1995, on charges of "harboring" in the AIMA case. His assets were embargoed for 500,000 pesos, but he was released. He was ordered to appear before the court within the first five days of each month. He was indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association.

Johanny Perez Canete: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco, Chile, authorities for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina and also in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the Chilean presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons; they killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Jose A. Perez Rodriguez: one of five prisoners who, on December 30, 2002, broke out of a maximum security prison after two confederates diverted a helicopter they had rented from Caribbean Helicorp in San Juan, Puerto Rico, by claiming they needed to inspect construction work in Ponce. The renters forced the pilot at gunpoint to land on the roof of Las Cucharas, Chile, prison during morning recreation. The prisoners flew on to a remote area in the central mountains and escaped. The five had been serving sentences in excess of 100 years for murder and other crimes. Corrections Secretary Miguel Periera said it was possible that prison guards helped the escapees. By January 3, 2003, four of the prisoners and two of the hijackers were back in custody. Police were searching for the fifth prisoner, who may have been killed.

Manuel Perez Martinez: former Catholic priest who led the 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) who kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. Perez's group also claimed credit for the May 3, 1988, kidnappings of several West European officials and business leaders. On April 6, 1998, the group

said Perez, age 54, had died from hepatitis in northeast Santander Province in February 1998. The Spanish-born Perez joined ELN in 1969 and became its leader in the late 1970s. The group had grown to 5,000 members since its inception in 1964.

Mariano Perez Ruiz: on December 22, 1997, 100 masked gunmen wearing blue uniforms gunned down Acteal, Mexico, villagers using .22 caliber rifles and AK47s in a nine-hour slaughter that began after a 9:00 A.M. church service. The victims included 14 children, an infant, 9 men, and 21 women, 4 of whom were pregnant. Some were hacked to death. Most of the victims were members of the peasant group Las Abejas (The Bees), who support the goals, but not the violence, of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). EZLN rebelled in January 1994 to demand rights for Chiapas State's impoverished Tzotzil Indians. The state police visited the town once, perhaps twice, during the incident but apparently did nothing to stop it, saying that they heard no gunshots. On April 2, 1998, the Mexican Army arrested Mariano Perez Ruiz, age 23, a Mexican soldier suspected of training the paramilitary group responsible for the attack, and turned him over to civilian prosecutors.

Marino Perez Rojas: exiled Dominican student who was joined by his exiled Chilean wife, Mireyz Lopez, and their three children on November 8, 1982, when he occupied the Peruvian Embassy in the Dominican Republic and took a hostage. He wanted the government to find him work or for Peru to grant him political asylum. The couple surrendered peacefully, and Perez was arrested. He had been exiled from the Dominican Republic during the government of Joaquin Balaguer, who was president from 1966 to 1978.

Lester Ellsworth Perry Jr.: hijacker of Trans World Airlines 79, a B727 on the Philadelphia–Pittsburgh–Indianapolis–St. Louis–Los Angeles run on July 31, 1969, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. He had flown from Scranton to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on another plane, accompanied by a prison guard and a federal marshal who were escorting him to a federal prison. The bank robber was permitted to go to the washroom unattended after the plane left St. Louis, Missouri. He was freed in 1980. On March 10, 1981, he was arrested under an alias in South Bend, Indiana, for car theft. U.S. authorities had thought he was still in Cuba.

Felix Roland Peterson-Coplin: Dominican Republic-born hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 925, a DC8 flying from New York City to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 7, 1969, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. As of 1979, he remained at large.

He was arrested on December 7, 1997, by immigration agents as he entered the United States from Canada. On December 11, 1997, he was arraigned in New York in connection with the hijacking.

Angelo Pezzuti: his release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum. He was permitted to conduct an interview with the news media.

Gerald Pierre: alias Pierre Gerald. Haitian private in the Army's 52nd Company who, on April 3, 1990, hijacked American Airlines Flight 653, an A300 airbus scheduled to fly to New York from Port-au-Prince. He boarded the plane armed with an Uzi as the plane was preparing to take off. He demanded to go to New York. He had been under arrest following an argument with Army Lt. Michel Joseph. He was from northern Haiti and had served in the army for the past two

years. He was assigned to the security service at Mais Gate International Airport in Port-au-Prince. He spoke French, English, and Creole during the incident. He had advanced to Quatrieme Class (the third year of secondary school). He had seven brothers and sisters. On April 6, he jumped out of the plane at 1:10 A.M. and escaped. On March 25, 1991, he surrendered to police, saying he had problems with his superiors. Many people had believed he had died while at large.

Luisa Pimentel Castanola: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Oscar Mario Pimentel Castanola: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Rafael Pina: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Pinana: alias of Freddy Ramos.

Maria Concepcion Pincheira Saenz: one of four Chileans arrested in Peru on October 14, 1993, on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts. On January 7, 1994, they were convicted in Peru of membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement. They were sentenced by a military court to life in prison and fined $50 million. On March 21, 1994, the Special Military Court of the Peruvian Air Force, serving as an appellate court, confirmed the life sentence on charges of high treason. She was involved in the kidnapping of Peruvian entrepreneur Raul Hiraoka Torres and other crimes.

L. E. P. Pineda: one of four hijackers, including three Brazilians and one Mexican, who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 on the Cozumel–Merida–Mexico City run on Mary 24, 1970, and diverted it to Cuba.

Hector Pinero: one of two men arrested on August 17, 1980, by Miami International Airport police for planning to hijack Air Florida Flight 41 en route from Miami to Key West, Florida. The duo was carrying a beer bottle full of gasoline. There had been a spate of hijackings to Cuba that month.

C. Pino and L. Pino: two of the 15 hijackers of an Ecuatoriana International Lockheed Electra 188 on the Guayaquil–Quito–Miami run on January 19, 1969, that was hijacked to Cuba. All of the hijackers, ages 15 to 25, were convicted in Ecuadoran court.

Miguel Pino: leader of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance in Peru and owner of the Don Miguel Inn. On October 11, 1986, police deactivated several bombs planted near the inn.

Onofre Pinto: former Brazilian Air Force sergeant charged in the October 12, 1968, machine-gun attack on U.S. Army Capt. Charles R. Chandler in Brazil by the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard on October 12, 1968. He and 14 other prisoners were freed in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick. He was flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez: number three man in the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19), who was wounded on August 3, 1984, in a police ambush. On June 18, 1988, he claimed credit for the kidnapping on May 29, 1988, of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, twice presidential candidate of the opposition Conservative Party, as he was leaving Bogota's Chico Church. On April 26, 1990,

a gunman hired by the Medellin cocaine cartel shot Pizarro to death. He was the presidential candidate for the disbanded M-19.

Robert Pizarro Cohen: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Martinez Platero: one of 150 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) who kidnapped Sir Geoffrey M. S. Jackson, British ambassador to Uruguay, on January 8, 1971. On September 6, 1971, some 106 Tupamaros escaped from the Punta Carretas, Uruguay, prison by digging a tunnel. Two days later, the group said there was no point in keeping Jackson, and they freed him the following day.

Denny Pocorni: identified by the press as having confessed to killing Stasis Obaskauskas, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Paramaribo, Suriname, on April 9, 1990. He and two other killers were arrested while attempting to sell the victim's Mercedes.

Victor Polay: jailed leader of Peru's Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) whose release was demanded on December 17, 1996, by the two dozen MRTA gunmen who took over the residence of the Japanese ambassador and held hostage 700 diplomats, business leaders, and government officials.

German Pompa Gonzalez: reserve helicopter copilot who, on January 3, 1992, joined a group of 34 Cubans in hijacking a Soviet-made Cubana Airlines MI8 helicopter to Miami, where they requested asylum. He was a former Cuban Air Force lieutenant. He had earlier served under Maj. Orestes Lorenzo, who, in 1991, had fled in a Russian-made MIG that landed at Key West Naval Air Station.

Pomponio: alias of Pompilio Aragon Zamora.

Urbano M. Porcilio: would-be hijacker of an Alas Del Caribe Air (a Dominican Republic airline) Islander BN2A flying from Santiago, Chile, to Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on December 22, 1971. The plane landed in Dajabon, Dominican Republic, where the pilot and passengers overpowered Porcilio.

Porfirio: alias of German Arevalo Hernandez.

Alirio Porras: alias El Gato. Member of the Domingo Lain Front's urban network arrested in Colombia on October 9, 1990. He was carrying documents and plans for attacks by the National Liberation Army on the Cano–Limon oil pipeline installation and the offices of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation in Arauca.

Marco Portillo: released from prison as one of the demands of the 50 armed members of the 28 February Popular Leagues of El Salvador who took over the Panamanian Embassy with several hostages on February 13, 1980.

Luis Posada Carriles: arrested on October 14, 1976, by Venezuelan authorities. He employed Hernan Ricardo Losano at his Caracas security agency. Ricardo, along with Freddy Lugo, confessed on October 18, 1976, to having placed a bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. Ricardo and Lugo named Posada and Orlando Bosch as the masterminds of the bombing. Posada was a Cuban who had headed the Venezuelan secret police. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted him on qualified murder charges, which carry a maximum penalty of 30 years.

On September 26, 1980, the Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved the four defendants—Posada, Bosch, Ricardo, and Lugo—of charges of high treason and homicide, but the prosecutor successfully argued that the defendants should be tried under civilian penal code not military code. They were kept imprisoned pending a new trial.

On August 8, 1982, Posada escaped from the San Carlos prison in central Caracas and fled to the Chilean Embassy, where he requested political asylum. He returned to his cell on August 11, 1982, when Chile turned down the asylum request. He escaped from jail on August 19, 1985, just prior to sentencing. On August 4, 1987, a three-judge Venezuelan panel acquitted him of the Cubana attack.

On August 9, 1998, the *Miami Herald* reported that Posada had planned to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro during a August 20–26, 1998, visit to the Dominican Republic.

On April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced Posada to eight years for endangering public safety and falsifying documents. Panama freed him on August 26, 2004.

On April 12, 2005, Posada applied for political asylum in the United States, where he was in hiding. On May 17, the United States arrested him in Miami after he conducted public interviews with local reporters. On May 19, 2005, the United States charged him with entering the United States illegally. He faced a June 13 hearing before an immigration judge in El Paso, Texas.

On May 21, 2005, Venezuela made a provisional arrest request—just short of extradition—while thousands throughout the country demonstrated for his return. The United States denied the request on May 27, 2005. A judge ruled on June 20, 2005, that the trial would remain in El Paso and not be moved to Florida. In fall 2005, a federal judge ruled that he could not be deported to Cuba or Venezuela. On March 22, 2006, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement said that he would not be released but that efforts to deport him to a willing country would continue.

On January 11, 2007, Posada was indicted on one count of naturalization fraud and six counts of making false statements in naturalization proceedings in 2005 and 2006. On April 6, 2007, U.S. district judge Kathleen Cardone in El Paso ordered Posada freed on bail, pending charges that he lied in his U.S. citizenship statement. The prosecutor requested that he stay in jail while they determined appeal possibilities. Posada was represented by attorney Felipe D. J. Milan, who requested that he merely post a $250,000 cash or corporate surety bond. His wife and adult children were ordered to post a $100,000 appearance and compliance signature bond when he was released. Posada was also ordered to live with his wife in Miami under a 24-hour home confinement and agree to electronic monitoring.

An appeals court rejected the government's appeal on April 17. Posada was freed on April 19, 2007, after posting $250,000 bond.

Judge Cardone threw out the immigration fraud charges against Posada on May 8, 2007, saying that the government's Spanish–English interpretation of his April 2006 interview "is so inaccurate as to render it unreliable as evidence of the defendant's actual statement."

Luis Posadas Melgarejo: Cordoban metalworker who hijacked an Austral Airlines BAC111 while flying from Cordoba to Buenos Aires on November 8, 1969, hoping to divert it to Cuba. He was arrested during a stopover in Montevideo, Uruguay. He claimed that his brother had hijacked another Argentine plane on October 8 to Havana. (An Argentine plane was hijacked on that date by E. Ugartteche). He was sentenced to one to two years.

Miguel Angel Potosi: one of four members of the Ecuadoran terrorist group Alfaro Lives, Damn It expelled from Colombia to Ecuador via the border town of Ipiales on December 26, 1986.

Hadi Soleiman Pour: former Iranian ambassador to Argentina, age 47, who was arrested by U.K.

officials on August 21, 2003. He was wanted for the 1994 bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society community center that killed 85 people. Police detained him at his Durham home on an extradition warrant. He was freed on November 12, 2003, when the U.K. government said there was not enough evidence to continue the case.

German Prada: April 19 Movement of Colombia member who was taken prisoner in late 1985 in Brazil for extorting money from Colombian merchants.

Rolando Prattes: Brazilian labor leader in the São Paulo area. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

V. L. P. Preskovski: one of four hijackers, including three Brazilians and one Mexican, who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 on the Cozumel–Merida–Mexico City run on May 24, 1970, and diverted it to Cuba.

William Libero Prevato: Italian charged with organized Communist movement terrorist activities. On August 24, 1985, the Nicaraguan Supreme Court rejected Italy's extradition request.

The Prince: alias of Osama bin Laden.

Roberto Atilio de Prinzio: hijacker of Aerolineas Argentina 601, a B737 flying from Mar del Plata to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on June 30, 1980. He demanded $100,000 and a flight to Mexico. He survived one attempt to storm the plane when tear gas grenades were thrown inside, and he later surrendered. Police claimed he was a member of Peronist Youth.

Gabriel Puerta Aponte: Venezuelan Red Flag leader who was arrested by Venezuelan police on April 9, 1982. He said his organization was not involved in the December 7, 1981, hijacking of three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela by a dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos.

Q

Jabir Hasan al Qahtani: Saudi held at Guantánamo Bay as of January 2004. In the first week on August 2001, a Saudi named al Qahtani was refused entry to the United States by U.S. customs officials in Orlando. He may have been intending to meet Mohamed Atta, the 9/11 leader, who was in Orlando at the time. He said he planned to visit friends in the United States but could not name them. Al Qahtani was later taken prisoner in Pakistan or Afghanistan and was held in the U.S. Navy's prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. It was not clear which Gitmo-held Qahtani was involved.

Cid de Queiroz Benjamin: a student accused in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. His release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard, who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum.

Graciella C. Quesada: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 199, a CV880 on the Chicago–Atlanta–Miami run on May 25, 1970, diverting it to Cuba. She was born in Havana. She was accompanied by her son. As of 1979, she was a fugitive from an indictment handed down by a federal grand jury in Georgia on July 27, 1970.

Jose Antonio Quesada Fernandez: leader of the Second National Front of Escambray who led a small military group to Cuba to establish contact with the underground. Radio Havana announced on February 23, 1970, that he had been executed by firing squad.

Juan Jose Quezada Maldonado: one of two hijackers of a Nicaraguan Lanica BAC111 flying the Miami–Managua, Nicaragua–San Salvador, El Salvador–Mexico City route on November 4, 1969, that was diverted to Grand Cayman Island. They were tricked into believing it was Havana, Cuba, but the duo flew on from the island to Havana.

J. Quevedo Mora, Angel Quevedo Mora, Antonion Quevedo Mora, and C. Quevedo Mora: some of the 15 hijackers of an Ecuatoriana International Lockheed Electra 188 on the Guayaquil–Quito–Miami run on January 19, 1969, that was hijacked to Cuba. All of the hijackers, ages 15 to 25, were convicted in Ecuadoran court.

Robert Jorge Quieto: Argentine Revolutionary Armed Forces member who flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after escaping from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Raul Quian: one of five individuals who attempted to hijack a domestic Cubana flight on December 8, 1960. Following a gun battle in which the pilot was injured, the plane crashed at the Cienfuego airport, killing one person and injuring four. The five were soon executed.

Nestor Quine: suspected Peruvian terrorist arrested in a clash with Chilean police on October 11, 1986. He was accused of assaulting the police and illegally entering the country. On October 16, 1986, three of the group were handed over to the Peruvian consul general.

Pastor Quine: suspected Peruvian terrorist arrested in a clash with Chilean police on October 11, 1986. He was accused of assaulting police and illegally entering the country. On October 16, 1986, three of the group were handed over to the Peruvian consul general.

Jesus Antonio Quintanilla Lara: student arrested on September 9, 1978, for involvement in the Armed Forces of National Resistance kidnapping on August 14, 1978, of Kjell Bjork. Bjork was kidnapped as he left the offices of Dada and Company in San Salvador, El Salvador. Bjork was a Swedish technical director of Telefonica LM Ericsson.

Carlos Fernando Quintero Bordon: member of the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives, Damn It who was captured by the Colombian Army during clashes with the American Battalion in the mountains of Cauca Department and later deported by Colombia on August 17, 1986.

Luis Alberto Quintero Estrada: alias Camilo. One of four individuals arrested on May 28, 1985, in connection with the May 24, 1985, bombing of National Electric Power high tension pylons that blacked out 1,400 kilometers of Chilean territory, including Santiago and Copiapo. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed credit.

Pedro Domingo Quintero: deputy, age 56, to Shining Path leader Oscar Ramirez Durand, alias Feliciano. Quintero was arrested on April 20, 1998, by Peruvian police in a Lima restaurant. He was a founder of Shining Path.

Antonio Quiroga: agent of Alejandro Automotores released on October 30, 1995, for lack of evidence of links to the key suspects in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Antedoro Quispe Camayo: alias Comrade Ante. Leader of Shining Path arrested on June 23, 1983, at the San Martin Plaza in Lima while carrying a plan of downtown marked with intended bombing targets.

Felipe Quispe Huanca: alias Mallki. Leader of the Tapaj Katari guerrilla army of Bolivia who was turned over to the court system on August 21, 1992, for planning to attack the embassies of Spain and the United States in La Paz on October 12 and conduct five attacks against Bolivian politicians. He and his two bodyguards planned to set off a dynamite charge on Columbus Day outside the Spanish Embassy and then later attack the home of the U.S. ambassador, attack two high tension towers and a telephone plant, and attack homes of five political leaders of the Bolivian government.

Victoria Quispe: one of five members of a Shining Path "annihilation squad" led by Rosa Ramos Campos. They were arrested on March 4, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Police in Tacna, near the Chilean border, in connection with the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement.

Maria Ines Quiste: Peruvian arrested by Bolivian police on December 9, 1988, who tested positive for traces of gunpowder on her hands. Her physical features did not match those described by eyewitnesses to the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement.

R

Daniel Oscar Raconto: alias Toto. Member of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army and Revolutionary Workers Party and named on September 26, 1980, by Paraguayan police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Miguel Radas: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Ronald F. Ralph: one of three men who chartered an Atlantic Aero Cessna to fly from Greensboro, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 7, 1975. Shortly after takeoff, one of the men pulled a .22 caliber revolver and demanded to fly to Cuba. After a refueling stop, the plane landed in Florida. Two of the hijackers walked away from the plane, while the third went with his hostage to the airport. Authorities were alerted and the hijacker surrendered to police. The other two were subsequently apprehended. Ralph was sentenced to 20 years for air piracy on January 30, 1976.

Alberto Ramirez: military leader of the Peruvian Shining Path arrested on April 24, 1998.

Antulio Ramirez Ortiz: alias Elpir Cofrisi. Hijacker of National Airlines Flight 337 from the United States to Havana, Cuba, on May 1, 1961. He was detained by Cuban authorities, who later released him. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in Miami in the Southern District of Florida on July 28, 1961. On November 11, 1975, the FBI arrested him in Miami. He was sentenced to 20 years for the first hijacking of a U.S. plane.

Diego Ramirel Landeatta: actual name or alias of Diego Ramirez. Hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 939, a DC8 flying from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 31, 1971, and diverted to Havana. Ramirez was born in Caracas, Venezuela, on August 30, 1906, making him America's oldest hijacker. A complaint was filed against him on April 8, 1971, in the Southern District of New York. He was returned to the United States via Bermuda on October 8, 1974. As of 1979, his case was pending.

Berta Ramirez Galan: alias Elvira. Member of Armed Forces of National Resistance who was arrested on August 11, 1978, in connection with the kidnapping and murder on May 17, 1978, in El Salvador of Fugio Matsumoto, Japanese president of Central American Synthetic Industries, a textile firm.

Daniel Ramirez: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a

citizen from Los Angeles, California; a Venezuelan official; and a Mexican businessman.

Diego Ramirez: alias or actual name of Diego Ramirel Landeatta.

Esmeraldo Ramirez Castaneda: one of four Guantánamo-born hijackers of Pan Am 460, a B747 flying from San Juan to Miami on April 13, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

Fabian Ramirez: chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in March 1998.

Ilich Ramirez Sanchez: aliases Carlos, Naqi Abu-Bakr Ahmad, the Jackal, Carlos Andres Martinez-Torres, Hector Lugo Dupont, Glenn Gebhard, Cenon Marie Clark, Adolf Jose Muller Bernal, Ahmad Adil Fawaz, Dr. Murad Shakir 'Aziz, Martinez Torres, 'Abdallah Barakat,Dr. 'Abdallah Burhan, 'Abd-Rabbuh 'Ali Muhammad. Venezuela-born Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist.

He was believed to have been involved in the planning of the September 28, 1973, takeover of a train of Soviet Jewish émigrés in Austria by Saiqa.

He was believed to have fired a shot at Joseph E. Sieff, president of the Marks and Spencer store chain, honorary vice president of the Zionist Federation of Britain, and president of the Joint Palestinian Appeal in London on December 31, 1973. The shot lodged in Sieff's head. The PFLP gunman escaped.

An individual vaguely matching his description threw a bomb into London's Bank of Hapoalim, Israel's third largest bank, on January 24, 1974, injuring a typist. PFLP claimed credit.

He was rumored to have been involved in the August 3, 1974, bombings of two small cars and a minibus parked outside the offices of two anti-Arab newspapers, *L'Aurore* and *Minute,* and the United Jewish Social Fund, in Paris. On August 5, PFLP claimed credit in the name of Commando Muhammad Boudia. Detailed diagrams of all three offices, carefully annotated, were found among Ramirez's papers when his apartment was raided in 1975.

He was believed to have thrown a grenade into the Drugstore Saint-Germaine, a popular Paris shopping complex, on September 15, 1974, killing 2 Frenchmen and wounding 34 others. The Mohammad Boudia Commando claimed credit, as did the Group for the Defense of Europe.

He may have shot Alan Quartermaine, a London insurance broker, who was hit twice in the neck and killed when his chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce stopped at a King's Road traffic light in London on November 18, 1974. Observers believed Ramirez mistook him for a Jewish member of Parliament who drove a Rolls and lived nearby. Others suspected Provisional Irish Republican Army involvement.

He was involved in the planning of the rocket-propelled grenade (RPG-7) attack on an El Al 707 in Orly Airport on January 13, 1975.

Three French Directorate of Territorial Surveillance police visited his apartment at 9 Rue Toullier in Paris at 9:40 P.M. on July 27, 1975. After questioning him for 30 minutes, they asked him to come to the Paris police headquarters. He excused himself to use the bathroom, then emerged with a Czech automatic pistol and killed Michael Waheb Moukharbal, the PFLP Muhammad Boudia Commando member who had fingered him, plus officers Raymoud Dous and Jean Donatini, and wounded Commissaire Principal Jean Herranz in the throat. He escaped. A few days later, the French expelled three members of the Cuban Embassy who they claimed were members of the Direccion General de Inteligencia and had extensive contacts with Ramirez. A bag of weapons and explosives left by Ramirez was found in an apartment of friends with whom he had stayed.

Ramirez next surfaced on December 21, 1975, when he led six members of the Arm of the Arab Revolution, a PFLP cover name, to take over a ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petro-

leum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria, taking hostage 70 people, including 11 oil ministers. An arrest warrant was handed down in the OPEC case by the Vienna criminal court on December 23, 1975.

In August or September 1979, he opened fire on the occupants of a passenger car in Budapest, Hungary.

Magyar Távirati Taroda, the Budapest news agency, on July 13, 1990, blamed Ramirez for the February 21, 1981, bombing of the Radio Free Europe building in Munich.

In a letter sent to the West German Embassy in Saudi Arabia, he claimed credit for the August 25, 1983, bombing in West Berlin's Kurfurstendamm shopping mall of the French Consulate that killed 1 and injured 23. His fingerprint was on the letter.

In October 1983, he sent a letter to the same embassy, threatening to kill Bonn interior minister Friedrich Zimmermann if authorities prosecuted Gabriele Kroecher-Tidemann for her role in the 1975 Ramirez-led attack on the OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

He sent a letter to the *Agence France-Presse* office in Berlin claiming credit for the December 31, 1983, bombing of a French Train à Grande Vitesse—France's high-speed train—en route from Marseilles to Paris that killed 3 and injured 10. Experts said that the handwriting was his. He was believed to be hiding in East Berlin.

On June 21, 1990, a Vienna, Austria, newspaper reported that Ramirez had operated from East Berlin during the Erich Honecker regime with the consent of Honecker and Erich Mielke, the former minister of state security.

On November 28, 1991, AFP reported that Syria had expelled Ramirez on September 21, 1991, and that he was probably now in Yemen after Libya refused to have him. He and his family—Magdalena Kopp of the West German Red Army Faction and their two children—reportedly had Yemeni diplomatic passports. His passport said he was Aden-born diplomat Naqi Abu-Bakr Ahmad, age 43.

He had been found guilty and sentenced to life in prison in absentia in 1992.

He was arrested in Sudan on August 14, 1994, and extradited to France.

Sante Prisoner 872686/X went on trial on December 12, 1997, for killing French security officers Raymond Dous and Jean Donatini and Lebanese informant Michel Moukarbal on June 27, 1975. On December 24, 1997, France found him guilty and sentenced him to life in prison for the three 1975 murders. On December 26, 1997, he asked France's highest court to overturn the conviction, claiming he was not permitted to confront his accusers.

On November 9, 1998, he was in the first week of a hunger strike in a French jail.

In April 1999, Venezuela's newly elected president Hugo Chavez wrote him a letter of solidarity, addressing him as a "distinguished compatriot."

In May 1999, he began writing a newspaper column for *La Razon,* a Venezuelan weekly.

On June 23, 1999, France's highest court rejected a final appeal.

On March 12, 2003, Ramirez went on trial in Berlin on charges of murder, attempted murder, and causing explosions in five attacks in Western Europe that killed six people. On March 17, 2003, his wife, Magdalena Kopp, age 54, refused to testify against him.

Jaime Ramirez Pedraza: on March 15, 1996, the Peruvian Supreme Court of Military Justice reaffirmed the Peruvian's life sentence for membership in the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Jose de Jesus Ramirez Meza: member of the Mexican 23rd of September Communist League who was arrested on January 10, 1974, by Jalisco State authorities. They claimed he participated in the October 10, 1973, kidnapping of U.K. honorary consul Anthony Duncan Williams in Guadalajara. The group demanded the release of 51 political prisoners and $200,000 ransom.

Williams was released unharmed on October 14, 1973.

Airman Jose Jacinto Ramirez Mendez: one of two defecting Nicaraguan Air Force members who, on November 22, 1987, seized a Soviet-made Sandinista Air Force single-engine AN2 passenger plane from an airfield near Juigalpa and made an emergency landing on a strip at Gustavo Cedeno's Las Piedras Farm near the El Bebedero River in Liberia, Costa Rica.

Luis Ricardo Ramirez: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Mauro Ramirez: guerrilla leader captured on August 9, 1985, whose release was demanded by the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front who, on September 10, 1985, kidnapped Ines Guadelope Duarte Duran, the daughter of president Jose Napoleon Duarte, in El Salvador.

Oscar Alberto Ramirez Durand: alias Feliciano. One of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles. By November 24, 1994, he was head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru (Shining Path), a position he held as of April 1998. On July 14, 1999, Peruvian security forces captured Ramirez. He had been the leader of Shining Path's Red Shining Path faction since 1992. He was masquerading as a farmer. He and 3 female and 2 male bodyguards surrendered peacefully to 20 Peruvian soldiers who surrounded him near Jauja, 185 miles east of Lima. Only 200 more guerrillas remained at large. President Alberto Fujimori said that Ramirez would be tried by a military court. Military strategist Ramirez had tried to reorganize the Shining Path after the capture of Abimael Guzman. He had visited Colombia to study the operations of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

Following an earlier skirmish between the 2,000 troops in the region and the guerrillas, a starving female rebel showed up at a town store and gave up Ramirez's location. Surveillance flights and intelligence data pinpointed his location and led to his arrest.

Ramirez was found guilty of treason in a closed military trial and sentenced to life on August 30, 1999, according to the Supreme Military Justice Council.

Vilma Ramirez: member of Los Julupesty, a group alleged to be part of Basque Nation and Liberty, arrested on June 25, 1994, in Zapopan, Jalisco State, western Mexico, and accused of involvement in homicides, kidnappings, and bank robberies. The arrests followed an extortion attempt in Zapopan. The Attorney General's Office said the group was involved in the deaths of a citizen from Los Angeles, California, a Venezuelan official, and a Mexican businessman.

Jose Ramon Mata: Honduran arrested in Colombia on February 26, 1980. He admitted that he was smuggling April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) communications equipment into the Dominican Republic Embassy. The embassy was taken over by 16 M-19 members on February 27, 1980.

Mariano Ramon: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Bernabe Ramos: arrested by Colombian police and then confessed to the kidnapping and murder of Fidel Lillo Shifihnno, an Italian executive of General American Pipe on June 2, 1988, and Jacobo Gambini, president of the Latin

American division of General American Pipe, on June 3, 1988.

Freddy Ramos: aliases Jorge, Pinana. Law student and one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Jose Alberto Ramos Martinez: alias Felipe. Member of Armed Forces of National Resistance who was arrested on August 11, 1978, in connection with the kidnapping and murder on May 17, 1978, in El Salvador of Fugio Matsumoto, Japanese president of Central American Synthetic Industries, a textile firm. One of his colleagues said that Matsumoto was killed when leader Jose Armando Lovos's pistol accidentally fired.

Jose Yamil Ramos Riano: alias Manuel. April 19 Movement of Colombia financier and one of 16 members who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Jesus Ramos-Cobas: one of three hijackers of Trans-Caribbean Airlines Flight 401, a DC8 flying from Newark, New Jersey, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on August 19, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, the three were fugitives from an indictment handed down on March 25, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the district of New Jersey.

Judith Ramos Cuadro: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Rene Ramos Suarez: one of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Robert A. Ramos Michelena: Cuban-born naturalized U.S. citizen and airman first class who stole a Beech T34 Mentor in the United States. He flew it to Cuba on July 18, 1963.

Rosa Ramos Campos: variant Rosas Ramos Ocampos. Leader of a five member Shining Path "annihilation squad" arrested on March 4, 1989, by the Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian police in Tacna, near the Chilean border, in connection with the December 6, 1988, shooting in Bolivia of Capt. Juan Vega Llona, the Peruvian Navy attaché. Shining Path was suspected, although a note on the body claimed credit for the Revolutionary Labor Movement. She was carrying false papers listing her as a correspondent for the government newspaper *La Cronica* in Arequipa under the name Juana Maria Sanchez Caceres. The real journalist was in La Paz and the Bolivian police had mistakenly accused her of the murder.

Rosas Ramos Ocampos: variant of Rosa Ramos Campos.

Commander Senen Dario Rangel Osorio: alias Omar. Leader for several years of the 24th Front of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces who was killed on April 13, 1987, in a firefight in Norosi, Morales municipality, by the Nueva Granada Battalion of the Colombian Army's Fifth Brigade.

Hugo Norberto Ratier Noguera: leader of the Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement who was killed in September 1983 in Santiago, Chile, in a shootout with agents of the National Intelligence Center.

Munir 'Abd-al-Ra'uf: Lebanese Hizballah member mentioned on August 18, 1994, by Buenos Aires LS84 Television as having been identified by a woman to Paraguayan police investigating the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires,

Argentina, that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Raul: secretary of information of the People's Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador National Executive Directorate who was arrested on the southern highway at the entrance of a San Francisco neighborhood on July 3, 1980. His release from prison was demanded by the Committee of Rural Dwellers of the Marxist Popular League of February 28. The group led 115 illiterate peasants in the occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, on July 11, 1980.

Raul: alias of Miguel Northufster.

Commander Raul: alias Commander Carlos. Leader of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Comrade Raul: alias of Raul Fuentes Gill.

Lieutenant Raul: alias of Gonzalo Osorio.

Carmen Razuri Cobarrubias: Chilean arrested but later released in connection with the February 1, 1981, explosion of sticks of dynamite in the main plaza of Cuzco, Peru.

Ana Maria Rebelledo Collazo: student at the University of Tolima and member of April 19 Movement of Colombia. She was killed when the bomb she was setting at the U.S. Consulate in Cali, Colombia, exploded prematurely on May 11, 1980.

Jose Orlando Rebellon Castano: would-be hijacker of a Taxi Aereo del Guaviare flying from Llanos Orientales Airport in Colombia on May 19, 1982. He wanted to go to Cuba but was jumped by the passengers, who turned him over to authorities at the Villavicencio airport.

Elena Albertina Reboredo Piaraguirre: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Bernard and Robert Reed: two brothers who joined the plot of James R. Rose Jr., former Navy diver and demolitions expert who was arrested in Miami in July 1978 for plotting to bomb Soviet and Japanese whale boats moored in the harbor of Talcahuano, Chile. As of July 1978, the duo remained at large.

Miguel Regueira Ederman: Costa Rican member of the People's Vanguard, a Costa Rican group, and one of several members of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command who fired a bazooka at a van carrying U.S. Marine guards to the U.S. Embassy in San Jose on March 17, 1981, injuring three marines and two Costa Ricans. He had originally said he was a Nicaraguan when he was arrested in April.

Ashique Rehman: one of three Pakistani sailors arrested on May 2, 1995, in Rosario, Argentina, while taking photos of the Argentine Zionist Union building at 2555 Salta Street in the old Pichincha District. They were placed at the disposal of federal judge Galeano. The trio worked on the Cypriot ship *Mastrogiorgis B,* moored in Rosario. Police were investigating whether they were involved in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Richard Colvin Reid: drifter, age 28, who boarded American Airlines Flight 63 in Paris on December 22, 2001, and attempted to set off explosives hidden in his shoes with a match. The 6 feet 4 inches and 220 pound Middle Eastern–looking man carried a British passport issued on December 7 in Belgium, but some authorities said it was "questionable." Reid had torn several pages out of his old passport. He boarded without any

luggage or additional ID, traveled alone, and had a one-way ticket. These are all tipoffs that should trigger suspicions. He lit a match and when confronted by a flight attendant, put it in his mouth. After she alerted the pilot by intercom and returned, he tried to set alight the inner tongue of his sneaker, which had been drilled out and had protruding wires. She tried to stop him, but Reid threw her against the bulkhead. Reid bit a second flight attendant on the thumb. The crew and several passengers, including Kwame James, a 6 feet 8 inches pro basketball player, overpowered him; several passengers suffered minor injuries. Two French doctors on board used the plane's medical kit to sedate him three times; other passengers tied him to his window seat in row 29. The pilot diverted the flight to Boston's Logan International Airport, escorted by two U.S. Air Force F15 fighter jets. The crew questioned Reid, who claimed his father is Jamaican and his mother British and that he was traveling to the Caribbean to visit family members. Some media outlets reported that he was a Muslim convert. The passengers gave the pilot two audiotapes Reid was carrying. The FBI took the man into custody for "interference with a flight crew," a felony. Reid was jailed and placed on suicide watch at the Plymouth County Correctional Facility south of Boston in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He faced charges that could lead to a sentence of 20 years and a $250,000 fine. On December 24, he was formally charged in court in Boston with interference with flight crews by assault or intimidation. He requested a court-appointed attorney for his December 28 court appearance.

Tests on the shoes indicated a substance consistent with C-4. The ignition devices were later "disrupted," and the shoes were detonated in an open field. The FBI said there were two "functional improvised explosive devices" inside the sneakers.

French police said that the suspect was born in Sri Lanka and named Tariq Raja, alias Abdel Rahim. Other reports said he may have dual citizenship. U.S. officials said he might be mentally unstable. French media reported that he had tried to board the same flight on December 21 but was stopped by police unsure of his passport.

On December 11, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration warned airlines to be on the alert for individuals smuggling weapons or bombs in their shoes. Following the incident, some airports began random inspections of passenger footwear.

Reid and al Qaeda suspect Zacarias Moussaoui attended the Brixton Mosque in London, although worshipers could not establish that the two attended together. Some al Qaeda detainees in Afghanistan said they recognized Reid from photos that appeared in the media.

The French *La Provence* newspaper quoted police and intelligence sources as indicating that Reid was part of the Tabliq Islamic Movement, but he left because it was not "radical enough." The *Boston Globe* cited FBI speculation that Reid had an accomplice to put together the explosive device. Reid had previous run-ins with London police for mugging and robbery. Interpol said he had 13 theft charges, one case of offenses against people, and two cases of offenses against property. While in jail, he converted to Islam and moved on to radicalism.

Reid spent the night before the incident in a $175 airport hotel room paid for by American Airlines because he missed the previous day's flight due to extensive questioning by French border police.

Investigators determined that Reid had traveled to Israel, Egypt, the Netherlands, and Belgium and that the shoes contained PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate), a C-4 type of explosive and key ingredient in Semtex, TATP (triacetone triperoxide), and nonmetal fuses, which may have made them more difficult to set off.

For a drifter, Reid somehow had enough money for international travel. His estranged father said Reid had traveled to Iran three or four years earlier. Reid was in Israel in June for a week, possibly testing El Al security. He was quizzed when he arrived at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport. El Al put him on a seat next to a sky marshal. He

may have purchased the sneakers in Amsterdam. In Brussels, he picked up the British passport he was carrying along with his old one when he showed up at the Paris airport.

At an initial hearing on December 28, 2001, FBI witness Margaret Cronin said that the bomb could have blown a hole in the plane's fuselage, leading to explosive decompression of the cabin. Because Reid was in a window seat, the blast could also have ignited the fuel tanks. U.S. magistrate judge Judith G. Dein ruled that there was probable cause for the arrest and ordered Reid held without bail. She ruled that he posed a serious flight risk and posed a danger to the public if released. He faced charges punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a $250,000 fine. Prosecutors, including Colin Owyang, could file additional charges and had three weeks to present evidence to a grand jury. Reid was represented by public defender Tamar Birckhead.

On January 16, 2002, Reid was indicted in Boston for attempting to blow up the plane. Five of the nine charges carried life sentences, including attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction and using a destructive device. He pleaded not guilty on January 18, 2002, in U.S. District Court to eight of the charges. Defense attorneys challenged the ninth charge of attempting to wreck a mass transportation vehicle. On June 11, 2002, U.S. district judge William Young threw out one of the nine charges, saying that a plane is not a vehicle under the USA Patriot Act. On October 4, 2002, after initially asking that references to al Qaeda training be dropped in the indictment in return for a guilty plea, he pleaded guilty to all eight charges, including attempting to blow up the airliner. On January 30, 2003, he was sentenced to life in prison.

Luc Reinette: alleged leader of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance who was arrested by Goyae, Guadeloupe, police on November 27, 1984, for planning the November 14, 1983, car bombing in Basse-Terre which injured 20 people.

Daniel de Arao Reis Fillio: a student leader accused in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. His release was demanded by eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfried von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum.

Maryan Remesani: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogota, Colombia, and Caracas, Venezuela. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Pedro Remon: on April 20, 2004, the Panamanian Supreme Court sentenced the Cuban American, age 60, to seven years for endangering public safety in connection with the November 2000 plot to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro in Panama City. Panama freed Remon on August 26, 2004. He reportedly was the shooter in the killing of a pro-Castro activist and a Cuban diplomat.

Raimundo Renato Alves: aliases Raimundo Nonato Primo, Raimundo Nonato Alves de Conceicao. Mentally disturbed gunman who, on September 29, 1988, boarded a VASP B737 in Belo Horizonte's Confins Airport and demanded to be taken to Brasilia. He shot and killed the copilot and wounded two other flight crew members. He was shot and captured after he shot the pilot,

whom he was holding hostage. He faced charges of aggravated homicide, attempted homicide, and kidnapping. A police spokesperson believed he wanted to crash the plane into a Brasilia building. He died in Santa Genoveva Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, handcuffed to his bed, on October 4, 1988.

Catalino Reyes: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. Her release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released her.

Edmundo Reyes Amaya: imprisoned Mexican People's Revolutionary Army (EPR) member whose release was demanded by the EPR members who bombed a pipeline owned by Pemex in Guanajuato State in early July 2007 and in Queretaro State on July 10, 2007. The Attorney General's Office said he was not in custody.

Erasmo Alfredo Reyes Garcia: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Raul Reyes: alias of Luis Edgar Devia.

Reynaldo: alias of El Marrano.

Mohammad Reza: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing but would be deported to Iran through Bogota, Colombia, and Caracas, Venezuela. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Lawrence M. Rhodes: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 843, a DC8 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, on February 21, 1968. It had left Tampa en route to West Palm Beach when Rhodes said he wanted to go to Cuba, where he was granted asylum. On February 10, 1970, Rhodes surrendered in Spain. He was committed to a mental institution, and hijacking charges were dropped on April 1, 1971. He was returned to jail on July 8, 1971. On July 17, 1972, he was sentenced to 25 years for robbery.

Juan Jose Ribelli: Argentine police chief inspector reported by a congressional commission on November 23, 1997, as having received a suspicious $2.5 million payment a week before the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured. Prosecutor Eamon Mullen asked the FBI to search for any U.S. bank accounts Ribelli might have. Ribelli and two other senior provincial police officers and another former officer were charged in 1996 with assisting in the bombing. On September 24, 2001, his trial began; he was charged with helping deliver the van.

Roberto Ribiero Ruiz: variant of Roberto Riviero Ruiz.

Hernan Ricardo Losano: variant Lozano, alias Jose Vazquez Garcia. Venezuelan employee of Luis Posado Carriles's Caracas security agency who, with Freddy Lugo, was detained on October 8, 1976, in Barbados and returned to Trinidad the same night as suspects in the Cubana Airlines Flight 455 bombing. On October 18, 1976, Ricardo and Lugo confessed to placing a

bomb that exploded on October 6, 1976, on Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean, killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. The Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. On October 20, Ricardo slit his wrist in his cell in a suicide attempt. On October 21, 1976, El Condor threatened to bomb a West Indies Airways plane in Trinidad and Tobago if Ricardo and Lugo were not released. On November 2, 1976, a Venezuelan judge indicted Ricardo and Lugo, along with Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, on treason and qualified murder charges, which carry a maximum penalty of 30 years. Ricardo had named Bosch and Posada as the masterminds.

On September 26, 1980, the Caracas Permanent Council of War absolved the four defendants of charges of high treason and homicide, but the prosecutor successfully argued that the defendants should be tried under civilian penal code not military code. They were kept imprisoned pending a new trial.

On August 8, 1985, Ricardo and Lugo were convicted of homicide and sentenced to 20 years in prison. On August 4, 1987, the homicide conviction was upheld by a three-judge Venezuelan panel that agreed with the lower court's 20-year sentence.

Ricardo and Lugo were released in 1993 after serving 17 years.

Hernan Ricardo Lozano: variant of Herna Ricardo Losano.

Oran Daniel Richards: would-be hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 977, a Convair 880 flying from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with a stopover in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 12, 1968. Richards wanted to go to Cuba but surrendered to the pilot in Miami. He was committed to a Springfield, Missouri, hospital on September 3, 1969, after all charges were dropped. He was released from a state mental institution in Dayton, Ohio, on January 10, 1970.

Morgan Richards: alias of William W. Graham.

Robert Patrick Richter: hijacked Air Florida 8, en route from Miami to Tampa on July 7, 1983, and diverted to Havana, where he was arrested. Cuba had announced the day before that hijackers would face jail sentences of up to 40 years.

Miguel Gustavo Ricoy: Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) guerrilla arrested on June 28, 1994, in the northern part of Costa Rica along with four Nicaraguans. Security forces found 11 assault rifles and a .38 caliber gun. On July 2, the government denied that it had extradited the EZLN rebel to Mexico. Costa Rica said that he had tried to purchase weapons and recruit men for the EZLN, which operated in the southern State of Chiapas, Mexico.

Libardo Rincon: suspected Colombian guerrilla arrested on May 25, 1987, by police in El Amparo in the southwestern Venezuelan state of Apure.

Miguel Rincon Rincon: Peruvian engineer who was arrested on April 16, 1989, by Peruvian police while he was traveling in a car with Jose Luis Francisco Gutierrez, a Colombian and suspected member of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19). Police found subversive propaganda from the outlawed Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) of Peru. Police suggested Gutierrez was the liaison between M-19 and MRTA, which two years earlier had created the now-dismantled America Battalion. American Battalion had staged armed operations in Colombia.

On December 1, 1995, Peruvian police arrested Rincon, who had moved up to MRTA's deputy chief, along with 20 followers in Lima's La Molina neighborhood following an eight-hour shootout. The group planned to take over the Peruvian Congress and kidnap congressional

president Martha Chavez, the Peruvian prime minister, and others in a December 22 attack. On January 4, 1996, a Peruvian court sentenced him to life in prison.

Jose Rafael Rios Cruz: one of three Puerto Rican hijackers of Pan Am Flight 281, a B707 flying from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on November 24, 1968, and diverted to Havana, Cuba. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and a small child. The hijackers were arrested by Cuban authorities. The trio was indicted by a federal grand jury in December 23, 1968, in the Southern District of New York. Rios was apprehended in San Juan on August 2, 1976, and sentenced to 15 years.

Zenon Rios Montoya: Colombian member of the Colombian narcoguerrilla group Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board who was killed in a clash with Venezuelan authorities on June 11, 1988, in northern Tachira State at the San Felipe farm, Boca de Grita, Garcia Evia municipality. Rios was planning to kidnap a Venezuelan cattle rancher. He was part of a group that had recently held up two buses south of Lake Maracaibo.

Rivadeneira: would-be hijacker of an Avianca plane flying from Barranquilla to Medellin, Colombia, on April 25, 1971. He was overpowered by passengers and crew members.

Patriocio Rivadeneira: one of three April 19 Movement of Colombia terrorists who participated in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito. In an assault of the hideout by police on September 2, Rivadeneira was killed.

Edgar Rivas: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York and the Mexican Consulate. The members were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Efrain Octavio Rivas: signatory of a confessor letter by the Torrijist Patriotic Vanguard–December 20, a leftist subversive group in Panama, to claim credit for the January 31, 1993, kidnapping of three U.S. missionaries.

William Rivas Bolano: variant of William Rivas Bolanos.

William Rivas Bolanos: variant Bolano. Member of the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Workers Party of Central America, a subgroup of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who was arrested in connection with the June 19, 1985, machine-gun attack on two outdoor cafés in San Salvador that killed four U.S. Marine guards and nine other diners. On January 26, 1988, the Salvadoran military appeals court ordered him freed under the country's November 5, 1987, amnesty law that was adopted as part of a regional peace plan. The U.S. Embassy withheld $18.5 million in economic support funds after the court said the attack was "political in nature." On January 28, 1988, the government held him pending preparation of an appeal of the ruling. On April 11, 1988, president Jose Napoleon Duarte ruled that he could not be freed under the amnesty, saying that international law takes precedence over national law.

Francisco Rivera-Perez: Cuban exile hijacker of National Airlines Flight 42, a DC8 flying from Los Angeles, California, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba. A complaint was filed on October 10, 1969, in the Western District of Texas. As of 1979, he remained at large.

Freddy Rivera Lizano: Costa Rican member of the People's Vanguard, a Costa Rican group, and one of several members of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command who fired a bazooka at a van carrying U.S. Marine guards to the U.S. Embassy in San Jose on March 17, 1981, injuring three marines and two Costa Ricans. He had originally said he was a Nicaraguan when he was arrested in April.

Raymundo Rivera Bravo: imprisoned Mexican People's Revolutionary Army (EPR) member whose release was demanded by the EPR members who bombed a pipeline owned by Pemex in the state of Guanajuato in early July 2007 and in the state of Queretaro on July 10, 2007. The Attorney General's Office said he was not in custody.

Rodolfo Rivera Rios: hijacker of Pan American Flight 299, a B747 flying from New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, on August 2, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, the hijacker remained a fugitive from charges filed in the Eastern District of New York.

Felipe Rivero: head of the Cuban Nationalist Association, who was arrested by U.S. immigration authorities in Miami, Florida, on May 12, 1967, and ordered deported on July 11, 1967, after the group threatened to bomb the Cuban pavilion at Montreal's Expo 67. He claimed credit for the September 22, 1966, bombing of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa.

Jonathan Riverson Castillo: member of the Che Guevara Command of Guatemala, a Mexican carrying a Salvadoran passport, and leader of three female Sandinista National Liberation Front members arrested on July 4, 1981, by Costa Rican Civil Guards. The group planned to take over the Guatemalan Embassy to obtain the release of political prisoners.

Roberto Riveiro Ruiz: variant Roberto Ribiero Ruiz. One of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. The Brazilian citizen was arrested in Paraguay on January 30, 1995. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

Robinson: only name given by a Panamanian resident alien who hijacked a Vermont Transit Lines bus traveling through the Bronx, New York, on July 4, 1977. He shot a librarian in the neck and then forced the driver to go to JFK International Airport. Robinson demanded a DC8 to Cuba and $6 million. He eventually surrendered after nine hours and was held without bail to undergo mental tests. Bath, Maine, authorities said he was being investigated in connection with stolen money orders.

Ida Patrice McCray Robinson: one of two hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 902, a B727 flying from San Francisco to Los Angeles, California, on January 7, 1972. The couple, accompanied by their child, wanted to go to Africa. She had smuggled firearms in the cradle of their 5-month-old. They settled for Cuba, stopping in Tampa, Florida, for refueling. As of 1979, the duo remained fugitives from an indictment handed down on August 2, 1972, by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California. On March 15, 1987, she was arrested by Sacramento police during a routine check on her three children.

Pablo Robleto Miranda: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front Pablo Fonseca Amado

Patrol hijackers of a Navajo plane in Managua, Nicaragua, on March 8, 1979. They ordered the captain to fly to Venezuela, but the pilot landed in Costa Rica's Juan Santamaria Airport, where they surrendered.

Roberto Roca: in February 1988, one of the five commanders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador and leader of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers. On January 30, 1989, he signed a communiqué from the FMLN General Command that was broadcast on San Salvador's Radio Cadena Ysu and on a Mexican radio station in which the group suspended attacks against U.S. military personnel.

R. Rodelo: hijacker of a SAM Beechcraft D80 flying from Barrancabermeja to Medellin, Colombia, on December 23, 1975. He entered the cockpit after takeoff. Upon landing, he demanded $65,000 and safe conduct to an unspecified country. Local authorities entered the plane, shot him twice in the head, and took him into custody. He died later in a hospital.

Donald Rodney: injured on June 14, 1980, when a bomb his brother was holding in his lap exploded in a car in which he was riding. Police believed Rodney and his brothers planned to set off the bomb at a prison where 17 members of their group were held for trying to overthrow prime minister Forbes Burnham's government in Guyana.

Edward Rodney: apprehended on June 14, 1980, when a bomb his brother was holding in his lap exploded in a car in which he was riding. Police believed Rodney and his brothers planned to set off the bomb at a prison where 17 members of their group were held for trying to overthrow prime minister Forbes Burnham's government in Guyana.

Dr. Walter Rodney: leader of the opposition Working People's Alliance in Guyana who was killed on June 14, 1980, when a bomb he was holding in his lap exploded in a car in which he was riding. Police believed Rodney and his brothers planned to set off the bomb at a prison where 17 members of their group were held for trying to overthrow prime minister Forbes Burnham's government.

Jose Rodone: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York and the Mexican Consulate. They were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba, as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

A. S. Rodrigues Diaz: one of four Cubans who, on April 25, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Vickers Viscount flying from Varadero Beach to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida.

Antonio Rodrigues Diaz: one of four Cubans who, on April 25, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Vickers Viscount flying from Varadero Beach to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida. He was a general under deposed Cuban President Batista.

Maria Rodrigues Diaz: one of four Cubans who, on April 25, 1959, hijacked a Cubana Vickers Viscount flying from Varadero Beach to Havana and diverted it to Key West, Florida.

Arturo Rodriguez Vives: one of nine members of El Poder Cubano arrested on October 23, 1968, in New York City and charged with six bombings, including the April 22, 1968, bombing of the Spanish National Tourist Office in New York and the Mexican Consulate. They were also charged with plotting to assassinate Cuban officials and embassy personnel and to invade Cuba,

as well as with arson, reckless endangerment, criminal mischief, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Lanz: alias Commander Anibal. Leader of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party–Armed Forces of National Liberation, which claimed credit for the kidnapping by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976, of William Niehous, president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela. He was identified by Mrs. Niehous as one of the five kidnappers.

Edward E. Rodriguez: one of two men who chartered a Sawyer Aviation Cessna 310 to fly from Phoenix to Tucson, Arizona, on March 6, 1975. They forced the pilot to fly to Nogales, Mexico. The hijackers turned the plane and pilot over to a group that met the plane. The pilot escaped the next day and notified the authorities of the hijacking. Rodriguez was captured in Las Vegas on March 21, 1975. He was sentenced to six years in prison for kidnapping on July 17, 1975.

Jorge Antonio Rodriguez: a Venezuelan guerrilla group announced on August 6 that he had died on July 25, 1976, from torture and had not been involved in the kidnapping by the Group of Revolutionary Commandos–Operation Argimiro Gabaldon on February 27, 1976, of William Niehous, president of the Owens-Illinois glassmaking operations in Venezuela.

Jose Rodriguez Gomez: prominent Cuban exile wounded during the assassination of Aldo Vera Serafin, a Cuban exile involved with the Fourth Republic. The Fourth Republic had ties to Orlando Bosch, the leader of Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations. The assassination took place on October 25, 1976, as Serafin walked along a suburban San Juan street in Puerto Rico.

Jose Rodriguez Sosa: one of four Cuban exiles arrested on October 27, 1997, when U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico. The exiles were apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted seven Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995 the seven and others began plotting to kill Castro. They obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hillpoint stakeout that overlooked the airport. He noted its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. The U.S. District Court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, age 59, Angel Hernandez Rojo, age 62, Francisco

Secundino Cordova, age 51, Jose Rodriguez Sosa, age 59, and Jose Antonio Llama, age 67. Charges against another defendant were dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Marco Rodriguez Ramos: convicted on November 15, 1968, of conspiracy to damage ships of countries trading with Cuba. He and eight other anti-Castro exiles were given sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years.

Maria Isabel Rodriguez Muro: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Nicolas Rodriguez Bautista: member of the Maoist National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia who claimed credit for the May 3, 1988, kidnappings of several West European officials and business leaders. On July 10, 1989, the ELN military commander said that his group would soon release Norwegian anthropologist Bruce Olson, who had been kidnapped on October 24, 1988, by the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board in the forest region of Catatumbo, Norte de Santander Department. By June 28, 1998, he had become the ELN's top commander and ruled out demobilization, despite peace talks with the new government of Colombian president Andres Pastrana. On August 9, 2000, he said that the ELN kidnappers of 26 biological researchers, including an American, all affiliated with the National University of Bogota's scientific expedition to study the local biodiversity of the grassy highlands of western Antioquia Province, were investigating the scientists' reason for being in the area.

Nieves Rodriguez Peralta: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Otto Rene Rodriguez Llerena: convicted on April 1, 1999, of setting off a bomb on August 4, 1997, at the Mehia Cohiba Hotel in Havana, Cuba, that caused no injuries. His death sentence was appealed automatically to the Supreme Court.

Pedro Rodriguez Hernandez: one of three hijackers of an Avianca B727 flying from Pereira to Bogota, Colombia, on May 11, 1974. The plane landed in Bogota, where the gunmen released 26 passengers. The plane flew to Cali, Pereira, and back to Bogota. The hijackers demanded to go to Cuba and wanted 8 million pesos ($317,300) but were rebuffed. Police stormed the plane at El Dorado Airport, killing one hijacker and capturing the other two. One was wounded in the leg.

Rene Maximiliano Rodriguez Lopez: alias Jaime. One of four individuals arrested on May 28, 1985, in connection with the May 24, 1985, bombing of National Electric Power high tension pylons that blacked out 1,400 kilometers of Chilean territory, including Santiago and Copiapo. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed credit.

Ricardo Rodriguez Moya: one of four members of the Armed Communist League of Mexico who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 flying from Monterrey to Mexico City on November 8, 1972. The plane returned to Monterrey, where 29 passengers deplaned. The group demanded the release of five comrades who had been arrested the previous day during a police search, a government promise to drop charges against two guerrillas who joined them, a doctor for a wounded prisoner, two machine guns and ammunition, four million pesos ($330,000), and a flight to Havana. The Mexican government complied. Mexico requested extradition of seven of the group on November 16, but was refused on November 30 because the terrorists' actions were deemed political. The ransom and weapons were returned to Mexico on January 2, 1973, but the 11 guerrillas were given political asylum by the Cubans.

Vilma Rodriguez: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Alberto Rojas: one of six members of Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped antielection leaflets over the city, then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Anayibe Rojas Valderama: alias Sonia. Commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) who, on July 2, 2007, was sentenced by a Washington federal court to 17 years in a U.S. prison for exporting cocaine to the United States to finance FARC.

Angelica Rojas: member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF) who was jailed under Chile's Pinochet regime. On May 31, 1991, she was one of the MRPF leaders who abandoned armed struggle to form a legal political organization named the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Movement.

Armando Rojas: one of six members of Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped antielection leaflets over the city, then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Fermina Rojas: one of five armed pro-Castro National Liberation Army guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerocondor DC4 flying from Barranquilla to San Andres Islands in Colombia and diverted it to Cuba on August 6, 1967. Fidel Castro granted them political asylum.

Fernando Rojas Rivadenera: participant in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito. In an assault of the hideout by police on September 2, Rojas was killed.

Gabino Rojas: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Guillermo Rojas Franno: arrested on August 21, 1983, by the Colombian secret police and charged in the March 7, 1983, kidnapping of Kenneth Stanley Bishop, a U.S. executive of the Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia. His driver and bodyguard were killed. Rojas was also charged with the July 23, 1982, kidnapping and murder of Gloria Lara de Echeverri, a Liberal political leader.

Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez: variant Jorge Sanchez Rojas; alias el Negro. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Nick Roland: alias of Nikolai Wischnewsky.

Jaime Enrique Roman: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco, Chile, authorities for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina and also in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the Chilean presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Wilfred Roman Oquendo: alias J. Marin. Hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 202, an Electra L188 from the United States to Cuba on July 24, 1961. He boarded the plane under the alias J. Marin. Roman was indicted on August 23 by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Florida. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Romana: leader of the 53rd Jose Antonio Anzoategui Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia from 1996 to 1998. On March 3, 1996, the Colombian Prosecutor General's Office issued an arrest warrant for him in the kidnapping and murder on January 13, 1994, of U.S. missionaries Stephen Everett Welsh and Timothy Van Dyke.

Alejandro Romero Romero: member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL), who was arrested for involvement in the FPL's April 6, 1983, assassination in Nicaragua of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, the group's leader. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in their possession.

Carlos Alberto Romero Flores: arrested on March 7, 1986, and charged with the February 15, 1986, murder of Peter Hascall, a U.S. citizen, in San Salvador.

Carlos Ali Romero Varela: defendant in a plot announced on November 6, 2002, by the U.S. Department of Justice to use drug money to buy weapons for terrorists. Right-wing Colombian paramilitaries planned to buy $25 million worth of East European weapons with cocaine and cash. Operation White Terror began 13 months earlier with meetings of undercover FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration agents in London, Panama City, and the Virgin Islands. The arms were to go to United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, a paramilitary umbrella group involved in hundreds of assassinations, kidnappings, and massacres. The group planned to buy shoulder-fired antiaircraft missiles, 9,000 assault rifles, grenade launchers and nearly 300,000 grenades, 300 pistols, and 53 million rounds of ammunition. In April, a would-be buyer was shown samples in St. Croix. The four defendants were Carlos Ali Romero Varela and Uwe Jensen, both of Houston, and Colombian nationalists Cesar Lopez (alias Commandant Napo) and defendant Commandant Emilio. They were charged in a Houston federal court with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and conspiracy to provide material support and resources to a foreign terrorist organization. The charges carry life sentences. Jensen was arrested on November 5 in Houston. He claimed he was Danish with U.S. citizenship. The others were grabbed the same day in San Jose, Costa Rica, and faced extradition to the United States.

Francisco Romero: Honduran who was one of 120 guerrillas killed in El Salvador in December 1982 during a two-week period.

Julio Romero Talavera: Costa Rican guerrilla leader captured on January 25, 1981, while supplying arms and whose release was demanded by the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). On September 10, 1985, FMLN kidnapped Ines Guadelope Duarte Duran, the daughter of president Jose Napoleon Duarte, in El Salvador. The government pardoned Romero on September 30, 1985, and permitted him to return to Costa Rica.

Raul Renato Romero Ceballos: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Roberto Romero Gracial: one of three Cuban exiles who hijacked Northeast Airlines Flight 6, a B727 flying from Miami, Florida, to New York City on May 26, 1969, and diverted to Cuba. Photos of two of the hijackers were found in FBI files. A complaint was filed on May 29, 1969, in the Southern District of Florida. An indictment

was handed down on February 18, 1970. As of 1979, the trio remained at large.

Victor Romo: would-be hijacker of a Mexican DC6 flying from Mexico City to Hermosa on February 8, 1969. He was overpowered by passengers.

Pedro Rosa: Cuban who was one of 120 guerrillas killed in El Salvador in December 1982 during a two-week period.

Jorge Rosal: one of the rebel representatives who on December 29, 1996, agreed to end 36 years of fighting with the signing of a peace agreement with the Guatemalan government.

Marcial Rosales: name used by one of the members of the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front when buying tickets to hijack a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981. The flight was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua. The hijackers requested political asylum in Cuba.

Rigoberto Rosales: alias used to register for the October 29, 1981, Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 that was hijacked by five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement.

William Rosales: alias used to register for the October 29, 1981, Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 that was hijacked by five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement.

Ismael Rosani: one of two brothers denied visas to the United States and then threw Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate in São Paulo, Brazil, on September 15, 1983.

Paulo Jacobo Rosani: one of two brothers denied visas to the United States and then threw Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate in São Paulo, Brazil, on September 15, 1983.

L. Rosas: alias given by a Cuban hijacker who was accompanied by his wife and five children as he diverted National Airlines Flight 43, a DC8 flying from Miami to Tampa, Florida, and San Francisco on October 30, 1970. They flew on to Cuba, where he remained a fugitive as of 1979.

James R. Rose Jr.: former Navy diver and demolitions expert who was arrested in Miami in July 1978 for plotting to bomb Soviet and Japanese whale boats moored in the harbor of Talcahuano, Chile.

Alvin Ross Diaz: jailed in the September 1976 car bombing in the United States of Chilean Orlando Letelier. On September 15, 1980, the U.S. Court of Appeals overturned his conviction, ordering new trials for the two men convicted of murder. On May 30, 1981, a federal appeals court acquitted him of murder and conspiracy in the Letelier case.

Eduardo Pereira Rossi: individual with ties to the Montoneros who was killed on May 14, 1983, in a shootout with police along the Pan American Highway in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Rossi had recently acquired Italian citizenship.

Rossman: leader of the six to eight Indians of the former anti-Sandinist Yatama who, on July 2, 1994, kidnapped four U.S. citizens fishing in Caribbean waters near Cape Gracias a Dios on the northeastern tip of Nicaragua. The group included Miskito, Sumu and Rama Indian, and Creole groups. He was believed to be from Santa Marta.

Andrew Rowe: British citizen of Jamaican descent and a convert to Islam who was sentenced to 15 years in September 2005 by a British court.

As a cover, he pretended to be a traveling cell phone salesman and used references to Nokia phone models as code words for terrorist communications. Police believed that he was planning, with fellow Bosnian war veteran Lionel Dumont, a major attack in Europe. The duo met in a Frankfurt hotel in August 2003; Dumont was spending time there with his new German wife. The duo met again in Frankfurt, but Rowe was under U.K. and German surveillance. Police raided his London home during Rowe's travels and found a code book and instructions on how to fire mortar shells. Rowe was arrested while boarding a Chunnel train on the French coast. His socks in his luggage bore traces of explosives, including TNT.

Atilio Ruiz: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. His release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released him.

Guillermo Elbecio Ruiz Gomez: alias William. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Jorge Alberto Ruiz: alias Cacho. Argentine rug and lamp peddler named by police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Nancy Ruiz Nano: Peruvian Shining Path member arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Orestes Ruiz Fernandez: Cuban exile member of the National Liberation Army Colombia and Miami resident. Ruiz was imprisoned on August 9, 1976, in Mexico City on charges of plotting with Gaspar Eugenio Jimenez Escobedo to kidnap and murder Daniel Ferrer Fernandez, Cuban consul in Merida, Mexico, on July 24, 1976, when bombs were found in his luggage. They mistook Dartagnan Diaz, an official of the Cuban Fisheries Institute who was accompanying him, for the consul and shot him. His release was demanded by the Anti-Communist Latin American Army bombers of the Manhattan Mexican Consulate on February 5, 1978.

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Fajkumar Naraindas Sabnani: on July 25, 2002, SEPRINTE, the Paraguayan counterterrorism secretariat, raided the Ciudad del Este office and apartment of the alleged Hizballah-connected money launderer. Three of Sabnani's employees were arrested, but Sabnani was in Hong Kong. A cache of what were likely bomb-making materials, letters showing weapons sales, and wire transfer receipts were confiscated.

Juan Jose Saborio Campos: one of two brothers arrested by the Rural Guard for setting off a bomb on June 11, 1985, that destroyed a tower owned by the Costa Rican Electricity Institute that helped carry electricity from Costa Rica to Nicaragua. They were carrying false Rural Guard identification cards, four fragmentation grenades, a .32 caliber pistol, a detonator, and other items linking them to the bombing. The Homeland and Freedom group claimed credit.

Ricardo Alberto Saborio Campos: one of two brothers arrested by the Rural Guard for setting off a bomb on June 11, 1985, that destroyed a tower owned by the Costa Rican Electricity Institute that helped carry electricity from Costa Rica to Nicaragua. They were carrying false Rural Guard identification cards, four fragmentation grenades, a .32 caliber pistol, a detonator, and other items linking them to the bombing. The Homeland and Freedom group claimed credit.

Pedro Haroldo Sac Sompij: on February 4, 1996, Sac attempted to assassinate recently inaugurated Guatemalan president Alvaro Arzu Irigoyen as he was riding his horse along the Tanque de la Union Street near the ruins of Santa Clara in Antigua Guatemala, 45 kilometers south of the capital. Police killed the attacker with three gunshots after he crashed his pickup truck into the president's convoy, injuring Capt. Byron Miguel Lima, a guard who was on horseback.

Sandro Sacucci: Italian neofascist arrested in Cordoba, Argentina, on February 20, 1985, on suspicion of participation in several terrorist attacks in Italy and elsewhere in Europe and the 1975 murder of a Communist militant. On April 24, 1985, the Italian government asked for further clarifications regarding Argentina's denial of extradition.

Gerardo Saenz Roman: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Guillermo Saenz Vargas: alias Alfonso Cano. Saenz became the leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in March 2008 upon the death of Mario Marulanda. The former anthropology student at the National University in Bogota joined the Communist Party's youth organization. In college, he was known for his polite formality and love of dance, literature, poetry, and film. In 1982, following jail time for rebellion, he joined FARC. He soon became a key political strategist in talks with the government, attending negotiations in Mexico and Venezuela.

Marenales Saenz: one of 150 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the National Lib-

eration Movement (Tupamaros) who kidnapped Sir Geoffrey M.S. Jackson, British ambassador to Uruguay, on January 8, 1971. On September 6, 1971, some 106 Tupamaros escaped from the Punta Carretas, Uruguay, prison by digging a tunnel. Two days later, the group said there was no point in keeping Jackson, and they freed him the following day.

Miguel Saenz: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front spokesperson in Mexico in January 1991.

Javier Saez Paiva: detained on August 1, 1988, upon arriving in Chile on a flight from Buenos Aires, Argentina, on orders of the military prosecutor in charge of several terrorism trials. Saez was linked to the discovery of the clandestine arsenals in northern Chile in August 1986 thought to belong to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which attempted to assassinate President Pinochet in September 1986. Saez was freed on August 5, 1988, after five leaders of the Metropolitan Coordinating Board of Settlers, an organization linked to the illegal Chilean Communist Party, occupied the Swedish Embassy in Santiago to demand his release.

Irma Salazar: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Julian Salazar Calero: Salazar, age 46, was arrested on June 3, 1996, in a New York federal prison after being named in five arrest warrants in Peru for membership in the Shining Path. He had been detained pending deportation. The Peruvians said he had been involved in numerous attacks that had resulted in the deaths of police officers and civilians.

Angel Alberto Salguera Nunez: alias Roberto Americo Aragon Aragon. Salvadoran who, on August 7, 1994, hijacked Panamanian COPA Flight 317, a B737-200 flying the Guatemala–San Salvador–Managua–San Jose–Panama route, and asked to fly to Mexico. He was overpowered at Managua International Airport. He had boarded in Guatemala. He used a false passport with the name of Roberto Americo Aragon Aragon. He had planned to request political asylum in the Netherlands or Australia. He told the press that he had been attacked by Salvadoran guards some months earlier and received death threats.

Angelica Salas de la Cruz: one of 10 Shining Path terrorists and supporters living abroad and sentenced by a Peruvian military court to life in prison on May 19, 1993, and fined up to 1 billion soles.

Jose Salazar Mendoza: member of the El Salvadoran Revolutionary Workers Party of Central America, a subgroup of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Salazar was killed in a crossfire between police and his colleagues while police were trying to arrest them in connection with the June 19, 1985, machine-gun attack on two outdoor cafés in San Salvador. The attack killed four U.S. Marine guards and nine other diners.

Rodolfo Saldana: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Mazen Ali Saleh: arrested by Paraguayan police on October 3, 2001, on criminal association and tax evasion charges. He was linked to Hizballah.

Sergio Rodrigo Salem: one of six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility

in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

Abumason Sali: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing and would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Ali Salim: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994, to have entered the country on August 27, 1994, to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain, via Hungary and Germany then to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. Salim was born in 1969 and was 1.65 meters tall, slim, and dark skinned.

Herman Salvatierra: alias used by an individual to register at the Guatemala City Ritz Continental Hotel. A firearm was discovered in his room. It was believed that he was involved in the plot to assassinate Guatemalan president Ramiro de Leon Carpio on June 30, 1994.

Luis Alberto Miguel Samaniego: alias of Fernando Torres Campos.

Elvia Nila Sanabria Pacheco: Shining Path Central Committee member and one of 70 Shining Path members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Amado Sanchez Ortega: aliases Daniel Batista, Hussein, Mahara. Member of the Panamanian 20 December Movement and one of the suspects in the June 10, 1992, shooting in Panama of U.S. Southern Command Corp. Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. He worked as a security guard at Legislator Gonzalez's farm in Calzada Larga. On January 25, 1995, the Second Court of Justice ordered further investigations and reissued the arrest warrant against him; he had been charged with the attack. He also faced charges of homicide, association to commit a crime, and injury to a minor. On October 28, 1995, the Fourth Superior Attorney's Office formally indicted him for the murder of Hernandez. He remained at large.

Camilo Sanchez: Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces leader arrested on August 24, 1968, and whose release from prison was to be demanded in what was intended to be the kidnapping of John Gordon Mein, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala on August 28, 1968. Mein was killed in the botched kidnapping.

Carlos Sanchez Gonzalez: Argentine arrested on September 13, 1981, by Peruvian antiterrorist forces.

Felix Sanchez Rodriguez: Cuban exile who, on December 12, 1988, used a fake bomb to demand that Trans World Airlines Flight 469, a B727 flying from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami, Florida, fly to Cuba. The plane landed in the Turks and Caicos Islands, where he was arrested peacefully. The United States drafted a warrant for his arrest. The hijacker claimed he wanted to visit his seriously ill mother on the island.

Francisco Sanchez: Italian who was one of 120 guerrillas killed in El Salvador in December 1982 during a two-week period.

Humberto Sanchez: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Javier Sanchez Valverde: Costa Rican member of the People's Vanguard, a Costa Rican group, and one of several members of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command who fired a bazooka at a van carrying U.S. Marine guards to the U.S. Embassy in San Jose on March 17, 1981, injuring three marines and two Costa Ricans. He had originally said he was a Nicaraguan when he was arrested in April. On April 29, 1981, police announced that he had confessed to the attack.

Jose Armando Sanchez: one of two hijackers—joining his wife and five children—of an Avianca twin-engine Avro 748 flying from Bogota to Bucaramanga, Colombia, on May 31, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Juan Sanchez: one of 10 jailed followers of Che Guevara freed when members of the National Liberation Army occupied Teoponte, Bolivia, and kidnapped two West German technicians on July 21, 1970. The government freed the 10 the next day, flying them to Chile. The former prisoners reached Cuba via Mexico on August 30.

Ligia L. Sanchez Archila: alias of hijacker Lydia Lucrezia Sanchez.

Lydia Lucrezia Sanchez: alias Ligia L. Sanchez Archila. Guatemalan-born hijacker who, along with her boyfriend Robert Lee Jackson, on July 2, 1971, forced the pilot of Braniff Flight 14, a B707 flying on the Acapulco–Mexico City–San Antonio, Texas, run to fly to Monterey, Mexico. In Monterey, they received $100,000 from a Braniff official in exchange for the release of the passengers. The plane flew on to Lima, Peru, and Rio de Janeiro, where police tried and failed to arrest the hijackers. The plane flew on to Buenos Aires, Argentina; the hijackers were looking for an Algerian representative who would arrange political asylum for them. The Argentine government surrounded the plane, and the hijackers surrendered after 16 hours. The Argentine police took the money from them, although Jackson tried to hide $10,000 in his socks. Complaints were filed against the duo in the Western District of Texas on July 2, 4, and 6, 1971. An Argentine court sentenced her to three years on December 15, 1971. The duo was extradited to Mexico on July 25, 1974. As of 1979, they remained fugitives from U.S. charges.

Rodoballo S. Sanchez: on January 3, 1974, claiming that he had a hand grenade, he walked through a shop area and boarded an Air Jamaica DC9 scheduled to fly to Detroit, Michigan, from Kingston. He demanded to fly to Miami, Florida. Two security guards overpowered him.

Tranquilino Sanchez Venegas: former Mexican policeman arrested on March 26, 1994, for complicity in the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, presidential candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, as he was campaigning in Tijuana, Mexico, on March 23, 1994. A federal judge freed him on April 1995.

Eduardo Sancho Castaneda: alias Nelson. Member of Armed Forces of National Resistance who was arrested on August 11, 1978, in connection with the kidnapping and murder on May 17, 1978, in El Salvador of Fugio Matsumoto, Japanese president of Central American Synthetic Industries, a textile firm.

Robert Lee Sandlin: hijacker of Delta Airlines Flight 518, a DC9 flying the Dallas–Atlanta–Augusta–Charleston route on March 17, 1969, that was diverted to Havana, Cuba. He was

confined for his first six months in a Cuban jail, held in a cell block with other Americans. He returned to the United States via Canada with other hijackers on November 1, 1969. He was committed to a mental institution on February 1, 1972. He was released on a second 18-month furlough on December 5, 1973.

Carlos Arturo Sandoval: aliases Jose Antonio Gomez Feo, Number 30. One of 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who seized the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, and took 54 hostages, including numerous diplomats and Colombian officials. Sandoval died in the initial gun battle. He was identified as Gomez, but the real Gomez said that his identity card had been stolen.

Gerardo Sandoval Montalvan: one of three hooded members of the National Salvation Democratic Front who, on March 12, 1993, tried to occupy a Radio Mundial studio in Managua, Nicaragua. The takeover was in support of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who, on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. Lopez and the others were arrested after broadcasting a proclamation in support of Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, the leader of the anti-Sandinista gunmen. Lopez and the others were released as part of a negotiated deal with the anti-Sandinista gunmen.

Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia: aliases Susana, Martha. One of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Antonio Sanguino: former member of the Colombian National Liberation Army who was a Bogota city councilman in May 2008.

Giuseppe Santangelo: arrested on January 21, 1995, in São Paulo, Brazil, by a group of carabinieri from Trapani, Italy, in collaboration with Brazilian police. He had been sentenced to 18 years in prison for the 1976 killing of two carabinieri in Alcamo. He was part of a group that forced open a barracks door and killed the duo as they slept "to strike a blow against a body of the state." He was married with two children and lived 40 kilometers outside São Paulo, working as a cleaner.

Julio Cesar Santiago Diaz: on December 22, 1997, 100 masked gunmen wearing blue uniforms gunned down Acteal, Mexico, villagers using .22 caliber rifles and AK47s in a nine-hour slaughter that began after a 9:00 A.M. church service. The victims included 14 children, an infant, 9 men, and 21 women, 4 of whom were pregnant. Some were hacked to death. Most of the victims were members of the peasant group Las Abejas (The Bees), who support the goals, but not the violence, of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). EZLN had rebelled in January 1994 to demand rights for Chiapas State's impoverished Tzotzil Indians. The state police visited the town once, perhaps twice, during the incident but apparently did nothing to stop it, saying that they heard no gunshots. On April 2, 1998, police arrested Julio Cesar Santiago Diaz, a retired army general serving as chief of staff of the Chiapas State police and head of the state's auxiliary police force. The Attorney General's Office said that by standing by and doing nothing, he contributed to the slaughter. He was in the area with other police officers for five hours during the massacre. The Attorney General's Office said, "He heard sporadic gunshots and machine-gun bursts, but he did not intervene or ask for help from a nearby police detachment." Instead, he hid inside the Acteal schoolhouse and told his superiors that nothing unusual was happening.

Antonio Santiz: Mexican paramilitary fighter whom the Chicapas State government, on December 22, 2007, rearrested for ordering the 1997 massacre by right wingers of 45 Tzotzil Indians in Chiapas.

Affonso Felipe dos Santos: Brazilian who, on October 31, 1990, attempted to hijack Varig Airlines Flight 709, a B747 due to arrive in Rio from Lisbon. He was deported to Brazil because he had no money to support himself in Portugal. After boarding the plane in Lisbon dressed as a woman, he broke into the cockpit using tear gas. He appeared to be hallucinating, according to the passengers. He lived in São Paolo and had a long police record of assault, indecent exposure, and vagrancy.

Cleone Santos: one of two men taken into custody on February 26, 2005, by Brazilian police on charges of aiding the two gunmen, Rayfran das Neves Sales and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista, who on February 12, 2005, shot to death Sister Dorothy Stang, age 74. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was killed in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil. Cleone and Magnaldo Santos worked for the rancher, Vitalmiro Moura, who ordered the murder. They allegedly gave food and clothing to Neves and Batista while the assassins were hiding in the jungle to ambush Stang.

V. de Los Santos: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curaçao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Guillermo Santos: Cuban soldier who hijacked a military helicopter with Andres Izaguire, helped kill the pilot, and landed in Key West, Florida, on March 20, 1964. No charges were brought.

Joao Carlos dos Santos: leader of the eight armed members of the Juarez Guimarez de Brito command of the Action for National Liberation and Popular Revolutionary Vanguard who kidnapped West German ambassador Ehrenfriend von Holleben in Rio de Janeiro on June 11, 1970. The Brazilian government freed 40 political prisoners, who flew to Algiers, where they were granted political asylum. He was captured by Brazilian authorities on July 24, 1971.

Magnaldo Santos: alias Negao. One of two men taken into custody on February 26, 2005, by Brazilian police on charges of aiding the two gunmen, Rayfran das Neves Sales and Clodoaldo Carlos Batista, who, on February 12, 2005, shot to death Sister Dorothy Stang, age 74. Stang was an American-born naturalized Brazilian missionary from the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. She was killed in an isolated settlement of landless peasants 30 miles from Anapu in Para State, Brazil. Magnaldo and Cleone Santos worked for the rancher, Vitalmiro Moura, who ordered the murder. They allegedly gave food and clothing to Neves and Batista while the assassins were hiding in the jungle to ambush Stang.

Roberto Mario Santucho: public accountant and leader in the early 1970s of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army. His wife was killed in an August 22, 1972, prison break near Trelew, Argentina. He flew to Havana, Cuba, on August 15, 1972, after having escaped from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires. He was killed in a gun battle with police on July 19, 1976, in Villa Martelli, a suburb five miles from Buenos Aires.

On July 23, 1976, the Argentine Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica, was badly damaged by a bomb thrown by the Roberto Santucho Revolutionary Group.

Saragot Sardi: one of six Iranian Hizballah members detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252. They had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing and would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were

released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Abdul Schalam: Palestinian wanted by Paraguayan authorities on February 20, 1991. He was believed responsible for 47 terrorist attacks in the Middle East and Europe. He reportedly entered Paraguay through Ponta Pora and was to contact foreigners, including Iraqis, who had arrived in Asuncion two weeks earlier. They were believed to be planning terrorist attacks in Paraguay and Argentina.

Hani Abdel-Rahim Hussein al-Sayegh: Saudi, age 28, who was detained on March 18, 1997, by Ottawa immigration officials as "a security risk to Canada." The FBI wanted to question him in the June 25, 1996, truck bombing of the U.S. military's compound at Khobar Towers near Dhahran that killed 19 U.S. airmen and wounded 547 others. U.S. officials believed he was a Shi'ite Muslim, possibly the driver of the truck or the getaway car. Shi'ite activists said the Sayegh family came from Tarut, 25 miles northwest of the Khobar Towers. He claimed he had lived in Syria for the previous two years to avoid government harassment for his dissident views. He had studied Islam in Qom, Iran, in 1987. He claimed his wife wanted to visit her family in Tarut and was to meet him in Kuwait. After the bombing, she was placed under house arrest. He was carrying an international driving permit issued in Syria on August 3, 1994. He was held in the Ottawa Detention Center. On May 5, 1997, Canadian federal judge Donna McGillis ruled that there was conclusive evidence that he participated in the bombing, clearing the way for deportation. He declined to take the stand in his own defense. The Los Angeles *Times* quoted Canadian intelligence officials as saying that he kept surveillance on the target, was at the wheel of the car that signaled the driver of the truck bomb and assisted in the terrorists' escape. Canada issued a conditional deportation order on May 14, 1997. On May 16, 1997, he expressed interest in cooperating with U.S. authorities. He said that he had studied in Shi'ite Muslim schools in Iran for 10 years and was a member of Hizballah in Saudi Arabia. He claimed to have close contacts with Iranian intelligence. He dismissed his Canadian attorney, Douglas Baum, on May 29, 1997, saying that he did not want to cooperate with the United States. The FBI took custody of him on June 17, 1997. He had agreed to cooperate in the investigation and to enter a guilty plea to surveying U.S. installations for a planned 1995 attack that never took place. He was represented by New York City immigration attorney Michael Wildes when indicted on one count of conspiracy on June 18, 1997. The charge carried a 10-year prison term. The grand jury indictment said that in December 1995, he had traveled to Jizan in the southwest to determine the availability of weapons and explosives for use against U.S. targets. On July 9, 1997, he decided he wanted to explore political asylum in Cuba. He derailed the plea bargain on July 30, 1997, pleading not guilty to the conspiracy charge and saying that he had no information about the Khobar attack. On September 8, 1997, the Justice Department announced it was dropping charges because it lacked sufficient evidence to prosecute. The department said U.S. immigration authorities would seek to deport him to Saudi Arabia. On October 21, 1997, U.S. district judge Emmet Sullivan formally dropped the bomb plot charges. On January 22, 1998, the Immigration and Naturalization Service ordered him deported from the United States. He was deported to Saudi Arabia on a U.S. government plane on October 11, 1999.

Luitz Schewesman: alleged member of a Libyan-sponsored Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hit team targeting President Reagan and other senior government officials in November 1981. Some reports located the assassins in Mexico or Canada.

Giomar Schmidt: wife of Mario Raul Klacho wanted in the March 21, 1972, kidnapping and murder of Oberdan Sallustro by the Argentine

People's Revolutionary Army's (ERP) Luis Pujales and Segundo Telesforo Gomez units. Oberdan Sallustro was president and managing director of the Italian-owned Fiat of Argentina. The group demanded the release of 50 of the more than 500 political prisoners held by the government, a gift of $1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to schoolchildren in poor areas of the country, the reinstatement of 250 workers who had been fired in a 1971 labor strike, the release of Sindicatos de las Empresas de Fiat, MaterFer y ConCord (SITRAC/SITRAM) union workers who had been jailed, and the publication of ERP communiqués. The "people's prison" was discovered on April 10, and during the rescue attempt, the kidnappers killed Sallustro. Schmidt was acquitted of all charges.

Charles Schwandner: one of two hijackers who used the aliases Mr. Hughes and Mr. Garth and took over a Jamaica Air Taxi Ltd. Cessna 182 that had been chartered to take an excursion flight from Kingston around Jamaica on March 21, 1972. The duo had rented the plane for sightseeing. One man pulled a knife and ordered the pilot to fly to Cuba.

Francisco Secundino Cordova: one of four Cuban exiles arrested on October 27, 1997, when U.S. authorities stopped a boat off the west coast of Puerto Rico. The exiles were apparently planning to assassinate Cuban president Fidel Castro. The agents seized two rifles, ammunition, and other military supplies. One of the men said the weapons would be used to kill Castro during an Ibero-American summit in November on Isla Margarita off the coast of Venezuela. One of the weapons was a high-powered rifle belonging to Francisco "Pepe" Hernandez, president of the Cuban American National Foundation. The boat was owned by Jose Antonio Llama, a member of the group's executive board. Hernandez and Llama were summoned to testify before the U.S. grand jury in San Juan. All were charged with violations of the U.S. Neutrality Act, illegal weapons possession, and attempting to bring those weapons into U.S. territory. On August 26, 1998, a federal grand jury in San Juan, Puerto Rico, indicted seven Cuban Americans on charges of conspiring to assassinate Castro. The indictment said that in 1995, the seven and others began plotting to kill Castro. They obtained two .50 caliber semiautomatic rifles, a 46-foot yacht modified for long-distance cruising, night-vision goggles, and satellite positioning devices. The indictment said Llama obtained one of the sniper rifles and purchased the yacht. He accompanied his colleagues to Isla Margarita on October 17, 1997, where they identified a hillpoint stakeout that overlooked the airport. He noted its location and an offshore spot into satellite location devices. The team intended to use the handheld positioning devices to land at night in a dinghy and fire at Castro.

On December 8, 1999, the jury found the five Cuban exiles not guilty of plotting to assassinate Castro. This was the first time the U.S. Department of Justice had charged anyone with plotting to kill Castro. The U.S. District Court jury deliberated for eight hours over two days before declaring not guilty on all charges Angel Alfonso, age 59, Angel Hernandez Rojo, age 62, Francisco Secundino Cordova, age 51, Jose Rodriguez Sosa, age 59, and Jose Antonio Llama, age 67. Charges against another defendant were dismissed the previous week; a seventh defendant was too ill to stand trial.

Santiago Najarro Sedot: variants Cedo, Como. One of three Shining Path "annihilation squad" members arrested on May 24, 1995, after they set off a car bomb in front of the Maria Angolas Hotel in Lima's Miraflores district, killing 5 people and wounding 64. The attack came minutes after 8 hooded gunmen entered the hotel's casino and ordered the 30 people there to lie on the floor. After failing to open the casino safe, the gunmen left the building and set off the car bomb.

German Segovia: one of four members of the Armed Communist League of Mexico who hijacked a Mexicana de Aviacion B727 flying from

Monterrey to Mexico City on November 8, 1972. The plane returned to Monterrey, where 29 passengers deplaned. The group demanded the release of five comrades who had been arrested the previous day during a police search, a government promise to drop charges against two guerrillas who joined them, a doctor for a wounded prisoner, two machine guns and ammunition, four million pesos ($330,000), and a flight to Havana. The Mexican government complied. Mexico requested extradition of seven of the group on November 16 but was refused on November 30 because the terrorists' actions were deemed political. The ransom and weapons were returned to Mexico on January 2, 1973, and the 11 guerrillas were given political asylum by the Cubans.

Pierre Seguin: a Quebec Liberation Front kidnapper who was permitted safe passage to Cuba on December 2, 1970, following the kidnappings of James Richard Jasper Cross, the British trade commissioner in Quebec, on October 5, 1970, and Quebec minister of labor and immigration Pierre LaPorte, whose body was found on October 18.

Alberto Segura: leader of the Peruvian Shining Path in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Juan Oscar Selis Valderrama: member of Colombia's Ricardo Franco Movement who died on September 23, 1986, during a police raid of a Bogota hideout to free hostage Flor Alba Manrique de Ocampo, wife of a Modelo Jail guardsman.

Raul Sendic: founder of the Uruguayan National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros). He was arrested on August 7, 1970, by Uruguayan authorities. He was one of the 150 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the Tupamaros who kidnapped Sir Geoffrey M. S. Jackson, British ambassador to Uruguay, on January 8, 1971. On September 6, 1971, some 106 Tupamaros escaped from the Punta Carretas, Uruguay, prison by digging a tunnel. Two days later, the group said there was no point in keeping Jackson, and they freed him the following day. Sendic was rearrested in September 1972.

On December 19, 1974, the Raul Sendic International Brigade claimed credit for the Paris assassination of Col. Ramon Trabal, the Uruguayan military attaché to France and the United Kingdom.

On September 17, 1984, Sendic was sentenced to 45 years in prison by the Uruguayan Military Supreme Court.

On November 20, 1986, he returned home after a year's travel to Europe and Cuba, where he underwent surgery for facial wounds suffered in a shootout.

On March 16, 1989, Tupamaros' sources said he was taken to France to undergo specialized treatment for a neurological disease. On April 6, 1989, he was taken to a Menninger clinic in Paris for treatment of charcot, a type of arthritis. He was suffering from "lateral muscular amyotrophic sclerosis which greatly limits the movement of his upper and lower limbs, tongue, face, and eating and breathing muscles." He died on April 28, 1989, at age 63.

Gonzalo Sepulveda: engineering student at the University of El Valle who was killed when an April 19 Movement of Colombia bomb he was setting at the U.S. Consulate in Cali, Colombia, exploded prematurely on May 11, 1980.

Aldo Vera Serafin: Cuban exile who was involved with the Fourth Republic, which had ties to Orlando Bosch, the leader of Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU). He was assassinated on October 25, 1976, as he walked along a suburban San Juan street in Puerto Rico. He was named head of the technical investigations department, the main intelligence organ of the Cuban police, when Fidel Castro came to power in 1959. He fled Cuba in the early 1960s after a split with Castro.

Sergio: alias of Erick Orlando Orozco.

Manuel Serna Ponce: on March 15, 1996, the Peruvian Supreme Court of Military Justice reaffirmed the Peruvian's life sentence for membership in Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Jesus Serrate: one of four Cuban gunmen who, on April 16, 1959, hijacked a Cuban Aerovias DC3 flying from Havana to the Isle of Pines, Cuba, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where four U.S. border patrolmen arrested them. They claimed that they had been imprisoned in La Cabana Fortress and were attempting to escape execution. They had requested the pilot to fly to the Dominican Republic, but he said he did not have enough gas.

Leonard Serrate: one of four Cuban gunmen who, on April 16, 1959, hijacked a Cuban Aerovias DC3 flying from Havana to the Isle of Pines, Cuba, and diverted it to Miami, Florida, where four U.S. border patrolmen arrested them. They claimed that they had been imprisoned in La Cabana Fortress and were attempting to escape execution. They had requested the pilot to fly to the Dominican Republic, but he said he did not have enough gas.

Rodolfo Setau: released on October 30, 1995, for lack of evidence of links to the key suspects in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He had been held since October 19, 1995.

Barbaro Leodan Sevilla Garcia: one of 8 to 10 Cuban hijackers who, on April 2, 2003, took over the *Baragua,* a 50-foot ferry, in Havana harbor and sailed it to sea until it ran out of fuel. The hijackers claimed by radio to be armed with three pistols and a knife and threatened to throw the 50 passengers overboard unless they were given another boat to reach the United States, about 40 miles away. The ferry is part of a small flotilla that shuttles Cubans from one side of Havana Bay to the other. The FBI sent a hostage negotiation team. The Coast Guard dispatched two cutters. Cuba also sent two ships from the Frontier Guards and threatened to use force to free the hostages. The hijackers freed three ill adults. The hijackers agreed to let the ferry be towed to Mariel, west of Havana. On the afternoon of April 3, authorities rescued the hostages and arrested the hijackers. The hostages, including one Frenchman, had begun jumping overboard at a signal from Cuban officers. Military divers helped the hostages swim to safety. Some hijackers jumped overboard but were captured.

Despite the protests of human rights groups, on April 11, Cuban firing squads executed three of the hijackers at dawn after convicting them on terrorism charges. They were identified as Lorenzo Enrique Copello Castillo, Barbaro Leodan Sevilla Garcia, and Jorge Luis Martinez Isaac. They had been given three days to appeal. The death sentences were upheld by Cuba's Supreme Tribunal and by the ruling Council of State. Another four received life sentences.

Hassan Shihadah: name used by one of three terrorists reported by Paraguay's *Noticias* on August 31, 1994, to have entered the country on August 27, 1994, to conduct a bombing against the Jewish community in Buenos Aires, Argentina. They were to travel from Barcelona, Spain, via Hungary and Germany then to Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, then to Foz do Iguacu or Asuncion, to Ciudad del Este, then onward with their explosives to Buenos Aires for a September 3 attack. He was born in 1969 and was blond and bearded.

Henry L. Shorr: hijacker of Pan Am Flight 551, a B720 flying on the Mexico City–Merida–Miami run and diverted to Cuba on October 21, 2916. He committed suicide in a Cuban hotel on September 28, 1970.

Sure Shot: alias of Manuel Marulanda.

Ricardo Sibrian: commander of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador in 1988.

Luis Arturo Sienrra Mata: one of four Tupamaros or Argentine People's Revolutionary Army members who hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas B737 flying from Buenos Aires to Salta, Argentina, on October 20, 1973. The group forced the pilot to fly to Tucuman and then to Yacuiba, Bolivia, where they released all but five of the hostages and demanded a smaller plane to fly to Cuba. The group surrendered after two days, when Bolivia promised safe passage to Cuba.

Luis Sierra Molano: member of Colombia's Ricardo Franco Movement who died on September 23, 1986, during a police raid of a Bogota hideout to free hostage Flor Alba Manrique de Ocampo, wife of a Modelo Jail guardsman.

Roy Siller: unsuccessful hijacker of a local private plane from the United States to Cuba on August 5, 1963. He was fined $150.

A., D., and M. Silva Mahecha: three of four hijackers of an Avianca DC3 flying from Yopal to Sogamoso en Boyaca, Colombia, on May 21, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

Amparo Silva: leftist Colombian lawyer married to Nidia Tobom, an associate of Carlos, the Venezuelan-born Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorist, assassinated with Romero Buj on November 24, 1974, on one of Bogota's main streets. On January 7, 1977, the Pedro Leon Arboleda Marxist–Leninist Group claimed credit for the murders.

G. D. J. Silva: alias of Nelson Mesquita.

Joao Leonardo da Silva Rocha: São Paulo lawyer whose release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Luis Alberto Silva: one of five members of the Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard–Joao Palmares Command who hijacked a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul Caravelle flying from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1970, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, after 48 hours of stopovers.

Norma Estela Simard Bravo: one of six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981. She was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 due to incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica. She was arraigned on December 5, 1981.

Allen Gordon Sims: one of two hijackers of Pacific Southwest Flight 902, a B727 flying from San Francisco to Los Angeles, California, on January 7, 1972. The couple, accompanied by their child, wanted to go to Africa. They settled for Cuba, stopping in Tampa, Florida, for refueling. As of 1979, the duo remained fugitives from an indictment handed down on August 2, 1972, by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California. He lived in Havana until 1978. As of March 15, 1987, when accomplice Ida Patrice McCray Robinson was arrested in Sacramento, California, he was serving a 50-year prison term in the United States.

Joel Siqueira Jr.: hijacker of a VASP B737 flying from São Paulo to Brasilia on February 22, 1975. He demanded 10 million cruzeiros ($1.3 million), pistols, parachutes, the release of two political prisoners, and radio time for a broadcast. When the plane landed, four policemen slipped into the plane and shot and critically wounded him.

Alvin Antonio Siu Moses: Nicaraguan Miskito Indian exiled in Colombia who, on January 31,

1989, hijacked an ACES Airlines B727 flying from San Andres to Medellin and diverted it to San Jose, Costa Rica. He threatened to set a passenger afire but was overpowered before the plane landed. The hijacker, who lived on San Andres Island, said he wanted to be reunited with his relatives in Jamaica, Miami, or Nicaragua. San Jose's Radio Impacto said an anonymous caller claimed he intended to demand that several political prisoners accused of drug trafficking in Costa Rica be released. The radio station said he would be deported.

Clinton Robert Smith: one of two hijackers of National Airlines Flight 64, a DC8 flying from Los Angeles, California, to Miami, Florida, which had just pulled out of New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 28, 1969, when it was diverted to Cuba. The duo had escaped from a California prison, where they were serving terms for robbery. As of 1979, they were fugitives from an indictment handed down on January 28, 1970 by a federal grand jury in the Central District of California.

Erick Snacke: one of two Chilean Socialists held in a Santiago military jail whose release was demanded by four Chilean Socialists, three of them brothers, who hijacked a Ladeco B727 flying from Arica, Chile, on a domestic flight and diverted it to Lima, Peru, on July 5, 1977.

Alfredo Soiza: Catholic priest and deputy vicar of eastern Santiago, Chile. On December 4, 1987, a court summons was issued for him in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos Carreno in front of his home in Santiago.

Mohammed Ali Aboul-Ezz al-Mahdi Ibrahim Soliman: alias Sulieman. Egyptian arrested by Brazilian Federal Police in April 2002 in the triborder area city of Foz do Iguazu on the basis of an Egyptian government extradition request for his involvement in the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt. The Brazilian Supreme Court released him on September 11, 2002, due to insufficient evidence to extradite him.

Domingo Solis Solis: Costa Rican suspected of carrying out the August 1988 holdup of the Bank of Spain in Chiriqui Province, Panama. Police believed he was linked to leftist revolutionary groups possibly financed by Libya, Cuba, or Nicaragua. He was captured in a shootout in the mountains but later escaped from jail.

Luis Humberto Solorzano Gonzales: Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Isolde Sommers: one of five members of the Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard–Joao Palmares Command who hijacked a Brazilian Cruzeiro do Sul Caravelle flying from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1970, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, after 48 hours of stopovers.

Carlos Fernando Soria del Pino: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Evencio Sosa Mateur: Colombian citizen who died on October 17, 1986, in a clash between Venezuelan military authorities and Colombian guerrillas linked with drug traffickers along the border.

Jose Soto Matsabias: member of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement who, on January 7, 1991, hijacked a Faucett Airlines DC8 in Trujillo, Peru, and ordered it flown to Lima. He demanded $750,000 in ransom and refueling. A policeman dressed as a maintenance technician entered the plane and shot the hijacker to death. Soto was armed with eight hand grenades and a pistol.

Julio A. Soto Arellano: member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL) who was arrested for involvement in the FPL's April 6, 1983, assassination in Nicaragua of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, the group's leader. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in their possession.

Luis Soto: Venezuelan political prisoner whose release was demanded by the dozen Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos who hijacked three Venezuelan Aeropostal and Avensa planes in Venezuela on December 7, 1981.

Rene Gumersindo Soto Sanchez: name used by one of two members of the Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front who left a bomb in a room he had checked out of in the Carrera hotel in Santiago, Chile, on June 10, 1985. The hotel is across the street from La Moneda Palace, the residence of president Augusto Pinochet.

D. Romulo de Souza: hijacker of a Brazilian Varig B707 flying from Santiago, Chile, to London, United Kingdom, via Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 12, 1970, and diverted to Cuba.

David Spencer: one of two Canadians convicted in the kidnapping of Brazilian supermarket mogul Abilio Diniz, who was freed in 1989 after police captured 10 suspects with links to the Chilean and Argentine Revolutionary Left Movements. They were suspected of having ties with the Popular Revolutionary Forces. On November 20, 1998, Brazilian authorities placed Spencer and Christine Lamont on a Canadian airliner. They were to be eligible to apply for parole on December 28, 1998.

Clemmie Stubbs: hijacker of United Airlines Flight 361, a B727 flying the Cleveland–Atlanta–Tampa–West Palm Beach route on March 11, 1970, that was diverted to Cuba. Stubbs, his wife, and four children remained in Cuba, where he was imprisoned for attempting to escape the country. He was shot and killed while trying to escape from prison on March 26, 1973. His wife and children returned to the United States on May 30, 1974.

Aramis Suarez Garcia: one of five Cuban hijackers of Eastern Airlines Flight 73, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, and diverted to Cuba on November 23, 1968. The hijackers were accompanied by a woman and three small children believed related to one of the hijackers. The group was indicted on March 10, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the Western District of Kentucky. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Arturo Suarez Ramos: one of three would-be hijackers, including Rosalina Suarez Lafita and her son, Juan Carlos Jimenez Gonzalez, on March 10, 1987, of Cubana Airlines Flight 706, an AN-245 departing from Rancho Boyeros Airport to Nuevo Gerona, Isle of Youth. Using a hand grenade, he tried to divert the plane to Miami. The grenade exploded, injuring 13 passengers. He was shot and killed by an off-duty member of the National Revolutionary Police. She and Arturo Suarez Ramos had two other grenades but were overpowered by the passengers. In the confusion, Suarez Ramos escaped but was captured five hours later in the Jaimanitas neighborhood.

Jose Antonio Suarez Garcia: Cuban exile hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 960, a B720 flying from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami, Florida, but diverted to Cuba on September 20, 1968. He had entered the United States illegally on July 26, 1968, and had been examined for psychiatric disturbance. A complaint was filed in the district court in San Juan on June 16, 1969. As of 1979, he remained a fugitive.

Benjamin Suarez: would-be hijacker of an Aero Opita Tao flying from San Andres Island to Bogota, Colombia, on July 18, 1972. He killed the pilot and severely wounded the copilot, who man-

aged to land the plane. Suarez was overpowered by the passengers.

Jose Dionisio Suarez y Esquivel: Cuban exile fugitive charged with the September 1976 car bombing of former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier. The FBI, on March 27, 1979, said it wanted to question him about the bombings in New York and New Jersey on March 24, 1979, by Omega-7, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group. He had pleaded not guilty to the murder. On April 11, 1990, he was arrested in St. Petersburg, Florida. On April 18, 1990, he pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. He was to appear in May before U.S. district judge Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., who was to set a trial date. Suarez had been released in 1978 after serving 11-plus months in a D.C. jail on a contempt charge for refusing to testify before a grand jury on the case despite a grant of immunity. Suarez said he fled Cuba in October 1960 and lived in the United States for most of the time. He divorced his first wife in 1979 and married his current wife in Puerto Rico in 1981. He lived for three years at his wife's St. Petersburg home, where he was arrested, and had lived in the area for six years. He and his wife, the administrator of a medical office, had a 15-month-old son. The FBI said Suarez helped buy bomb components. On November 15, 1990, he was sentenced to 12 years per the terms of a plea bargain.

Rosalina Suarez Lafita: one of three would-be hijackers, including her son, Juan Carlos Jimenez Gonzalez, on March 10, 1987, of Cubana Airlines Flight 706, an AN-245 departing from Rancho Boyeros Airport to Nuevo Gerona, Isle of Youth. Using a hand grenade, Jimenez tried to divert the plane to Miami. The grenade exploded, injuring 13 passengers. He was shot and killed by an off-duty member of the National Revolutionary Police. Suarez and another passenger, Arturo Suarez Ramos, had two other grenades but were overpowered by the passengers.

Carlos Subyac: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala.

Alejandro Sucksdorf: Argentine Nazi sympathizer and former civilian intelligence officer who was implicated by his estranged wife in the 1992 attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Susana: alias of Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia.

Susana: alias of Modesto Carita Velazquez.

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T.T.: alias of Kazuo Toshira.

Muhammad Taa: one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen. The plane went down shortly after leaving Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit.

Carlos A. Tabares: one of three hijackers of an Avianca B727 flying from Pereira to Bogota, Colombia, on May 11, 1974. The plane landed in Bogota, where the gunmen released 26 passengers. The plane flew to Cali, Pereira, and back to Bogota. The hijackers demanded to go to Cuba and wanted 8 million pesos ($317,300) but were rebuffed. Police stormed the plane at El Dorado Airport, killing one hijacker and capturing the other two, one of whom was wounded in the leg.

Roberto Tacanga Lavado: would-be hijacker in Lima of an Aeroflot Ilyushin II-86 on September 30, 1987. He entered the plane with a false police identification card and a revolver loaded with blanks. The plane was ready to take off for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics via Havana, Cuba. He was found by a crew member and notified police, who captured Tacanga hiding in the rest room. Tacanga shouted to police, "Kill me, because I will not say a word."

Pier Luigi Tagliari: on October 11, 1982, Bolivia expelled him to Italy in connection with the bombing of a train in Bologna on August 2, 1980, that killed 84 and injured 189.

Motan Mohamad Taha: name on the passport of one of three Lebanese arrested on July 28, 1994, by Costa Rican police in David when they tried to cross the Panamanian border with Costa Rica with false passports. They were suspected of involvement in the suicide bombing of ALAS Flight HP-1202, a twin-engine Brazilian-made Embraer on July 19, 1994, that killed 2 crew and 19 passengers, including a dozen Israeli businessmen. The plane went down shortly after leaving Colon Airport in Panama. The Partisans of God, believed to be a Hizballah cover name, claimed credit. They reportedly were freed in August 1994.

Bassam Taher: Austrian terrorist, age 36, arrested by police from Mexico, Austria, and Germany on April 12, 2001, in Tonala on Mexico's Pacific coast where he and his wife, Beate Graf, were living illegally. One of Interpol's five most wanted suspects in the world, Taher was wanted for several terrorist acts against firms in Austria from 1988 to 1995. He worked with several radical leftist groups, including the Vienna-based Anarchy and the Palestinian Group of the Radical Left.

Al-Kabir Talcan: variant Balkan. Morrocan arrested in connection with the July 18, 1994,

bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Hizballah was suspected. He entered Argentina on July 11, 1994.

Carlos Tamayo: employee of the Chilean Public Works Ministry who hijacked a LAN B727 flying from Antofagasta to Santiago, Chile, on June 21, 1977, and diverted it to Mendoza, Argentina. He initially wanted to go to Algeria. He was talked into surrendering.

Ernesto Tanuz: Syrian, age 64, arrested on October 8, 1994, by Argentine police. He was an owner of the house where the previous day police had arrested 'Ali al-Hasan in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. His son Julio was also detained.

Julio Tanuz: Syrian, age 24, arrested on October 8, 1994, by Argentine police. He was an owner of the house where the previous day police had arrested 'Ali al-Hasan in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. His father Ernesto was also detained.

Hector Ramon Tapia: one of five Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement members arrested in 1989 and charged with kidnapping a businessman. On November 24, 1994, Chilean president Eduardo Frei asked Brazilian president Itamar Franco to order the release of the five Chilean terrorists sentenced to 28 years in prison in Brazil and expel them.

Hesham al-Tarabili: arrested on September 14, 2002, by Brazilian authorities at Egypt's request in connection with the 1997 al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack on tourists in Luxor, Egypt.

Cancio Tason: former Panamanian soldier under arrest at Renacer Jail whose release was demanded by the kidnappers who grabbed Takashi Ota, a Japanese executive of the Citizen Company in Latin America, in Panama on March 14, 1992.

F. Taveras: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic to Curaçao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Flavio Tavares: Brazilian newsman charged in 1966 with organizing guerrilla activities and arrested in 1969 on charges of membership in a terrorist group called the Revolutionary Movement of July 26. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Carlos Alberto Telledin: variant Tellerdin; alias Ramon Martinez. Key suspect questioned in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Police believed he had sold a Renault van used in the bombing. On August 9, 1994, Judge Galleano ordered proceedings and preventive arrest of Telledin for "concealment," illegal replacement of an engine, and forgery of a private document. His assets were confiscated up to 100,000 pesos.

Carlos Alberto Tellerdin: variant of Carlos Alberto Telledin.

Dora Maria Tellez Argueyo: alias Dos. Medical student who was one of 25 Sandinista National Liberation Front members who seized the national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on August 22, 1978.

Pedro Tepet: one of six convicted kidnappers and terrorists—five Guatemalans and one

Honduran—executed by a firing squad on March 3, 1983, three days before the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II to Guatemala.

Joaquim Terreira: Brazilian Action for National Liberation successor to Carlos Marighella. Terreira hijacked a Brazilian Viavao Aerea de São Paulo B737 flying from Brasilia to Manaus and diverted it to Havana after refueling in Georgetown, Guyana, on April 26, 1970.

Clay Thomas: hijacker of a United Airlines San Francisco to Seattle flight on March 13, 1978, diverting it to Oakland, California. He claimed to have terminal cancer. Thomas hoped to go to Memphis, and later Cuba, but surrendered. He was slightly injured during his arrest. He was charged with air piracy. Bond was set at $250,000.

Clifford Thomas: seajacker, along with his wife and two children, of the pleasure boat *Spook* in the United States on July 22, 1974. The couple forced the crew to take the boat to Havana, Cuba, after leaving Key West, Florida. The four were turned over to competent courts to be tried in accordance with Cuban law for the most severely penalized offense in accordance with the acts they had committed.

Del Lavon Thomas: hijacker of Wein Consolidated Salta Flight 15, a B737 flying from Anchorage to Bethel, Alaska, on October 18, 1971. He had served a prison sentence for manslaughter. He permitted the passengers to deplane in Anchorage. He flew on to Vancouver and demanded to go to Mexico City. An hour out of Vancouver, he ordered the plane to return, hoping for a larger aircraft. Upon landing, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police inspector boarded the plane. An hour later, Thomas surrendered. He was deported to the United States on October 19, 1971, and was sentenced on May 12, 1972, to 20 years for air piracy.

Guillermo Victor Thomas: alias Julian. Named by Paraguayan police as a suspect in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980.

Katie George Thomas: alias Mrs. Peralta. Iraqi Christian member of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who used a forged Ecuadorian passport of Katie George Thomas, one of the hijackers of Japan Airlines Flight 404 on July 20, 1973.

Libio Tiborcio Sadino: Dominican and one of the 16 members of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who took over the embassy of the Dominican Republic on February 27, 1980. The gunmen ultimately flew to Cuba.

Alberto Tirado Cotrina: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez: Mexican reported by some as being the Sandinista National Liberation Front's Commander Cero, who led the seizure of the national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on August 22, 1978.

Elkin Tobon: attempted to hijack a Cessnica general aviation Beechcraft C45 on April 9, 1974, prior to takeoff from Medellin, Colombia, for its flight to Turbo. Tobon, age 17, pointed a knife at the pilot and demanded to go to Lima, Peru. A cargo handler overpowered him.

German Tobon Sarmiento: April 19 Movement of Colombia terrorist who participated in the Ecuadoran leftist Alfaro Lives, Damn It kidnapping on August 7, 1985, of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker in Quito. On September 11, 1985, he was gunned down while being transferred by the national police from the penitentiary to the Modelo Barracks, where he was to await sentencing for the kidnapping and murder.

Carlos Toledo Plata: physician and one of the founders of the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19). On July 7, 1980, Panama or Ecuador (reports differ) said it would consider the extradition request for him from Colombia. He was somehow involved in the M-19 takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy on February 27, 1980, in Colombia, involving dozens of hostages. Colombia gave him amnesty in 1982. He was killed outside his home by gunmen on a motorcycle shortly before the government and M-19 Peace Accord was to be signed.

Celsa Toledo: Venezuelan arrested on October 14, 1976, by Venezuelan authorities in connection with the October 6, 1976, bombing of Cubana Airlines Flight 455, a DC8 flying to Jamaica and Cuba with stops at Georgetown, Guyana, and Port of Spain, Trinidad. The plane crashed into the ocean killing all 73 people on board, including 58 Cubans. Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations and the anti-Castro Cuban exile group El Condor claimed credit. See also Orlando Bosch, Freddy Lugo, Luis Posada Carriles, and Hernan Ricardo Losano.

Patrick Toledo: one of six members of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation who hijacked an Avensa Convair Twin Engine CV440 en route from Ciudad Bolivar to Caracas, Venezuela, on November 28, 1963. The group dropped antielection leaflets over the city, then diverted the plane to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, where they were arrested. The six were extradited.

Francisco Torcios Jimenez: arrested on December 17, 1979, during a clash with El Salvador guardsmen in a labor dispute at a coffee plantation in Berlin, El Salvador. His release from Usulutan Prison, 70 miles east of San Salvador, was demanded by 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia. The ELN members kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980. On January 14, 1980, the government released him.

Carlos La Torre Cardenas: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began his extradition proceedings from Sweden on terrorism charges.

Gisela La Torre Carrasco: on March 11, 1993, the Peruvian government began her extradition proceedings from Sweden on terrorism charges.

Alfredo Torres: evangelical pastor who served as an intermediary between the April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19) and Bitterman's Institute. He was arrested on March 10, 1981, in connection with the January 19, 1981, kidnapping and murder by a dissident M-19 faction of the of Bible translator Chester Allen Bitterman.

Brilan Torres-Llurdan: one of three hijackers of Trans-Caribbean Airlines Flight 401, a DC8 flying from Newark to San Juan on August 19, 1970, and diverted to Cuba. As of 1979, the three were fugitives from an indictment handed down on March 25, 1971, by a federal grand jury in the district of New Jersey.

Carlos Julio Torres Angel: attorney and deputy from Chia who was a member of a group that attacked the residence of U.S. ambassador to Colombia Arthur McNamara on July 5, 1989, shooting a U.S. Marine in the shoulder. An arrest warrant had earlier been issued against Torres by the municipal court in Chipaque on charges of forgery. Police found emeralds valued at 80 million pesos, one million pesos in cash, and propaganda of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia at the scene.

Claudio Torres de Silva: sentenced to 10 years in December 1969 for his part in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick.

Felipe Torres: National Liberation Army (ELN) leader released from a Colombian prison in

October 2003 in hopes of spurring the ELN to accept government demands to declare a cease-fire and come back to the negotiating table. As of January 2004, peace talks had not resumed.

Fernando Torres Campos: one of two Peruvian Shining Path members who Uruguayan police said on December 14, 1995, were being tracked after the two flew into Uruguay with falsified Bolivian papers obtained in Quito, Ecuador. After arrival, they went to the headquarters of the National Liberation Movement (the former Tupamaros), seeking shelter and claiming that they were being pursued by unidentified individuals. The duo requested refugee status. He identified himself as Luis Alberto Miguel Samaniego. The media said the duo attempted to open bank accounts in Uruguay to collect a $2 million ransom they sought for releasing Doria Medina, who had been kidnapped on November 1, 1995, in Bolivia by the Shining Path. The duo appeared in a Montevideo court and was released because the judge had no request for their arrest or extradition from Peru. The Supreme Criminal Court of Cusco, Peru, requested his extradition on March 7, 1996. On December 24, 1996, Uruguay confirmed that the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement member, who had been imprisoned in December 1996 for entering the country with a false passport, had been released by an appeals court.

Torres was believed responsible for leading raids in 1991 and 1992 against police stations, public offices, towns, and radio stations.

Francisco Torres Cruz: spokesperson for the five gunmen of the left-wing National Independent Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, the Politically Persecuted, and the Missing who took over the German Consulate in Oaxaca, Mexico, on October 29, 1990.

Guillermo Torres: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commander and a singer-songwriter who was killed on March 1, 2008, by the Colombian Armed Forces in a firefight and air strike near the border with Ecuador.

Hugo Torres: one of two hijackers of a CMA DC6 flying from Merida to Mexico City and diverted to Cuba on November 18, 1968.

Hugo Torres: alias Uno. Law student and one of 25 Sandinista National Liberation Front members who seized the national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on August 22, 1978.

Martinez Torres: alias of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez.

Miguel Angel Torres: small farmer arrested on September 9, 1978, for involvement in the Armed Forces of National Resistance kidnapping on August 14, 1978, of Kjell Bjork, a Swedish technical director of Telefonica LM Ericsson, when he left the offices of Dada and Company in San Salvador, El Salvador.

Yoan Torres Martinez: Torres, age 21, was one of three renegade soldiers who, on May 3, 2007, tried to hijack a plane at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, killing their hostage, Army Lt. Col. Victor Ibo Acuna Velazquez. The three recruits had escaped from a Cuban military base after killing a soldier and wounding another.

Carlos Manuel Torrez Mendoza: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Jose de la Torriente: leader of the Miami-based Cuban Liberation Front in 1971.

Kazuo Toshira: aliases T.T., Dober Wilfredo Ruiz Fukumoto; variant Dogwer Wilfredo Reiz Fukumoto. Used a Peruvian passport and was one of three members of the Japanese Red Army alleged by La Manana on April 1, 1995, to have entered Uruguay using false passports within the past two weeks. The paper speculated that they planned

to carry out a bombing in neighboring Brazil or Argentina. They were believed to be in the River Plate area. He was arrested on June 12, 1995, in Ciudad del Este, capital of Alto Parana Department, in Paraguay. The Japanese Embassy confirmed his true name.

Reyes Tovar Menjivar: Salvadoran whose release was demanded by the Honduran leftist Cinchonero National Liberation Front hijackers of a Honduran Air Services B727-200 flying from Tegucigalpa to New Orleans on March 27, 1981, that was diverted to Managua, Nicaragua.

Rodrigo Tovar Pupo: alias Jorge 40. Colombian paramilitary leader in November 2006 who was one of 13 senior paramilitary leaders of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia extradited to the United States on May 13, 2008. They had been accused of ordering the murders of thousands of people, including peasants, leftist politicians, journalists, and union activists. While in Colombian jails, they ran a cocaine trafficking organization.

Michael V. Townley: U.S.-born agent of the Dirección Nacional de Inteligencia (DINA), the Chilean intelligence service, who on May 11, 1979, was sentenced by a U.S. District Court judge to serve a reduced sentence of a minimum of 40 months for the bomb that exploded in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976, killing Orlando Letelier, who was the Chilean ambassador to the United States during Salvador Allende's administration, and Ronni Karpen Moffitt, an administrative assistant at the Trans National Institute, a division of the Institute for Policy Studies. Townley cut a plea deal in exchange for his testimony against other suspects. Townley claimed that he was working for Gen. Juan Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, the former head of Chile's secret police, and Col. Pedro Espinoza and that he was aided in the assassination by Capt. Armando Fernandez Larios.

On May 6, 1983, Argentina requested Townley's extradition on charges that he helped assassinate Gen. Carlos Prats and his wife in a car bombing on September 30, 1974, in Buenos Aires. Townley's pending release from jail was blocked by the extradition request. He had served 62 months of a 10-year sentence for the Letelier murder. On July 25, 1983, a federal magistrate denied extradition. A witness protection program relocated Townley.

Carlos Trana: Nicaraguan blamed for the murder of a Costa Rican policeman. He escaped arrest in a police raid on June 28, 1994, that netted a Zapatista National Liberation Army guerrilla and four Nicaraguans in Costa Rica.

Begona Trasvina: variant Trevino. One of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989. She was accompanied by her four-month-old daughter. The daughter's father was Juan Miguel Bardezi, alias Juan Miguel Barbesi Torres (or Trevino), who was also expelled.

William Alben Truitt: former U.S. vice president Alben W. Barkley's (under president Harry S. Truman) grandson hijacked a Key West Airlines Cessna 177 chartered to fly from Key West to Dry Tortugas Island and diverted it to Cuba on October 23, 1968. He was placed under arrest in Cuba until January 1969, when he was put on a ship going to France. He got off at St. John, New Brunswick, and was arrested at Champlain, New York, on February 8, 1969. On August 13, 1969, he was convicted of air piracy and kidnapping and received two 20-year consecutive terms. He was paroled on September 11, 1972.

Luis Travassos: former National Student Union president who was also active in the radical movement of the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Commander Tres: alias of Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes.

Commander Tres: alias of Fernando Gonzalez.

Simon Trinidad: alias of Ricardo Palmera.

Angela Trujillo: Colombian People's Liberation Army member who was killed in Bogota on November 20, 1985, by gunmen on a motorcycle.

Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli: leader of the Followers of God and living in Lebanon. On July 24, 1994, the Argentine government instructed the attorney general to request that Judge Galeano request his extradition in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Hizballah was suspected. On July 29, Lebanon rejected the request, saying that there was no Ansarallah group and that no Lebanese were involved. Al-Tufayli also denied involvement.

Charles A. Tuller: one of four hijackers, including his two sons, who took over Eastern Airlines Flight 496, a B727 flying from Houston to Atlanta on October 30, 1972. They shot to death a ticket agent who tried to stop them, then wounded a maintenance man. The plane refueled in New Orleans before flying to Havana, Cuba. An indictment was handed down against them by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of Texas on November 6, 1972. They were also charged with the murder of Arlington policeman Israel P. Gonzalez and bank manager Harry J. Candee during an attempted robbery of the Arlington Trust Company's Crystal Mall branch on October 25, 1972. They were also charged with attempted bank robbery and the attempted murder of Gladys Willier, a bank clerk who was wounded in the attempt. The senior Tuller was a former Commerce Department worker who became a self-styled white-collar revolutionary. The Tullers found Cuba not to their liking, describing periods of solitary confinement, starvation, and boredom. They secretly returned to the United States via Jamaica in June 1975. Bryce Tuller was captured on July 3, 1975, during an attempted robbery of a K-Mart store in Fayetteville, North Carolina. His father and brother turned themselves in to the FBI soon afterward in Washington, D.C. The trio was found guilty of air piracy on June 24, 1976, and sentenced to 50 years on July 16, 1976. He died in prison of a heart attack in 1987.

Sindy Tumay: one of three Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia members arrested on November 30, 2007, when Colombian authorities announced a raid of a rebel hideout that contained videos of 15 captives, including 3 Pentagon contractors, and of Ingrid Betancourt, a former Colombian presidential candidate kidnapped in 2002. Authorities said the five videos had been taken in October 2007.

Viveca Turcson: Dane arrested on June 30, 1983, for links with the Shining Path in Peru. She was turned over to the Danish Embassy in Lima on July 5, 1983.

U

Oswaldo Ucasqui: Argentine citizen believed to be the Bolivian National Liberation Army killer of Roberto Quintanilla, the former Bolivian consul general in Hamburg, who was shot to death in the consulate on April 1, 1971. On May 13, 1973, Ucasqui and Monica Ertl were killed in a shootout with police.

E. Ugartteche: Argentine student who hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas B707 flying from Buenos Aires to Miami on October 8, 1969, and diverted it to Havana, Cuba, via Santiago, Chile.

Robert Jose Uhrig: released on July 18, 1995, for lack of evidence in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Commander Ulises: leader of the Ernesto Morales Sandoval squad, which operated along the coastal areas of El Salvador. He turned himself in to the Treasury Police on November 29, 1984, in the Las Limitas hamlet. He said morale was low in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

Zolanda Umana: woman arrested on August 21, 1983, by the Colombian secret police and charged in the March 7, 1983, kidnapping of Kenneth Stanley Bishop, a U.S. executive of the Texas Petroleum Company in Colombia. His driver and bodyguard were killed. She was also charged with the July 23, 1982, kidnapping and murder of Gloria Lara de Echeverri, a Liberal political leader

Commander Una: alias of Luz Carmine Garzon.

The Unabomber: FBI case file name of Theodore Kaczynski.

Uno: alias of Hugo Torres.

Uno: alias used by the leader of the dozen members of the leftist Chichoneros Popular Liberation Movement who, on September 17, 1982, took over the building housing the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro del Sula, Honduras, taking 105 business executives hostage.

Commander Uno: alias of Rosemberg Pabon Pabon.

Jose Manuel Urbina Lara: leader of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. He was a lawyer who recently obtained Costa Rican citizenship. In 1984, he was the law student who took over the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua, Nicaragua, pressuring both governments until he was granted asylum. He was a Nicaraguan by birth and a deserter from the Sandinista People's Army. As part of a deal that freed the hostages, he arrived on March 22, 1993, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, where he was taken in National Department of Investigations (DNI) vehicles to DNI Headquarters. The Dominican government had granted him a provisional visa so he could remain in the country under DNI protection. President Joaquin Balaguer granted him asylum.

On March 24, the Nicaraguan government said it would request extradition. On March 26, Costa Rica's Supreme Court of Justice requested his extradition. On April 6, 1993, Costa Rican foreign minister Bernd Niehaus called such extradition a "closed case" for his country because the Dominican government had granted Urbina Lara asylum.

Wilfred Urdininea: hijacker of a Lloyd Air Boliviano F862 flying from Sucre to La Paz on December 16, 1971. He killed the pilot and injured the copilot and a passenger. He never specified where he wanted to go—perhaps Cuba—and was killed by police.

Francisco Urondo: journalist and poet who headed a People's Revolutionary Army group that kidnapped Ronald Grove, the managing director of the British Vesty Industrial Group in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on December 10, 1972. On February 21, 1973, La Plata police captured a seven-person Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia cell implicated in the kidnapping.

Carlos Alberto Urquijo: arrested in Costa Rica on September 27, 1992, for narcotics trafficking and money laundering, his release was demanded on April 26, 1993, by five gunmen who took hostage 19 of 22 Supreme Court justices in San Jose. He refused to be released on April 27.

Juan Jose Urrutia Pia: one of 14 Spanish Basque Nation and Liberty members arrested in Uruguay on May 15, 1992. They were tried and imprisoned for using false documents. A Uruguayan lower court denied his extradition. The decision was appealed before a higher court and was upheld on March 16, 1994. He was released, although he was still charged with use of false documents.

Leonel de Jesus Usala de Rivera: Colombian arrested on April 23, 1993, by the Darien Police Zone for carrying no identity papers in Pucuru and held on suspicion of involvement in the kidnapping by the Vanguardia Patriotica Torrijista 20 de Diciembre on January 31, 1993, of three U.S. missionaries.

V

Fernando Vaca Narvaja: Montoneros deputy chief who flew to Havana on August 15, 1972, after having escaped from prison and hijacking an Austral BAC111 flying from Trelew to Buenos Aires. On March 14, 1979, he was sentenced by a Rome court to 40 months in absentia for illegal possession of weapons and forged identity documents. He was married to Maria Josefa Fleming, who received the same sentence. On August 17, 1989, Argentina requested the arrest of the Montoneros leader believed living in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Fernando Vacha Narvaja: senior Montonero member who was arrested in Rio de Janeiro on February 12, 1984, at the request of the Argentine government. He had been there since November 1983. Argentina requested extradition on charges of homicide, illicit association, and offenses against the public order.

Isaac Valazco: Peruvian Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement spokesperson in Hamburg for the group during the December 17, 1996, takeover of the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru, that entailed the taking of 700 hostages. Peru asked Germany to cancel the political asylum it had granted him in 1993. On April 28, 1997, the German government asked Hamburg to ban his political activity.

Roberto Valdez: arrested on October 30, 1995, in connection with his links to the key suspects in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more.

Cecilia Valdes Toro: acquitted and released on December 24, 1989, after being charged with violating the Antiterrorist Law and the Law on Arms Control in connection with a guerrilla training school and with participating in the September 7, 1986, attack on Chilean president Augusto Pinochet.

Jose Rigoberto Valdivia Mora: aliases Miguel Angel, Camilo. Deputy chief of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front in the central zone who was arrested by the Chilean Carabineros Intelligence Service on November 4, 1994. Prosecutors wanted him for questioning regarding terrorist actions in the Seventh Region, including the attack on the O'Higgins Museum where a watchman was murdered and copies of the National Independence Act were stolen. He was arrested in a house on Americo Vespucio Avenue in the district of Penalolen in Santiago. He had undergone politiomilitary training in Cuba. Leadership let him reorganize the revolutionary armed forces.

Edelio Valencia: leader of the 11th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who was killed by government troops in December 1983.

Bertan Valentino: Italian believed to be an Iraqi detained on May 2, 1992, by Ecuadoran police in Quito on suspicion of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured

252. He and six Iranian Hizballah members had intended to go to Canada via the United States. On May 9, the Crime Investigation Division in Quito said that the group was not involved in the bombing and would be deported to Iran through Bogota and Caracas. They were released on May 12, 1992, and given 72 hours to leave the country.

Leonel M. Valladares: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front members who hijacked a Lancia BAC111 flying from San Salvador to Managua and Miami on December 12, 1971. The trio took over the plane out of Managua and demanded to go to Cuba. Upon landing at San Jose, Costa Rica, for refueling, over 200 civil guards stormed the plane. One hijacker was fatally shot; a passenger and another hijacker were wounded. Several passengers were injured when they jumped from the plane as it burst into flames. The two captured hijackers were returned to Nicaragua but escaped custody during the Nicaraguan earthquake of December 23, 1972. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Juan A. Vallejos: one of two armed hijackers of a Faucett B727 flying from Piura to Chiclayo, Peru, on April 8, 1972. They wanted to go to Cuba, but when they failed to ignite their bottle of gasoline, the crew overpowered them.

Carlos Valverde Barberry: leader of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange.

Carlos Valverde Bravo: son of Carlos Valverde Barberry, leader of the extreme rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange. Valverde Bravo was one of 120 members of the group that took over the U.S. Occidental Oil plant in Tita, Bolivia, on May 2, 1981, taking 52 hostages.

Marc Van Dam: one of two Belgians arrested on March 15, 1991, by Colombian security forces in Barranquilla for involvement in at least four armed robberies and the Revolutionary Socialist Brigade kidnapping on January 14, 1989, of former Christian Democratic prime minister Paul Vanden Boeynants in Belgium. They were also affiliates of Medellin cocaine cartel leader Pablo Escobar. They apparently had signed up as mercenaries for the cartel, which was reconstituting its terrorist infrastructure. They had entered through Brazil four months earlier after leaving Belgium. They each had a dozen faked national ID cards with different aliases, $170,000 in cash—which they offered the arresting officers—and several telephone numbers of cartel members in Medellin. They were to be returned to Belgium on March 21, 1991, on a special Belgian military plane.

Alvaro Vangadeli: one of three anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan gunmen who, on March 8, 1993, took 24 hostages in the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Ramiro Vanoy: one of 13 senior paramilitary leaders of the right-wing United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia extradited to the United States on May 13, 2008. They had been accused of ordering the murders of thousands of people, including peasants, leftist politicians, journalists, and union activists. While in Colombian jails, they ran a cocaine trafficking organization.

Pedro Varas Flores: Varas, age 16, hijacked a LAN Caravelle flying from Santiago, Chile, to Puerto Montt on November 12, 1969. He and his friend Patricio Fernando Degach Vergue, age 16, said they wanted to go to Cuba. After a refueling, the crew disarmed the hijackers.

Eugenio Vargas Perdomo: alias Carlos Bolas. Member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) arrested in Suriname for immigration violations for using a fake Peruvian passport. On June 18, 2002, Suriname extradited him to the United States. After being turned over to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), he faced federal drug trafficking charges, including conspiracy to import more than five

kilograms of cocaine into the United States. On July 9, defense attorney Joseph Virgilio asked a federal judge to force his trial within three months, instead of permitting the government to have time to build a case of international terrorism against him. The DEA said FARC had murdered 13 Americans and kidnapped more than 100 since 1980. U.S. district court chief judge Thomas F. Hogan scheduled a July 18 hearing to set a trial date.

Julio Vargas Gamboa: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Manuel Vargas Agueros: one of four Guantánamo-born hijackers of Pan Am Flight 460, a B747 flying from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Miami, Florida, on April 13, 1969, and diverted to Cuba.

Mariela Vargas: spokesperson on December 21, 1989, for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, who said that the group would attack any U.S. objective in Chile in retaliation for the U.S. raid on Panama.

Nelson Vargas Rueda: Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrilla commander arrested on March 23, 2000, by police on suspicion of ordering the murder of three U.S. activists kidnapped on February 25, 1999. On April 30, 2002, U.S. attorney general John D. Ashcroft announced murder charges against him. On May 7, 2003, Colombia's president ordered his extradition to the United States. He was turned over to the United States on May 28, 2003.

Zenon Vargas Cardenas: on October 14, 1992, the Peruvian Supreme Military Council for Justice unanimously confirmed the Shining Path member's life sentence for high treason.

Maria Christina Varrier: beautiful blond star who led 20 members of the Argentina nationalist group El Condor in hijacking an Argentine Airlines DC4 bound from Buenos Aires to Rio Gallegos, diverting it to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands on September 28, 1966. The group was extradited on October 1; the three leaders were sentenced to five years and the others to three years.

Hamet Vasconez: leader of the American Battalion in Colombia who had also aided Salvadoran guerrillas. He was killed in a police raid on an Alfaro Lives, Damn It safe house in Quito, Ecuador, on September 11, 1986, after the group held up a branch of the Production Bank in northern Quito.

Eduardo Vasques: member of the Popular League of February 28 of El Salvador whose release was demanded when 15 armed members of the January 28 Popular Leagues took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador and seized 10 hostages on February 5, 1980. The government released most of the prisoners; one escaped.

Andres Vasquez Molina: member of the People's (or Popular) Liberation Forces of El Salvador (FPL) who was arrested for involvement in FPL's April 6, 1983, assassination in Nicaragua of Melinda Anaya Montes, alias Commander Ana Maria, the group's leader. The murder weapon and blood-stained clothing were found in their possession.

Antonio Vazquez Secum: on December 22, 1997, 100 masked gunmen wearing blue uniforms gunned down Acteal, Mexico, villagers using .22 caliber rifles and AK47s in a nine-hour slaughter that began after a 9:00 A.M. church service. The victims included 14 children, an infant, 9 men, and 21 women, 4 of whom were pregnant. Some were hacked to death. Most of the victims were members of the peasant group Las Abejas (The Bees), who support the goals, but not the violence, of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). EZLN rebelled in January 1994 to demand rights for Chiapas State's impoverished Tzotzil Indians. The state police visited the town

once, perhaps twice, during the incident but apparently did nothing to stop it, saying that they heard no gunshots. On January 16, 1998, the Mexican Attorney General's Office said that the attack may have been to avenge a son's death. Antonio Vazquez Secum, age 70, confessed to being enraged by his son's death in a December 17 ambush; he held Acteal residents responsible.

Eric Salomon Vasquez Corrales: one of two kidnappers of Arnold McBrown, American administrator of the Adventist Hospital in Valle de Angeles, Honduras, on June 26, 1981. Vazquez left the apartment hideout, shot a policeman, took his weapon, and was then shot to death in a gun battle with police near the apartment.

Felipe Vazquez Espinoza: on December 22, 1997, 100 masked gunmen wearing blue uniforms gunned down Acteal, Mexico, villagers using .22 caliber rifles and AK47s in a nine-hour slaughter that began after a 9:00 A.M. church service. The victims included 14 children, an infant, 9 men, and 21 women, 4 of whom were pregnant. Some were hacked to death. Most of the victims were members of the peasant group Las Abejas (The Bees), who support the goals, but not the violence, of the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN). EZLN rebelled in January 1994 to demand rights for Chiapas State's impoverished Tzotzil Indians. The state police visited the town once, perhaps twice, during the incident but apparently did nothing to stop it, saying that they heard no gunshots. On January 12, 1998, federal prosecutors charged Felipe Vazquez Espinoza, commander of the state police in Los Chorros, with assembling the weapons stockpile used in the attack and ordering police trucks to collect the arms from surrounding villages.

Manuel Vasquez Castano: founder of the Colombian National Liberation Army.

Oscar M. Vasquez: one of two would-be hijackers of a LAN Caravelle flying the Puerto Monta–Punta Arenas–Santiago, Chile, route on February 6, 1970. The two Chilean students wanted to go to Cuba. While refueling at Santiago, police raided the plane. In the shootout, one of the hijackers died and the other was wounded, along with a stewardess, two detectives, and a uniformed policeman.

Rodolfo Vasquez: member of the Popular League of February 28 of El Salvador whose release was demanded when 15 armed members of the January 28 Popular Leagues took over the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador and seized 10 hostages on February 5, 1980. The government released most of the prisoners; one escaped.

Genaro Vazquez Rojas: former schoolteacher who became the leader of a group of Mexican rural guerrillas believed operating near the mountains near Acapulco. His group kidnapped Dr. Jaime Castrejon Diez, rector of the State University of Guerrero and millionaire owner of the Coca-Cola bottling concession in the town, on November 19, 1971. The group demanded the release of 9 political prisoners, $200,000, and trials for 15 other political prisoners. On November 28, the Mexican government freed the prisoners, who were flown to Cuba. The individuals included five individuals said to be close to Vazquez, including one who may have been his sister-in-law. Castrejon was released on December 1. By May 4, 1973, he was dead.

Judith Vazquez: Argentine hijacker of an Aeromaya Airlines Hawker Siddeley 748 flying from Cozumel to Merida, Mexico, but diverted to Cuba. She and her daughter Sylvia, age 12, and son Ernesto, age 2 months, stayed in Cuba.

Vega: would-be hijacker of an Avianca plane flying from Los Angeles to Bogota on April 29, 1971. He tried to divert the plane to Cuba, but the plane landed in Panama, where he was arrested.

Jose Miguel Vega Flores: alias Mario. One of four individuals arrested on May 28, 1985, in connec-

tion with the May 24, 1985, bombing of National Electric Power high tension pylons that blacked out 1,400 kilometers of Chilean territory, including Santiago and Copiapo. He was a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

Palacios Vega: one of six Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981. She was arrested on October 30, 1981, in El Salvador, pending extradition. El Salvador agreed to extradition on November 2, but the court system denied extradition on November 16 due to incorrect filing of the extradition request by Costa Rica.

Thomas Raimundo Vegaso Villaneuva: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Enrique Velasco: accused in the February 1975 assassination by the Movement for Cuban Justice of Luciano Nieves, an advocate of peaceful coexistence with the Castro regime. A judge revoked his $10,000 bond on November 23, 1975, when he failed to appear in the courtroom as ordered. He was believed to be one of the members of the Pragmatistas who fled to Mexico after jumping bond.

Mario Velasquez Fonseca: Cuban exile who hijacked Northwest Airlines Flight 714, a B727 flying from Chicago, Illinois, to Miami, Florida, on July 1, 1968, and diverted it to Cuba. He was permitted to stay in Cuba.

Albino Eduardo Velazques Delgado: one of five individuals arrested on March 16, 1987, by Melipeuco, Chile, authorities for holding up a Brink's car carrying arms into Argentina and also in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the Chilean presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Hernan Velez Vera: leader of Colombia's Ricardo Franco Movement who died on September 23, 1986, during a police raid of his Bogota hideout to free hostage Flor Alba Manrique de Ocampo, wife of a Modelo Jail guardsman.

Arsenio Veloz: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curaçao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Roger Venevides Castellon: variant of Roger Benavides Castellon.

Pedro I. Venezuela: one of two would-be hijackers of a LAN Caravelle flying the Puerto Monta–Punta Arenas–Santiago, Chile, route on February 6, 1970. The two Chilean students wanted to go to Cuba. While refueling at Santiago, police raided the plane. In the shootout, one of the hijackers died and the other was wounded, along with a stewardess, two detectives, and a uniformed policeman.

Ventura: one of eight heavily armed members of a Dutch revolutionary group that hijacked a Netherlands Antilles Airlines Fokker F27 on its way from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Curaçao on May 13, 1970, diverting it to Cuba.

Commander Gabriel Vera: alias Vidal. Leader of 25 to 35 members of the Camilo Torres Front of the National Liberation Army of Colombia who kidnapped British Colombian citizens Mrs. Telery Jones and her son Owen from their ranch in northern Colombia near Chiriguana on January 5, 1980.

Leonardo Vera Viteri: Alfaro Lives, Damn It terrorist rescued by American Battalion terrorists

from the Eugenio Espejo Hospital in Quito, Ecuador, where he was recovering from gunshot wounds on August 19, 1986. The attackers shot to death three police guards. The Battalion was made up of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement of Peru, the April 19 Movement of Colombia, and the Alfaro Lives, Damn It group of Ecuador.

Julio Cesar Verdugo Valenzuela: Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) of Guatemala member whose release was demanded on July 18, 1979, by the FAR kidnappers of vice foreign minister Alfonso Lima.

Claudio Ezequiel Vergara Dias: arrested on January 13, 1987, at a clandestine clinic in connection with the September 7, 1986, attack by 21 Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front gunmen on the presidential motorcade as it traveled to Santiago, Chile. The gunmen were armed with grenades and automatic weapons and killed 5 presidential guards and injured 11 military escorts.

Ignacio Lopez de Vergara Astola: suspected Basque Nation and Liberty member who had been deported from Venezuela and was turned over to Spanish police by French officials on November 3, 1987.

Colombo Veria de Souza: one of four members of Brazilian Action for National Liberation who tried to hijack a Cruzeiro do Sul Caravello flying the Rio de Janeiro–São Paulo–Buenos Aires, Argentina, run. They wanted to go to Cuba, but the wounded pilot flew back to Rio. Police stormed the plane and arrested the hijackers before they made any demands.

Vidal: alias of Commander Gabriel Vera.

Carlos Vidales Rivera: senior member of the April 19 Movement of Colombia in 1981.

Valdirene Vieira Ferguglia: Brazilian citizen arrested on January 29, 1995, along with six Lebanese suspected of involvement in the March 17, 1992, car bombing at the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 and injured 252 and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli facility in Buenos Aires. Three of the detainees expressed pro-Hizballah sentiments but denied involvement. She was domiciled in Foz do Iguacu and arrested on January 30, 1995, in Paraguay. She had a plane ticket for Brussels via Madrid. They were charged with drug trafficking, violating immigration law, and illegal possession of weapons. Argentina requested extradition on February 24, 1995, for stockpiling explosives and combat weapons on an island in the Tigre River delta. They were extradited from Paraguay on July 23, 1995, in connection with the discovery of an arsenal near Buenos Aires. They were released on July 27, 1995, in Argentina.

A. Viejo Romero: one of the 15 hijackers of an Ecuatoriana International Lockheed Electra 188 on the Guayaquil–Quito–Miami run on January 19, 1969, that was hijacked to Cuba. All of the hijackers, aged 15 to 25, were convicted in Ecuadoran court.

Peio el Viejo: alias of Jose Luis Ansola Larranaga.

Karin Alicia Eitel Vilar: alias Veronica. Language school student arrested by Chilean police in connection with the September 1, 1987, kidnapping by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front of Chilean Army Col. Carlos Carreno in front of his home in Santiago. She was charged with planning the kidnapping, illegal association to commit crimes, and forging official documents, which were discovered on her when she was arrested. She was also carrying false ID papers in the name of Vilma Ximena Fuentealba Helmers.

Amilcar Vilchez: Venezuelan arrested on October 17, 1986, following a clash between Venezuelan military authorities and Colombian guerrillas linked with drug traffickers along the border.

Kepa Viles Escobar: one of 11 Basque Nation and Liberty members expelled by Algiers to Caracas, Venezuela, on May 27, 1989.

Humberto Villa Macias: member of the April 19 Movement of Colombia who was captured on August 10, 1988, in Peru after infiltrating Peruvian government agencies and making the Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary movement terrorist groups. Upon entering Peru in 1983, he had obtained forged voter's cards and used the names Alejandro Aguirre Carlos and Alejandro Aguirre Ceras. At his arrest, police seized three revolvers with their brand names and serial numbers filed off, bombs, a .38 caliber gun, and 9-mm ammunition.

Jesus Villa Munoz: resident of Hialeah, Florida, who, on February 16, 1982, attempted to hijack to Cuba an Air Flight B737 being loaded at Miami International Airport. Villa pulled out a handgun and fired two shots during a gun battle with police. He was captured and later charged with attempted first degree murder, attempted air piracy, and use of a firearm to commit a felony.

Pedro Roverto Villacorta: arrested on November 3, 2002, by Peruvian antiterrorist police in Tumbes, 624 miles northwest of Lima near the Ecuadoran border, and charged with the 1989 murder of U.S. journalist Todd Smith, a reporter for the *Tampa Tribune* who was investigating ties between the Shining Path and drug traffickers.

Adelaido Villafranco Contreras: Puerto Rican who was killed on May 26, 1983, in raid in Cholula, Mexico, during investigation of a plot to attack the interparliamentary meeting between U.S. and Mexican legislators scheduled to be held in Puebla in June 1983. One of those arrested was wanted for a string of Armed Front for National Liberation bombings.

Hugo Villagra: Nicaraguan whose release from Costa Rican prison was demanded by the five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Carlos Villalba: Argentine journalism professor at Costa Rica's national university charged by the Costa Rican government in March 21, 1981, as a Montoneros leader in Mexico.

Aristides Villalobos Rico: one of three National Liberation Army hijackers of an Avianca DC4 flying from Riohacha to Barranquilla, Colombia, on March 5, 1968. They diverted the plane to Cuba.

Joaquin Villalobos: head of the People's Revolutionary Army of El Salvador. On April 5, 1985, the armed forces said that he was seriously wounded in Morazan Department and was thought to be dead. However, on January 30, 1989, he signed a communiqué from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command that was broadcast on San Salvador's Radio Cadena Ysu and on a Mexican radio station, in which the group suspended attacks against U.S. military personnel.

Eugenio Villalta Quiros: Costa Rican arrested on January 20, 1991, in the Old Quarter of Panama City, Panama, when police found three grenades in his possession. He claimed he found them in an area close to San Felipe. He had two type CH-N tear gas canisters and a CH smoke bomb. He denied involvement with pro-Iraqi or Panamaian oppositionists.

Carlos Villamar: one of the three person crew who hijacked a Cubana DC3 flying from Havana to Santa Clara, Cuba, on April 13, 1958, and diverted it to Miami.

Gustavo J. Villanueva Valdes: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front members who hijacked a Lancia BAC111 flying from San Salvador

to Managua, Nicaragua, and Miami, Florida, on December 12, 1971. The trio took over the plane out of Managua and demanded to go to Cuba. Upon landing at San Jose, Costa Rica, for refueling, over 200 civil guards stormed the plane. One hijacker was fatally shot; a passenger and another hijacker were wounded. Several passengers were injured when they jumped from the plane as it burst into flames. The two captured hijackers were returned to Nicaragua but escaped custody during the Nicaraguan earthquake of December 23, 1972. As of 1979, they remained at large.

Cesar Villarreal Garcia: one of five individuals who attempted to hijack a domestic Cubana flight on December 8, 1960. Following a gun battle in which the pilot was injured, the plane crashed at the Cienfuego airport, killing one person and injuring four. The five were soon executed.

Ruben Arturo Villarreal: variant Ruben Lucero Villarreal; alias Pantalonzon. Member of the Panamanian 20 December Movement and one of the suspects in the June 10, 1992, shooting in Panama of U.S. Southern Command Corp. Zak A. Hernandez, who was killed, and Sgt. Ronald Marshall, who died the next day of his wounds. He was arrested on June 20, 1992, and confessed that day. On October 28, 1995, the prosecutor dismissed all chargers against him.

Ruben Lucero Villarreal: variant of Ruben Arturo Villarreal.

W

Mark Robert Walker: Wyoming college student, age 18, who, on November 9, 2004, was charged in El Paso, Texas, with providing material support to a terrorist group after telling the FBI that he was trying to send military equipment—weapons, ammunition, night-vision goggles, and bulletproof vests—to the Somali al-Ittihad al-Islamiya group, which is on the U.S. list of terrorist organizations affiliated with al Qaeda. He also was attempting to travel to Somalia to fight alongside them. On October 28, Walker's roommate at Wyoming Technical College called the FBI to say that Walker had used his computer to talk to terrorists. Using the name Abdullah, Walker ran a jihadist Web site. Walker tried to flee to Mexico after his roommate confronted him but was picked up on November 6 at the El Paso border crossing after his name appeared on a watch list. Walker became interested in Islam at a Rochester, New York, mosque.

Thomas George Washington: unemployed chemist who hijacked Eastern Airlines Flight 47, a DC8 flying from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miami, Florida, on December 19, 1968, and diverted it to Cuba. He was accompanied by his daughter, Jennifer, age three. He was led away from the plane at Jose Marti Airport by six Cuban soldiers. In August 1969, he told reporters that he would like to return home. He returned to Canada with a group of hijackers in November 1969. On March 24, 1970, he was sentenced to two years for interfering with a flight crew. On June 4, 1971, he was released.

Donald Webb: gunman hospitalized under police custody after he joined assassins who fired on the car of Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, during the election campaign on October 10, 1980.

William: alias of Guillermo Elbecio Ruiz Gomez.

Marcos Wilson: one of five members of the Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party arrested on April 12, 1986, during a holdup of the Banco do Brasil branch in Salvador. They claimed they were trying to get funds for Nicaragua.

Marvin Wilson Camano: one of three Sandinista National Liberation Front Pablo Fonseca Amado Patrol hijackers of a Navajo plane in Managua, Nicaragua, on March 8, 1979. They ordered the captain to fly to Venezuela, but the pilot landed in Costa Rica's Juan Santamaria Airport, where they surrendered.

Bobby R. White: attempted to hijack Piedmont Airlines Flight 25, a B737 that had landed in New York on June 18, 1971 after flying from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. White entered the plane and demanded to be flown to Cuba. He was overpowered by the pilot and two sky marshals. He was sentenced to five years for conveying false information concerning an attempt to commit air piracy on September 14, 1971.

Carl White: one of two men who, with their wives and four children, were involved in the

hijacking of National Airlines Flight 36, a DC8 flying the Los Angeles–Tampa–Miami route on January 3, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. The group was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California on January 27, 1971. The six-member White family was apprehended in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 24, 1975. They were flown to San Diego to stand trial. He received 20 years for air piracy on November 24, 1975.

Norma Jean White: member of the White family consisting of two men, their wives, and four children who were involved in the hijacking of National Airlines Flight 36, a DC8 flying the Los Angeles–Tampa–Miami route on January 3, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. The group was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California on January 27, 1971. The six-member White family was apprehended in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 24, 1975. They were flown to San Diego to stand trial. All charges against her were dropped.

R. R. Wiggins: one of two American would-be hijackers who attempted to divert a British West Indian Airways (a Trinidad and Tobago corporation) B727 flying from Kingstown to Miami on May 1, 1970. They said they had an appointment with Eldridge Cleaver in Algiers and demanded to be flown there. The plane landed in Havana, Cuba; the pilot claimed that there was a faulty oil pressure gauge. The duo then demanded to be flown to Senegal but was talked out of it by British and Cuban negotiators.

James Arthur Wilson: one of two men who, with their wives and four children, were involved in the hijacking of National Airlines Flight 36, a DC8 flying the Los Angeles–Tampa–Miami route on January 3, 1971, and diverted to Cuba. The group was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California on January 27, 1971. He was arrested on November 18, 1975, in Chicago and sentenced to 20 years for air piracy on March 22, 1976.

Nikolai Wischnewsky: alias Nick Roland. Austrian-born hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 688 flying the Miami–Jacksonville–Atlanta–Indianapolis route on December 25, 1977. He told the stewardess he wanted to go to Miami and on to Cuba. He allowed the DC9 to land in Atlanta, Georgia, and freed 14 passengers. The hijacker was overpowered by an Atlanta police lieutenant and two FBI officers. In November 1975, he was arrested in Sloatsburg, New York, in a similar phony bomb caper. He served 21 months of a three-year sentence for attempted robbery. He had been free on parole from New York's Dannemora State Prison for only a month before the hijacking. He was arraigned on federal charges of air piracy and held in Fulton County Jail.

Rodolfo Wolf: National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) member arrested on March 29, 1973, by Uruguayan authorities, who also detained several Tupamaros wanted in the kidnapping and murder of USAID official Daniel Mitrione on July 31, 1970.

Tyrone Won: one of two hijackers of a British Honduran chartered Cessna 180 on a local flight in the British Honduras on March 25, 1970, that was diverted to Cuba. Won later committed suicide.

Cheryl Yvonne Worthy: on August 14, 1991, a U.S. magistrate in Boston ordered her to return to Puerto Rico to face charges of hijacking a Capitol Airlines flight on May 12, 1983, from Puerto Rico to Miami, Florida, and diverting it to Cuba. She was convicted in Cuba and sentenced to 25 years in prison. Released after 14 months, she lived in South Africa for several years.

Laughlin Wright: would-be hijacker of Eastern Airlines Flight 140, a B727 flying from Atlanta, Georgia, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 13, 1975. He boarded without a ticket and started pounding on the cockpit door, demanding to be flown to San Juan, Puerto Rico. When the plane landed at Dulles, he locked himself in the lavatory. Police boarded the plane and arrested him. He was committed to a mental institution on March 28, 1975.

Y

Yacare: alias meaning "crocodile" used by one of the Shining Path members who kidnapped and killed U.S. journalist Todd Smith on November 17, 1989, in Uchiza. On December 1, 1989, Peruvian police and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration arrested the Colombian in Uchiza, in the heart of the Upper Huallaga River Valley, a coca-producing area. Yacare said four others participated in the killing on orders of the Medellin cartel and the local association of coca producers.

Edgardo Yema: indicted on November 2, 1995, on charges of unlawful association in the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. He was set free, although Judge Galeano ordered an attachment of his assets at 500,000 pesos.

Manuel Rufino Yepes Borges: Venezuelan member of the Colombian narcoguerrilla group Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board who was killed in a clash with Venezuelan authorities on June 11, 1988, in northern Tachira State at the San Felipe farm, Boca de Grita, Garcia Evia municipality. He was planning to kidnap a Venezuelan cattle rancher. He was part of a group that had recently held up two buses south of Lake Maracaibo.

Rodrigo Alberto Yepes: one of three men arrested for the kidnapping on February 17, 1978, in Medellin, Colombia, of Jose Bartolini Berlini, an Italian toy-factory owner. The group demanded a 40 million peso ($1.4 million) ransom. He was rescued by the Administrative Department of Security's antikidnapping squad on February 22, 1978, at a fashionable home outside of Medellin, where the members of the ring were arrested.

Marco Antonio Yon Sosa: leader of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Movement of November 13. The Mexican government announced that he and two of his followers had been shot to death near the Guatemalan border on May 16, 1970. He was a lieutenant in the Guatemalan Army until 1960, when he joined a rebellion against president Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes.

Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun: alias Captain Santiago. Member of the Argentine People's Revolutionary Army and believed to have owned the pickup truck that was used in the machine-gun assassination of former Nicaraguan president Anastacio Somoza Debayle in Paraguay on September 17, 1980. Yrurzun was killed in a police raid the next day. He had used a false Uruguayan passport to enter Paraguay and had traveled earlier in 1980 to Costa Rica and Panama.

Constantino Yubra: arrested on June 30, 1989, in connection with the May 24, 1989, machine-gun murders of two U.S. Mormon missionaries by the Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia.

Adnan Muhammad Yusif: Iraqi infantry soldier carrying a Brazilian passport issued in 1973 when

detained at the border town of Paso de Los Libres, Corrientes Province, Argentina, while trying to leave the country on July 18, 1994. He was questioned in connection with the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires that killed 86 and wounded 231 or more. Hizballah was suspected. He was released on July 22 for lack of evidence.

Z

Parvix Vzez-Zadeh: Cuban-born Communist killed along with seven other Marxist guerrillas in two gun battles with police in Tehran on December 23, 1976.

Abdul Zahir: Afghan man suspected of al Qaeda membership who was charged on January 20, 2006, by federal authorities in the United States in the March 2002 grenade attack that wounded three journalists in Gardez. He was also charged with paying other al Qaeda members to conduct terrorist attacks against coalition forces, conspiracy, aiding the enemy, and attacking civilians. He was held at the U.S. prison in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, since being detained in July 2002. He had been in Afghanistan from 1997 until his capture. He had worked as a courier and translator and moved more than $50,000 to terrorists. He also produced anti-U.S. leaflets to recruit Afghans living near the U.S. Embassy and U.S. military bases. He was charged with working with two other terrorists in the grenade attack that seriously injured a Canadian reporter for the *Toronto Star.*

Rady Zaiter: Lebanese leader of a Quito-based cocaine ring suspected of funneling cash to Hizballah. He was arrested in Colombia on June 22, 2005.

Alberto Augusto Zalles Cueto: Bolivian citizen arrested on March 6, 1993, by Quito, Ecuador, police. On March 11, 1993, Bolivia requested his expulsion because he was a main member of the Nestor Paz Zamora Commission, an armed cell of the renewed Army of National Liberation, which adopted the name of one of Bolivian president Jaime Paz Zamora's brothers. (See also Augusto Zalles, who is possibly the same individual.)

Augusto Zalles: Army of National Liberation terrorist who was killed on December 5, 1990, in a clash with police at the hideout of the kidnappers of Jorge Lonsdale, the Bolivian executive president of the local Coca-Cola company, who had been abducted on June 1, 1990, in La Paz. The kidnappers killed their hostage. (See also Alberto Augusto Zalles Cueto, who is possibly the same individual.)

Laura Zambrano Badilla: Peruvian Shining Path member who was arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Guillermo Zapata Velez: one of three men arrested for the kidnapping on February 17, 1978, in Medellin, Colombia, of Jose Bartolini Berlini, an Italian toy-factory owner. The group demanded a 40 million peso ($1.4 million) ransom. He was rescued by the Administrative Department of Security's antikidnapping squad on February 22, 1978, at a fashionable home outside of Medellin, where the members of the ring were arrested.

Jorge Enrique Zapporoli: American arrested on March 2, 1983, with four other Salvadorans when handguns and a shortwave radio were found in a car in which they were riding. The next day, he was freed in El Salvador of all charges that he belonged to the Popular Liberation Front.

Koldo Zaralegui: one of four Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA) members who took refuge at the Apostolic Nunciature in Panama on December 20, 1989. On February 19, 1990, the Venezuelan government announced that they had been granted asylum in Venezuela as of February 10, 1990. The four were living in San Cristobal, the capitol of Tachira State, Venezuela, located 800 kilometers south of Caracas and 40 kilometers from the Colombian border. The government prohibited them from participating in any political activity. Asylum was granted under Article 116 of the Venezuelan Constitution. The four ETA members lived in Panama for several years as a result of an agreement between the Spanish and Panamanian governments. They took refuge in the Nunciature a few hours after the U.S. military raid into Panama.

Ricardo Zarattini: former National Student Union officer who was jailed for subversive activities among Brazilian peasants. His release was demanded in the September 4, 1969, kidnapping of U.S. ambassador to Brazil Charles Burke Elbrick. He was released by the government and flown with 14 other prisoners to Mexico City, where they were granted political asylum. Thirteen of the group resurfaced in Cuba.

Genaro Luis Zarzaburo Robles: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

'ali Zaydan: alias Haytham. Monzer al-Kassar's brother, identified by Doha's *al-Sharq* on March 19, 1993, as a member of the Abu Nidal Group's Central Committee and an officer in the intelligence administration.

Abdallah el-Zein: on March 8, 1998, the Israeli *Yediot Aharonot* claimed that the Lebanese-born individual was tied to the 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires and the July 18, 1994, bombing of the Argentine–Israeli Mutual Aid Society in Buenos Aires, in which 86 people were killed and 231 or more injured. On February 19, 1998, Switzerland caught five Mossad agents trying to bug a Bern apartment where he once lived.

Rolando William Zepeda: arraigned on December 5, 1981, in the case of five Nicaraguan members of the International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism–Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement who hijacked Costa Rican SANSA Flight 11 on October 29, 1981.

Alex de la Zerda: U.S. Navy lieutenant assigned to the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in Puerto Rico who was arrested by the FBI on January 25, 1980, on Vieques in connection with the Anti-Communist Alliance bombing of offices of the Puerto Rican Bar Association in San Juan on January 7, 1980. He was charged with conspiring to bomb an airplane operating between San Juan and neighboring islands. The group said the bombing was to retaliate for the December 3, 1979, attack on a Navy bus in which two Navy personnel were killed and eight wounded.

Eugenio Zoppis: one of several Italian fugitives, some of whom belonged to the Prima Linea and Terza Posizione gangs, whose extradition was requested of Paraguay on July 5, 1986, by the Italian Justice Ministry.

Reinaldo Zunida Torres: one of 70 Shining Path general staff members arrested in a raid on the group's headquarters in the elegant Lioa district in Lima, Peru, on June 1, 1990.

Maria Pilar Zuniga de Montalvan: Peruvian Shining Path member who was arrested on September 12, 1992, by members of the Counterterrorism National Directorate.

Selected Readings

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Index

Abu Nidal Group, 1, 31, 87, 131, 138, 217. *See also* Fatah Revolutionary Council
Action for National Liberation (ALN), 9, 12, 53, 63, 159, 208
Alfaro Lives, Damn It, 20, 23, 36, 38, 90, 100, 120–21, 123–24, 126, 157, 160, 176, 196, 205, 207–8
ALN. *See* Action for National Liberation
Alpha 66, 51
Anarchy and the Palestinian Group of the Radical Left, 194
Ansarallah, 200
Anti-Communist Alliance, 105
Anti-Communist Democratic Movement, 1, 23, 26, 57
Anti-Communist Latin American Army, 39
Antonio Narino Front, 45
April 19 Movement of Colombia (M-19), 3, 7–8, 11–12, 14, 22–23, 29, 31, 36, 41, 45, 60, 67, 72, 77–78, 82, 88, 90, 99, 101, 110, 117, 120, 133, 135–36, 143, 145, 147, 150, 155, 158, 164–66, 170–71, 176, 179, 184, 188, 196–97, 208–9
ARDE. *See* Democratic Revolutionary Alliance
Argentina National Organization Movement, 20, 69, 90
Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, 77
Argentine Revolutionary Armed Forces, 70, 145, 159
Argentine Revolutionary Organization of the People, 113
Armed Communist League of Mexico, 187
Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL), 20, 43, 136, 150
Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), 43, 52, 62–63, 110, 114, 126–27, 174, 176, 183, 197–98
Armed Forces of National Resistance, 37, 106, 160–61, 165
Armed Front for National Liberation, 209
Arm of the Arab Revolution, 162. *See also* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
AUC. *See* United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia

Baader-Meinhof Group, 65, 71, 141
Basque Nation and Liberty (ETA), 2, 4–5, 10–12, 15–17, 41, 50, 69–71, 85, 87–88, 91, 99–100, 102–3, 132, 144, 147, 161, 164, 199, 202, 208–9, 217
The Bees. *See* Las Abejas
Black Guerrilla Family, 137
Black Panthers, 27–29, 34, 75, 89, 92
Black Power, 75
Bolivian Socialist Falange, 47, 56, 63, 140, 144, 204
BPR. *See* Popular Revolutionary Bloc
BR. *See* Red Brigades
Brazilian Action for National Liberation, 90, 148
Brazilian Armed Revolutionary Guard—Joao-Palmares Command, 107–8, 190–91
Brazilian Revolutionary Movement, 12, 66, 135

Camilo Torres Front, 31, 48, 146, 153, 169, 179, 197, 207
Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, 168
Carlos Aguero Echeverria Command, 183
Central Committee of the Party of Peru (Shining Path), 164
Che Guevara Command, 172
Chichoneros Popular Liberation Movement, 112, 124, 143, 201
Chilean Revolutionary Left Movement, 3, 93
Chilean Socialists, 5, 85, 191
Chile's Independence Movement, 151
Cinchonero National Liberation Front, 3, 6, 31, 35–36, 38, 41, 75, 103, 120, 138–39, 164, 166, 176, 178, 199
Colombian National Liberation Army, 124, 126, 141, 184
Colorado Party, 118
Committee of Rural Dwellers, 152, 166
Communist Party, 180
Communist Party of Brazil, 25
Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, 144
Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU), 21, 76, 106, 139–40, 156, 170, 174, 188, 197
CORU. *See* Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organizations
Cuban Liberation Front, 112
Cuban Nationalist Movement, 151

Death to Kidnappers, 114
Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), 48, 78
Democratic Revolutionary Front, 88
Democratic Revolutionary Party, 8
Dominican Popular Movement, 70, 126

Edgar Sanchez Special Forces, 83
EGTK. *See* Tapaj Katari Guerrilla Army
Egyptian Islamic Group (EIG), 122, 132. *See also* al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya
Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, 98
EIG. *See* Egyptian Islamic Group
El Condor, 140, 156, 170
ELN. *See* National Liberation Army
El Poder Cubano, 1–2, 21, 46, 51, 171, 173
Ernesto Morales Sandoval Squad, 201
ERP. *See* People's Revolutionary Army
ETA. *See* Basque Nation and Liberty
EZLN. *See* Zapatista National Liberation Army

FAL. *See* Armed Forces of Liberation
FALN. *See* Armed Forces of National Liberation
FAR. *See* Rebel Armed Forces
Farabundo Marti National Liberation (FMLN), 5, 13, 38, 41–42, 51–52, 65, 75, 79, 92, 164, 171, 173, 177, 181, 189, 201, 209
FARC. *See* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
Fatah, 129. *See also* Force 17
Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC), 17
Fifth Army Brigade, 37
53rd Jose Antonio Anzoategui Front, 177
Finance Committee of the 10th Front, 20, 129
FLQ. *See* Quebec Liberation Front
FMLN. *See* Farabundo Marti National Liberation
Followers of God, 200
Force 17, 129
FPDN. *See* National Democratic Popular Front
FPL. *See* People's Liberation Forces; Popular Liberation Forces
FRAP. *See* People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
FRC. *See* Fatah Revolutionary Council
Freedom Flotilla, 13
FSLN. *See* Sandinista National Liberation Front

al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, 122, 191, 195
Group for the Defense of Europe, 162
Group of Revolutionary Commandos—Operation Argimiro Gabaldon, 28, 70, 82, 121, 138, 174
Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, 123

Hamas, 130
Hernan Botero Moreno Command, 100
Hizballah, 3–5, 17, 19–20, 41, 52, 60, 79, 94, 107–8, 118, 125, 129, 133–35, 165, 168–69, 172, 180–82, 185, 194–95, 200, 204, 208, 215
Honduras People's Armed Forces, 60

IJO. *See* Islamic Jihad Organization
Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), 15, 183
International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism, 23, 57, 77, 83, 95–96, 104, 134, 178, 190–91, 207, 209, 217
IRA. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Irish National Liberation Army, 83, 139
Irish Republican Army. *See* Provisional Irish Republican Army
Islamic Jihad Organization (IJO), 129

January 28 Popular Leagues, 3, 47, 206
Japanese Red Army (JRA), 13, 121, 152, 198
JRA. *See* Japanese Red Army
Juarez Guimarez de Brito Command, 53, 120, 135, 154, 159, 168, 185

Las Abejas (The Bees), 14, 154, 184, 205
Lashkar-i-Taiba, 6
Lautaro United Popular Action Movement, 89
Lautaro Youth Movement, 110
Liberation Front of Suriname, 20, 108
Liberty City Seven, 2, 101
Los Julupesty, 15, 70

M-19. *See* April 19 Movement of Colombia
M-20. *See* 20 December Movement
Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF), 6, 12, 18, 20, 23, 25, 30, 35, 42–43, 51–53, 57, 60, 62, 70, 82, 87, 108, 110–11, 113, 116, 120, 124–25, 129, 133, 136, 143–44, 148, 150, 153, 175–76, 181, 191–92, 203, 205, 207–8
Maoist Leftist Revolutionary Movement, 5, 22
Metro Bloc, 67
Mexican 23rd of September Communist League, 163
Mohammad Boudia Commando, 162
Movement for Cuban Justice of Luciano Nieves, 36, 207
MRPF. *See* Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
MRTA. *See* Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement
Muslim Brotherhood, 131

National Anti-Duvalierist Movement, 135
National Democratic Popular Front (FPDN), 112
National Democratic Union, 14
National Independent Committee for the Defense of Prisoners, the Politically Persecuted, and the Missing, 112
National Liberation Army (ELN), 8, 11, 18, 23, 25–28, 30–31, 46, 48, 66–67, 70, 72, 74, 78, 103, 105, 115, 119–20, 122, 127, 144, 146, 152–54, 169, 175–76, 179, 181, 197, 201, 206–7, 209, 216
National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros). *See* Tupamaros National Liberation Movement
National Salvation Democratic Front, 104, 145, 184
National Student Union, 142, 217
Nestor Paz Zamora Committee, 33, 59, 85, 139, 151, 216
Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Democratic Movement. *See* International Movement to Save Nicaragua from Communism

OPRA. *See* Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms
Organization of the June 21 National Association of Salvadoran Teachers, 71

Pablo Fonseca Amado Patrol, 37, 172–73
Palestinian Authority, 130
Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), 130
Partisans of God, 4, 59, 108, 194. *See also* Hizballah
Party of the Poor, 112
Pedro Leon Arboleda Marxist-Leninist Group, 190
Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, 51, 164
People's Command, 90
People's Liberation Army, 12, 34, 37, 82, 200
People's Liberation Forces (FPL), 8, 10, 13, 23, 38, 52, 74, 177, 192, 205
People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FRAP), 28, 35, 144
People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), 8, 22, 26, 36, 38, 45, 62, 74, 83, 86, 92, 96, 102, 106, 116, 119, 124–25, 136, 147, 151, 161, 169, 172, 185, 187, 190, 202, 209, 214
People's Revolutionary Bloc, 166
People's Vanguard, 77, 166, 172, 183
Peruvian Communist Party, 78
PFLP. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PFLP-GC. *See* Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command
PIJ. *See* Palestinian Islamic Jihad
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), 1, 13, 15, 30, 50, 79, 92, 152, 162, 186, 190
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), 130
Popular League of February 28, 13, 35, 39, 47, 48, 59, 66, 104, 152, 156, 166, 206
Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), 8, 10, 13, 23, 38, 52, 74, 177, 192, 205
Popular Liberation Front, 28, 90, 216
Popular Revolutionary Alliance, 34, 155
Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), 41, 56–57, 63, 75, 119
Popular Revolutionary Forces, 98
Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR), 9, 10, 12, 27, 38, 53, 63, 120, 135, 142, 145, 155, 159, 168, 185
PRI. *See* Institutional Revolutionary Party
Prima Linea, 15
Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), 44, 47, 116–17, 123
Punto Cero. *See* Zero Point

al Qaeda, 7, 49, 57, 97, 101, 118, 122, 132, 167–68, 211, 216
Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), 35, 46–47, 98–99, 188
Quintin Lame Organization, 123

RAF. *See* Red Army Faction
Ramon Emeterio Betances Puerto Rico Independence Commandos, 53, 121, 128, 136, 147, 155, 158, 161, 183, 192
Raul Sendic International Brigade, 188
Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), 4, 12, 20, 69, 125, 182, 208
ReContra, 30
Red Army Faction (RAF), 96, 163
Red Brigades (BR), 21, 44, 70
Red Flag, 111, 158
Red Shining Path, 164
Republic of New Africa, 82, 92
Revolutionary Action Group, 147
Revolutionary Action Movement, 66
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), 4, 8, 10, 12, 18, 20, 26, 29–30, 34, 38, 44, 47, 51, 54, 67, 69, 72, 75, 94, 101, 103, 110–12, 114, 116–17, 122–25, 127–29, 133, 136, 141, 145, 148–50, 162, 164–65, 177, 180, 198, 200, 203–5
Revolutionary Coordinating Junta, 74
Revolutionary Labor Movement, 21, 87, 109, 148, 160, 165
Revolutionary Left Movement, 17, 45, 53, 61, 66–67, 74, 98, 112, 119–20, 151, 165, 192, 195
Revolutionary Movement of July 26, 195
Revolutionary Movement of November 13, 214
Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (OPRA), 50, 77, 116, 134, 144
Revolutionary Socialist Brigade, 97, 204
Revolutionary Workers' Party, 51–52, 67, 161, 171, 181
Revolutionary Workers Union, 125
Ricardo Franco Movement, 64, 188, 190, 207

Salvadoran Popular Liberation Front, 40
Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Center American Workers, 56, 111
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), 3, 17, 37, 49, 53–54, 63–64, 118, 139, 150, 172, 195–96, 198, 204, 209, 211
Sandinista People's Army, 144, 201
Second Front of Escambray, 51
Second National Front of Escambray, 159
Secretariat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, 51
Secret Revolutionary Peoples Union, 112
Sendero Luminoso. *See* Shining Path
Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso), 3, 9, 11–12, 16–17, 21, 25–26, 32, 34, 36–39, 41–42, 44, 46, 48–49, 51, 54–55, 61, 65, 67–68, 71, 74, 77–78, 80, 83, 85–88, 91, 94, 99–101, 104–5, 109, 111, 113, 121, 124, 128, 131, 142, 144, 148–49, 155–56, 160–61, 164–66, 169, 175, 177, 179–82, 187–88, 191, 196, 198, 200, 205, 207, 209, 216, 217. *See also* Central Committee of the Party of Peru
Squad of the Martyr Patrick Arguello, 13

Tabliq Islamic Movement, 167
Taliban, 118
Tapaj Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK), 11, 42
Terza Posizione, 15, 217
33rd Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, 37
Torrijist Patriotic Vanguard—December 20, 53, 80, 101, 115, 171, 202
Trotskyist Brazilian Workers Party, 47, 52, 61, 211
Trotskyite Worker's Self Defense Movement (Mao), 41
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), 8, 17, 24, 39–40, 48, 67, 69, 78, 83, 99, 106, 119, 143, 155–56, 163, 170, 189, 191, 198, 208–9

Tupamaros National Liberation Movement, 61, 98, 103, 110, 114, 119, 132, 147, 152–53, 156, 180–81, 188, 190, 198, 212
12th of January Liberation Movement, 115
20 December Movement (M-20), 8, 68, 73, 182, 210
28 February Popular Leagues. *See* Popular League of February 28
2 October Movement of Mexico, 48
2506 Brigade Association, 35
2506th Cuban Assault Brigade of the Bay of Pigs, 49

United Anti-Reelection Command, 126
United Popular Action Front, 14
United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), 55, 91, 109, 177, 204

Vanguardia Patriotica Torrijista 20 de Diciembre. *See* Torrijist Patriotic Vanguard—December 20
Venezuelan Revolutionary Army, 174
VPR. *See* Popular Revolutionary Vanguard

Working People's Alliance, 173

Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), 14, 135–36, 154, 170, 184, 199, 205–6
Zarate Willka Armed Forces of Liberation of Bolivia, 55–56, 67, 109, 176, 181, 214
Zero Point, 28